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By F. MARRIOTT,

of San Francisco, California, June 6, 1871.

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David D Collon

# GEN. DAVID D. COLTON.

The idea of perpetuating the history of the active men of our new and peculiar society, of seizing upon and fixing in ink the marked individuality that is being developed around us from day to day, and photographing from nature the character of men worth knowing, before the grim tyrant pushes them without the focus of our moral lens, is one in which the proprietor of the Mail Bag takes to himself no little pride.

The strong men who braved the perils of a wild life, of savage Indians, and, if possible, of still more savage companionship with white men in the early days of California, are rapidly passing away. In a few years they will be no more. We are resolved they shall not be forgotten.

It has been said that history cannot be written under a century, while biography must be composed from day to day. But the biography of our pioneers is the history of our State. Believing this to be true, it is part of our plan to continue these sketches, not more for the satisfaction of the men of our own period, than because of the abiding faith we possess that this periodical will prove a mine of biographical and historical knowledge, in which the future historian of our coast will delve, and without which generations to come would have but a dim and imperfect idea of the founders of the great, free Empire of the Pacific.

This purpose we shall steadily keep in view, and shall insure the historical value of our sketches by treating the subject with a free and just hand, dealing strongly with faults, and pointing them out without fear and without favor.

The subject of our present biographical notice, DAVID DOUTY COLTON, at present a citizen of San Francisco, is perhaps as well known in California and Oregon as any gentleman in either State; son of Isaac W. Colton and Abigail Douty, of Monson, in the State of Maine, and born 17th July, 1831. This is all we know of his origin, and indeed is all that is worth knowing of any man's origin. Five years after, in 1836, the family broke loose from its moorings, and drifted to the westward, floating slowly along the tide of emigration, and grounding at last at Galesburg, in Illinois.

Galesburg was then a wilderness. Black Hawk had just been driven west of the Mississippi in a short and decisive campaign, in which Winfield Scott was a General, and Abraham Lincoln a private soldier. But the country was rough and new, and the normal condition of the inhabitants that of wretched poverty in all things save that of mere food. Of that they had enough. How poor were the people of the Northwest from 1837 to 1859, no one but an eye witness can conceive. The present prosperity of that country is especially calculated to give a false impression of its former condition.

It was in the days of almost unrestricted free trade, when the corn had to be carried to Liverpool, and manufactured goods brought from Manchester, and all at the farmer's expense. Corn they had plenty of, and they could eat it; therefore they were not hungry. They could also burn it for fuel, and so kept themselves warm enough in winter, but there its use practically ended. To export, it was worth five cents the bushel, and all the bushels any farmer could raise would fetch but a small quantity of goods from Manchester.

So the boy Colton grew up. Schools were not plenty, nor regular, but such as were to be found he went to. The New England breeding of his father insured that. At last an academy, or college, was founded at Galesburg; Knox College it was called, and still flourishes. How much aggregate learning it possessed we do not know, nor is it material to our purpose, as it is not understood that he swallowed, much less digested, all the mental pabulum served out, even at that primitive establishment.

He was too restless ever to be a scholar, and too self-willed to submit to the drill of a student. His attendance at college must have been quite irregular, for at sixteen he was himself teaching a country school in a neighborhood still more primitive than his own, and with pupils certainly quite as old, if not as crudite as himself.

His first experiment in this vocation was at Berlin, Illinois, and there is now a gentleman in this State who was a pupil therein, and who relates the result of an attempt of his own made upon the opening day as leader of the big boys to rebel against the new schoolmaster, who was actually younger than himself. The discussion was lively, and in character roughand-tumble. It lasted near half an hour, and much furniture was smashed, greatly to the terror and amazement of the small children; but the authority of the youthful pedagogue was established upon a firm and enduring basis, and was never again questioned.

About this time he became enamoured of Miss Ellen M. White, daughter of Dr. Chauncey White, a physician and old resident of the town of Chicago. The Doctor, a prudent and thoughtful man, opposed his suit, calculating, with very reasonable judgment, that the chances were altogether too strongly arrayed against the young man ever coming to any good to justify him as a father in letting his daughter be Mrs. Colton.

And according to all ordinary rules the Doctor was right. But Miss Ellen was not following ordinary rules; she was in love, and love is itself. a rule, and of all rules the strongest. She engaged herself in marriage. But an engagement was not marriage, and it turned out that there was enough prudence between the two to defer this important step to a more propitious day, and in the meantime Colton resolved to seek his fortune in California. The Doctor consented to this, with a strong faith that an accidental shot, or a malaria, or perhaps a providential rope, would get him out of the scrape.

This was 1850, and in July of that year David Colton emerged from the Sierras and entered the town of Sacramento. He had crossed the plains to seek his fortune. Like most of the young men of that day, he had for a time most chequered and varying luck.

First he worked for wages at mining. Ten dollars a day was sufficiently tempting to hold him for a fortnight or so. This he received for work on Feather River, but luckily, or unluckily—for who can tell what is best for us?—he fell sick of typhoid fever, and lay under a tree for six weeks, without so much as a tent, and so was pushed out of employment, and came to San Francisco, then, as now, the usual resort of invalid miners.

At San Francisco he managed to get money enough to engage and pay for a steerage passage on a schooner bound for Oregon.

What Oregon was in the year of grace 1850, it would take a volume to relate. It was held by the scattered occupation of ten thousand frontiersmen, who had been forced out of Western Missouri by what they considered over population; by ten thousand men, who had each taken alarm at the circumstance of finding a neighbor within ten miles of their cabins, and had fied. Strange cattle had been seen cropping the grass, strange pigs had munched pecans in competition with theirs, and a famine was threatened, so they departed, nor paused until they had placed a continent between themselves and the terrible danger.

Here, upon the banks of the Willamette, they had pitched their tents, taking care to be good ten miles apart, and so, mingling with the savage tribes of the Pacific, ate scalded maize fried with bacon, and chattered Chinook jargon, in the well-grounded faith that their cattle and pigs were safe from rival encroachments, and that themselves would not soon be reached by telegraphs, railroads or school houses.

And but for the gold discoveries, no doubt Oregon could have gone on in its rudeness until the few arts of civil life known to its people were lost, and until the English language had given place to the Hudson Bay Company's jargon. But such was not to be the result. Gold was discovered, and gold-hunters poured into the valley of the Willamette.

Colton reached Portland in September, 1850, in improved health, and resumed the struggle for existence. During the Winter his occupation might have been classified as various. He was ready to do anything not

dishonest. In fact he did teach school, and he tried to practice law. We hope his clients were satisfied with him, and possibly they were. Remember, this was in Oregon, and the time 1850 or 1851. We have never heard of any complaints, but that circumstance is not absolutely inconsistent with the theory that they may have all been convicted and hanged.

In the early Spring, General Joe Lane came in from the Siskiyou Mountains. The General was a back-woodsman of the old school, and never got beyond the point of commencing his christian name with a small j. Yet he afterwards served a term in the U.S. Senate, and came near being Vice President—indeed, would have been, only Hannibal Hamlin got more votes than he did! But the General did not come home to teach the proper use of capital letters. He came to say that he had discovered rich gold mines at Shasta Butte. The Oregonians did not stop to inquire how the place was spelled, but set forth to find it.

Colton went with them, and was among the first on the ground. At that time the country now known as Siskiyou County, was infested by savage Indians, and was even more dangerous than Arizona is at this day. Mining was a dangerous occupation, and that most necessary auxiliary to successful mining known to us as prospecting, was even more so. Young Colton soon became known as one of the boldest of the leaders of prospecting parties. With rifle and revolver, and equipped with pick and pan, a half dezen men would penetrate to the very center of the Indian country. Of course many were slaughtered by the savages.

It was an affair of this kind that first brought the subject of this biography into public notice. Two miners, Converse and Haines, formerly from Illinois, were prospecting on the Klamath. An Indian, known to the whites as "Chinook Chief," head of all the Klamath bands, contrived to entice them across the river to his rancheric, addressing them in Oregon jargou, and telling them of rich diggings, and then murdered them both.

During the afternoon of the same day, Colton, with one companion, ignorant of what had occurred, entered the Rancheric of "Chinook Chief," and found him dressed in the clothes and bearing the arms of the murdered men. The two got away in safety, and a few hours after learned of the massacre of Converse and Haines; they immediately collected a band of whites and marched against the Rancheric. A battle ensued, in which, though several Indians were killed, the chief escaped. But not permanently, for Colton, with two miners who volunteered to go with him, pursued the murderer through the mountains for six weeks, and at last captured him on the Shasta River. Having captured "Chinook Chief," they were still in no little danger, for it was necessary to take him to Scott River—the nearest white settlement—for trial. There was no road, and the country was beset with hostile tribes.

Colton and his friends tied their prisoner upon a horse, and set off

with him across the mountains. They got on well enough the first day, but at night they came upon a ranch of "squawmen," as they were called—white men cohabiting with Indian women.

One of these, a man named Vail, who afterwards served a term in the California State Prison, threatened to rescue the "Chief" from his captors. The case looked desperate for a time, but Colton was equal to the emergency. He resumed his march, although it was then after dark, and by traveling all night reached a place of safety and delivered up his prisoner, who was afterwards, by the sentence of a jury of miners, hanged.

This may be called rude justice, but this was at Scott River, and there were no constituted authorities nearer than Shasta, the county seat, and over the mountains at that early period there was no road. Indeed, this circumstance, with others, led to the creation of the county of Siskiyou, with the town of Yreka for its county seat. The miners declared that they would have a county of their own, and that young Colton, for his gallant exploit, should be Sheriff.

It was done, but when the new county was formed, and the election came on, the intended Sheriff was found to be ineligible. He was under twenty-one years of age. This difficulty was, however, partially reconciled by the election of Charles McDermott as Sheriff, while Colton was appointed Under Sheriff. At the end of McDermott's term he retired, and the Under Sheriff was by the people promoted to his place.

About this time he returned to Galesburg to claim the lady he had left behind. The Doctor forgot his former misgivings, his fears for his daughter, his hope and trust in accidental bullets and unpremeditated ropes, and gushed forth in blessings on the match. They were soon married, and set off for the Pacific Coast.

Colton held the office of Sheriff of Siskiyou county four years, and this during the wildest period of border life upon the Pacific. The Indians had not yet been pushed back upon the plains or exterminated as they have since been. The consequence was that riding about the country, a duty often performed by the Sheriff, was not unattended with danger. Sheriff Colton exchanged shots more than once with parties of savages lying in ambuscade, and escaped by good fortune and the speed of his horse.

At one time in the year 1853, while riding in the mountains, he learned from a friendly Indian that the family of a mountaineer named Johnson was to be attacked and murdered. He at once rode towards the settlements in quest of aid, but found a narrow pass along which his road lay guarded by Ind.ans, expressly to prevent assistance reaching the family. He dashed through the gorge, however, taking their are as he passed; one ball going through his hat within an inch of his head, and another in the "machears" forward the horn of his saddle. In two hours he

was back among them at the head of twenty-five mounted settlers, and in time to save the Johnson family from massacre.

But if the Indians were wild, the white men at times were nearly as bad. The miners were restless fellows, and seldom satisfied with anything. Among other peculiarities they could never be content to await the action of the regular courts for the punishment of crime. If a criminal was lodged in jail it would often occur that the first Sunday after his arrest the collected crowd of miners would open the doors, hold lynch court, and either release or hang him, as they believed to be just, and in accordance with rude frontier law. In such cases no jailer ever dared to dispute the majesty of the mob, but surrendered the keys at the first demand.

A case of this kind had occurred while Colton was Under Sheriff. A Frenchman had committed a crime, homicide we believe, perhaps in a brawl over cards. The poor fellow was unknown and friendless, and besides, could not speak a word of English. There is no doubt that in such communities cases do occur where summary justice administered by the populace proves beneticial and even necessary. But this was clearly not such a case. There was, indeed, every reason why this Frenchman should have been left to the ordinary tribunals. But the crowd collected as usual, and his destruction was resolved upon. They proceeded to the the jail in a body, according to custom, and demanded that the doors be opened. The demand was speedily complied with, indeed, we believe at that time the sovereign authority of a mob in such matters had never in California been questioned. The Frenchman was taken out and hanged.

Colton, the Under Sheriff, was absent at San Francisco at the time, and only learned upon his return what had occurred. He took strong ground against the action of Judge Lynch, and then and there promised the orderly portion of the community, for such there were, and who had seen most reluctantly the late execution, that should he be elected Sheriff, the jail doors should not be opened except by lawful authority. He soon afterwards had an opportunity of showing how sincerely the pledge was made.

A ditch company had commenced operations near Yreka, and was sell ing water to the miners. There was a dispute in some way about the right, followed by injunctions and restraining orders. The miners—and it happened they were the same crowd who hanged the Frenchman—were arrayed against the water company. The ditch was cut, and a miner imprisoned for contempt of court in cutting it, contrary to a restraining order. The miners felt that their authority was superior to that of the courts. Their friend was incarcerated, and must be released. They had always been in the habit of breaking into the jail to execute

popular justice, and now they would do the same to relieve their friend from an imprisonment which they considered unlawful.

To resolve was almost to execute. They assembled in the evening, two hundred in number, and marched up to the jail. They demanded that the doors be opened, as usual, to the majesty of the people. The jail-keeper referred them to the Sheriff, and asked for time. It was granted, no one dreaming of resistance. The Sheriff was sent for. He came, but to the surprise of all, declined to open the doors or surrender the prisoner. He was Sheriff, so he said, "and sworn to preserve the law." The mob laughed derisively at first. It was a joke. He must yield to irresistible power, so they declared, and if wise, would yield gracefully. But the Sheriff was in dead earnest. He said, "You can't come in unless you kill me first."

This speech put an end to the laughter at least, for the matter looked serious. The miners had not come to kill a sheriff, nor with the expectation of being obliged to do it. But they had come to get their man, and him they would not go away without. So a parley ensued, and in the meantime his under Sheriff, Major White, slipped a pistol into the Sheriff's hand. Up to that moment he had been unarmed. There was more talk and more threats. The crowd said, "Go about your business and don't make a d—d fool of yourself;" and the Sheriff reiterated the statement that he "stood upon the law and his duty, and that the door should not be entered save across his dead body."

Here was a dead lock; neither would yield. At last it was brought to an end, by an angry miner, who could stand it no longer, saying: "Then die, you d—d fool, if you insist on it," cocking and presenting a revolver. Colton did not wait for him to fire, but banged away at the speakes knocking him over, and kept it up till his pistol was empty, the crowd scampering off the ground as fast as they could run, leaving the Sheriff for the moment in possession of the building.

But they did not run far. They had been taken by surprise, and now, for the first time, were angry. They rallied when out of range of the pistol, and soon formed to march back, vowing vengcance. This time they would do more than release a prisoner—they would hang a Sheriff. And so they would have done, but for the fact that the law-abiding citizens of Yreka had now come to the defense of the jail and the Sheriff was in force sufficient to beat off the attack. Hugh Slicer, now of this city, aided most gallantly in the defence, and received a serious gun-shot wound. The County Judge of Siskiyou County, Judge Westbrook, also the County Clerk, H. G. Ferris, Col. Templeton and many other citizens, took part in defending the majesty of the law. The result was that the mob was beaten off, leaving several on the ground dead, and carrying away with them still more wounded. The front of the jail, where Col-

ton stood when he first opened fire, was marked with near a hundred balls, yet by what appeared almost a miracle, he received only two, and those only trifling wounds.

It is almost needless to add that no prisoners were ever afterwards taken out of Siskiyou County jail, either to be hanged or liberated, and it is probable that the mob spirit throughout the whole coast received a most decided check from the prompt and determined action of Sherift Colton, backed up by his fellow citizens of Yreka.

Upon the reception of the news of this action, Governor John Bigler at once appointed Sheriff Colton to be Brigadier General of Militia for the northern portion of the State, which trust he held as long as he resided in that part of California, and which as a title of courtesy he still holds among his friends.

Upon the expiration of General Colton's second term of office as Sheriff of Siskiyou, he was put forward by the Democratic party of the District as its candidate for State Senator.

General Colton had always acted with the northern wing of the party, and was consequently supported by David C. Broderick. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and the Republican party, at least in the northern counties, was not yet organized.

His opponent was a Know-Nothing, and at the election of 1857 the Know Nothings were still strong. The contest was close, and it was thought that Colton was elected. Indeed, the certificate was issued to him, and many of his friends, including Senator Broderick, urged him to hold on to the seat, and rely upon the Senate, then strongly Democratic, to retain him in the place.

There is no reason to doubt that in those partisan times, had he held on, the Senate would have given him the seat, and thrown out his opponent. But he adopted the better course. Believing that the majority of votes was with his opponent, General Colton yielded to him, and gave up without controversy.

This matter settled, General Colton left Siskiyou county for the purpose of perfecting himself in the legal profession, towards which he had always had a strong bias. The year 1858 he spent at Albany, in the State of New York, in attendance at the law school of that place. In the spring of 1859 he graduated, and received his certificate of practice. He then purchased an elegant law library, and accompanied by Ralph C. Harrison, Esq., a young graduate of the same institution, the two settled at San Francisco, and opened a law office in Merchant street. But it soon became apparent to General Colton, as well as to his partner, Mr. Harrison, that the day for the General to ever become a successful practitioner of the law had passed.

His former career had unfitted him for the monotony of such a career. He had seen too much of frontier life, had passed through too much

of adventure, too much strife of another sort, too much politics, too much speculation. He could not stay in his office and wait for a client to come and give him fifty dollars, when he could could go on the street, and in half the time, by a trade or speculation, make a thousand.

His name remained for years in the firm of Colton & Harrison as a nominal partner, but the General was understood to be in more active life, and more lucrative than conducting the suits of others. When he had law suits they were his own.

Poverty—at least in the commencement—appears to be an absolute condition of success at the bar. And whatever merits General Colton may possess, poverty is not likely to be one of them. He is too energetic and too practical to be poor.

General Colton entered warmly into the views of Douglas on the Anti-Lecompton question. In this he was no doubt largely influenced by his friendship for David C. Broderick. That gentleman had been elected Senator in 1857 by a very decided triumph over the chivalry wing of the Democratic party. So decidedly had he carried the State that he was able to not only insure his own election, but to name his colleague, it happening that for the moment both Senatorial seats were vacant. In an evil hour—it is difficult to know at this day why—Mr. Broderick determined to aid the election of Wm. M. Gwin.

But before doing so he exacted from Gwin a letter, to be held in terrorem, pledging all the official patronage of the coast to Broderick. This letter Broderick retained possession of in order to ensure the fulfillment of the contract. One of the parties to that transaction is dead, and the other, shelved less by age than the rising of a civilization with which he is incapable of sympathizing, perhaps even of understanding, but both were able and talented men in those times. Yet, in looking back with the calm and retrospective eye of history, it is hard to conceive how such a trade could have been entered into. That it was entered into, and its faithful performance demanded and expected, is a fact discreditable to the State, and as for the parties, it can only be said that it is difficult to determine whether it was the more disgraceful to write such a letter or to accept it. For the wrong of the thing, Broderick paid dearly enough. To begin with, it availed him nothing; and second, it contributed as much as any other fact to the quarrel out of which grew the duel that caused his death. Gwin, perhaps counting upon the very iniquity of the affair for its concealment, repudiated his part as soon as his election was secured, and Broderick, with an effrontery that showed his estimate of such public opinion as then existed, published the letter directly that he learned of Gwin's intention.

So they left for Washington, where in a few weeks Gwin was in the bosom of the administration, rewarding his followers from the fountain of. office, while Broderick, disappointed and chagrined, was in violent and vindictive opposition.

The political campaign of 1859 was an exciting one. Broderick, still smarting with the recollection of his wrongs, led a "bolt" from the regular party, and tried to carry the State against the Administration.

General Colton entered ardently into the views of his friend, and accompanied him in the canvass through his old home, the northern counties.

Early in the contest rumors gained ground of a conspiracy to force the Senator into a duel, and so to kill him. For our own part we are strongly disposed to doubt the existence of any such conspiracy at any time. Duels are always of doubtful result. Bullets are not respectors of persons, and Southern fire-caters are in the main as strongly attached to life as other people. But true or false, certain it is that pending the struggle, Broderick, while at the breakfast-table in his hotel, made some slighting remarks about Judge D. S. Terry, and allowed himself to be drawn into bandying of words with one Pericy, and what was more he was weak enough to announce himself as ready to fight a duel with Judge Terry, or, indeed, anybody seeking such an affair, provided only that he would wait till after the election.

Almost immediately after election day, Terry resigned from his seat on the Supreme Bench, and challenged Mr. Broderick to mortal combat. That gentleman had, by his own folly, rendered it very difficult to refuse a meeting. In fact he had, by his reckless conversation with Perley, placed it almost out of his power to do so. Yet, we wish that we could truthfully record that General Colton, when called in as Broderick's friend, had counseled that course, but we cannot.

It is a sad confession to make, that among all the surrounding advisers of the doomed Senator, there was not one who had the moral courage to stand firmly up for the right and to repudiate the barbarous and disgusting, indeed, we may almost say, cowardly custom of the duello. To say that General Colton did not, is merely to say that he was not in advance of the age and civilization in which he lived. That he has changed his views upon the subject now, we have no doubt, but no credit can be claimed for a change that was not made till all the community worth speaking of, or taking into account, had changed likewise.

Of the fight it is enough to say that the belligerents met and that, save in the final result, fortune seemed to favor Broderick, and to look frowningly upon his adversary. There is a tradition of the field that Terry had the advantage in the preliminary arrangements, but if he had any advantage whatever, it was an advantage given him by nature and by long practice, in coolness and presence of mind under danger, and of such advantage he could not, according to the code, be deprived. In all the matters left in such affairs to chance—in the word and position, all of

which General Colton won for his principal—Broderick had the best of it. Indeed, in the opinion of men who have made such things the subject of calculation, he had twenty-five per cent. the advantage. But when a man accustomed to handling pistols from boyhood, and to being in peril as a natural and usual situation, meets one of more peaceful habits, there cannot be much equality. But of all that inequality, Mr. Broderick took cognizance, and to it consented to submit himself when he announced that he was willing to be bound by the bloody rules of the code. And at last, when the men stood face to face, all advantages and disadvantages sank into insignificance and disappeared, for Terry, at the word, and with no sort of hesitation, banged away as if shooting at a squirrel, plumping Broderick through the breast and inflicting a mortal wound—so bringing all questions of chances of word, of weapons and position, to an abrupt and final end.

The whole affair was a misfortune in which, probably, Broderick was the smallest loser of all concerned. Indeed, of all who were out on that day, it is probable that not one failed to regret, or will ever cease to regret, his connection with the unhappy affair, and while General Colton possessed energy and vitality enough to rise superior to a single mistake, yet we feel sure that he must look back with sorrow to think that youth and vicious or mistaken public opinion should have committed him to act a part in such a disaster.

As we have intimated before, his conduct can only be excused in view of the associations and surroundings of a youth and early manhood spent upon the wildest of frontiers. If he did not refuse to take part in the duel, and urge his friend Broderick to do likewise, it is certainly true that such a course would have been utterly unavailing, and it is equally true that Gen. Colton acted towards Mr. Broderick as he would had their positions been reversed have wanted and expected that gentleman to act towards himself.

The duellists at that time were the masters of a certain society, and that society arrogated to itself the position of being the best. Mr. Broderick either believed in the code, or if he did not, was too weak to rise above and stand superior to the sneers of those who, by his own submission to their tyranny, were by him thus confessed to be his betters. We can all see it plain enough now, but who could have or would have acted differently in 1859?

On the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South, Gen. Colton, without hesitation, declared himself strongly in favor of the war to preserve the Union. It will be remembered that California was called upon to furnish a quota of troops, five regiments in number. The Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Downey to appoint Gen. Colton to be Colonel of the regiment of cavalry, which would have given him the seniority. This the Governor consented to do, but de-

termined at the same time to appoint Mr. Columbus Sims to be second in command. Colton objected, and protested that Sims was not a fit man for the place, but his objection was not heeded. Sims was appointed, and Colton, though he had already made considerable pecuniary sacrifices to enable him to enter the service, declined to accept the place of Colonel. That he was correct with respect to the character of Sims, we believe subsequent events established conclusively. His resolution not to enter the army was soon confirmed and made final by his learning that the regiment was not to be sent to the seat of war, but would operate in guarding this coast and the Indian country; and of that sort of military life he had had enough.

It will be remembered that early in 1862 there was a coalition formed between the Republicans and the Douglas Democracy. It originated in a Legislative caucus, and was brought about chiefly by the management of John Conness, with the consent of many, though not all of the Republican leaders. Governor Stanford, especially, was opposed to the fusion, and came out with a written manifesto against it. He saw plainly enough that the Republicans must triumph anyhow, and feared the accession to his ranks of so much political talent as the Douglas Democracy was known to contain. And in the end his fears proved but too well-founded, for, in the vulgar parlance of the period, Conness got away with him. Colton was invited to join this movement by an authorized letter over the signature of Walter Vandyk; but he occupied at the time the prominent position of Chairman of the State Central Committee.

It was this position more than anything else, we have no doubt, that kept the General from doing as the great mass of Douglas Democrats did, and entering the Union Republican party.

He had no sympathy with Secession, and sincerely believed that war—and war vigorously prosecuted—could alone preserve the nation in its entirety; yet, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, he was the head of the organization, and for him to go over to another party, appeared like an act of treason to those who had elected him. Whatever others might do—and the most of them sooner or later turned Republicans—he felt like the captain of a foundering ship, and that so long as there was a soul on board he must remain at his post.

If he ever desired to change his party, this was the only really favorable opportunity that offered during the war. And it turned out, in fact, that the Union men in the Democratic party, who declined that offer, found no other, and have been obliged to this day to consort with secessionists, whose principles they must have detested, and whose very companionship could not have been very agreeable. Among such we may name J. P. Hoge, Esq., Frank McCoppin, Esq., J. C. L. Wadsworth, S. M. Wilson, Peter Donahue, George L. Bradley and others, all as bitterly opposed

to secession as any Republicans in the State, and all of whom were delegates to the Convention of the Colton Democracy of 1862.

Like Cortez, they burnt theirships, but, unlike him, they failed to conquer. Finding that his own party, by which he had stood so faithfully, was irrevocably committed to disloyalty, as how could it be otherwise with a majority of avowed secessionists in its ranks, and feeling that he was not needed by the now triumphant Republicans, General Colton quietly withdrew from participation in politics, save alone the citizen's duty of voting, which we believe he never fails to perform. Even this duty-he no longer discharges as a strict party man, but votes as often the Republican ticket as any other.

In 1865, General Colton went to Europe with his family and spent two years in travel, visiting all the various countries upon that continent, as well as the Holy Land, Egypt and Turkey; and in Europe penetrated far enough north to see the midnight sun and to stand upon the north Cape. Since his return he has been engaged largely in legitimate mining in this State, in Nevada and in Wyoming Territory. He is a large owner and President of the Amador mine, and also the Rocky Mountain Coal Company.

With respect to the capacity of General Colton as a business man, it is perhaps enough to say that the care and management of either of these immense properties would tax the energy and power of most men. The Amador mine alone turns out its half million dollars of gold bars annually, and has, we believe, under Gen. Colton's management, kept up fully its reputation for being among the best mines, if not the very best, upon the Pacific coast. The Rocky Mountain Coal Company produces 500 tons of coal per day, and supplies the Trans-continental Railroad with fuel.

The habits of General Colton, as a strict and careful business man, are so strongly in contrast with the wild life in which he was bred, that we deem them worthy of remark, as exemplifying how a strong will may overcome the influences of any mere habit.

He is a man of strictly temperate and regular life. Nine o'clock in the morning always finds him at his office, prepared for the duties of the day. By this plan he is able to master the affairs of the various mining properties under his control, as well as his own real estate, of which he possesses a large quantity. Indeed, Gen. Colton is altogether too prudent a man to embark his entire fortune in mining operations, though he sees in them the great and chief source of wealth in our State, but holds real property always sufficient to ensure himself against those sudden reverses which are so often met with in the business of mining.

We do not speak of his wealth as a special merit, for so we do not consider it in any sense, but to show to the rising youth of our country what may be accomplished by energy, perseverance and prudence, even though great difficulties are in the way.

We have dealt with Gen. Colton as we promised to do in the beginning, and as we intend to do with all the gentlemen whom we deem worthy of a place in our pages, with a free hand. We have not concealed his faults, and if any injustice has been done, it is rather in omitting mention of the nobler traits of them than in suppressing subjects of just criticism. The faults of Gen. Colton's character are the faults of his surroundings and associations, the rough and rude vices of a new and wild society—his virtues are all his own. He is an earnest, strong willed, and thoroughly self-reliant man—one of those who move the world, and do about all there is done, whether good or bad. His vitality is great, his power to work almost inexhaustible.

Our readers at a distance, will perceive at once that they have before them the likeness of the representative man of a period—a man who is the natural growth of a peculiar condition and time, and that when that time shall have passed away, while there may be many better and worse and wiser and weaker, there will be no more of precisely the same kind.

We have dwelt somewhat at length upon the subject; we have done so in the fullness of conviction that we shall not again have to deal with a person of more perfect individuality, of more sharp and distinct characteristics, than are to be found in DAVID D. COLTON.

# ROUTES, DISTANCES AND FARES From San Francisco by Steamships, Railroads, Etc.

		Dist	FARES.		
DESTINATION.	Days.	8t.	1st Cl.	2d Cl.	3d Cl.
Acapulco, Mexico, by Steamship	8 26	1,800 5,900	\$80 175	\$ 135	\$30 100
Adelaide, Australia, by Steamship Albany, New York, by Railroad.	38	8,100	240	170	120
Albany, New York, by Railroad	6 2	618	139		
Austin, by Railroad and Stage	2	429	47 37		
Battle Mountain, by Railroad	1	522	33		
Baltimore, Maryland, by Railroad			142		102
Battle Mountain, by Railroad. Boston, Massachusetts, by Railroad. Boston, Massachusetts, by Railroad. Bolimore, Maryland, by Railroad. Bombay, via Hongkong, by Steamship Bombay, via Sydney, by Steamship Bombay, the Mondow	ĺ	9,954	490		250
Brandisi (Italy), via Hongkong		13,240 15,455	400 705	275	
Brandisi, via Sydney, by Steamship		16,762	000	375	
Bomoay, via Sydney, oy steamsnip Brandisi (Italy), via Hongkong. Brandisi, via Sydney, by Steamship. Cilenzo, by Railroad. Calcutta, via Hongkong, by Steamship. Calcutta, via Hongkong, by Steamship. Crescent City, by Steamship. Carson City, by Railroad and Stage. Cincinnati, by Railroad. Calaveras Big Trees, by Railroad and Stage. Cape St. Lucas, Mexico, by Steamship.	49	2,630 9,400	118 455	202	60
Calcutta, via Sydney, by Steamship		12,900	425	300	250
Carson City, by Steamship.	2	280	26 20		15
Cincinnati, by Railroad	-		129	94	
Cale St. Lucas, Mexico, by Steamship	5	71 1,150	10 80	00	
Donver by Pailroad	3	1,504	00	30	
Elko, by Railroad	00	606	39	400	
Gilroy, by Railroad	20	4,800 81	150	100	75
Elko, by Railroad. Fiji Islands, by Steamship. Gilroy, by Railroad. Guaymas, by Steamship. Hamilton, Nevada, by Railroad and Stage. Honoiulu, by Steamship.	10	1,710	100		50
Honolulu, by Steamship	9	688 2,100	56 60		30
	34	6,400	305		102
Hiogo, Japan, by Steamship. Kingston (Jamaica), via Panama, by Steamship.	28 19	5,100 4,000	295 100		102
Louisville, Kentucky, by Railroad			129	94	30
London, overland, by Railroad and Steamship.	17 37	6,786 8,000	225 180		135
Liverpool, overland, by Railroad and Steamship	17	6,580	22')		80 130
Louisville, Kentucky, by Railroad. London, overland, by Railroad and Steamship. London, via Panama, by Steamship. Liverpool, overland, by Railroad and Steamship. Liverpool, via Panama, by Steamship. Marysville, by Railroad. Marysville, by Railroad.	37	8,350	180		80
		9,850	452		202
mauras, via Sydney, by Steamsnip	34	12,724 7,850	400 220	275	225
Manzanilla, Mexico, by Steamship	6	1,560	80	175	100 30
Mazatlan, Mexico, by Steamship	30	1,480	50 305		20
Melbourne, Australia, by Steamship.  Manzanilla, Mexico, by Steamship.  Mazatlan, Mexico, by Steamship.  Nagasaki, Japan, by Steamship.  New York, via Panama, by Steamship.  New York, by Railroad.  New Orleans, by Railroad.  Omaha, by Railroad.  Oorland, Oregon, by Steamship.  Panama, by Steamship.	24	5,470 5,260	100		102 50
New Orleans by Railroad	6	3,489	140 151	100	65
Omaha, by Railroad			100	106 175	81 50
Portland, Oregon, by Steamship. Panama, by Steamship. Philadelphia	14	642	36 90	110	20
Philadelphia, by Railroad	6	3,200	138	100	40
Philadelphia, by Railroad Punta Arenas, by Steamship. Point de Galle Ceylon, via Hongkong, Steams'p	10	0.000	95	200	40
Quebec, Canada, by Railroad	46	9,338	455 143	103	202 65
Reno, by Railroad St. Louis, by Railroad St. Louis, by Railroad Stanghai, by Steamship San Luis Obispo, by Steamship San Pedro by Steamship	1	292	15		
Shanghai, by Steamship.	5	5,964	118 305	85	60 102
San Luis Obispo, by Steamship	2	240	15	-	10
San Pedro, by Steamship San Diego, by Steamship	2	373   456	20 25		15 17
	41	7,811	405	1	160
Southampton, overland, by Rail and Steamship. Southampton, via Panama, by Steamship. Southampton, via Hongkong and Suez, Steam'p	17	6,600	230	130	95 85
Southampton, via Hongkong and Suez, Steam'p	1	15,450	745		372
San José de Guatemala, by Steamship		18,441	640 95	410	360 40
Sacramento, by Steamer or Rauroad	i	138	21/2	1%	***
San Jose, by Railroad	12	55 1,951	100		50
Sitka, Alaska, by Steamship. Umpqua River, by Steamship.	3	482	36		21
Victoria, British Columbia, by Steamship Washington, D. C., by Railroad	6	753	35		15
Washington, D. C., by Railroad. Yokahama, by Steamship Yosemite, by Railroad and Stages.	26	4,760	255	87	
z overmen, of manifold and stages	l	200	20	- 1	

#### Hotel Expenses and Cost of Living in San Francisco.

Now that a portion of the current of travel from China and Australasia to the United States and Europe has been diverted into a new chartee, by the establishment of reconlar steam communication, it would not rest many to know the very moderate expenses incurred either in possing the lighter in sojourning a while in the city of San Francisco. We give, therefore, a brief statement of them, leaving the traveler to compare them with that of other places. In no city in the world is hotel accommodation of the same excelence to be obtained at so moderate a price. At the Occidenta' and Grand Hot - and at the Lick Horse unsurpassed board with comfortable quarters can be obtained for three dol ars per diem. At the Cosmopolitan, one of the finest hotels in the United States, and at the Russ House, the expense is somewhat lower; while at the American Eye and International Hotel board and lo laine, with excellent table, can be had for from one dollar and a half to two dollars a day. If the traveler desires to conomize, he can obtain a good bed-room for from three to four dodars per week, and can get meas at restaurants for from fifteen to fifty conts onch, according to the dishes he selects. He can thus measure his wants by the length of his purse, and yet always obtain clean, well-cooked meals at a less cost than any city we have ever visited, either in the Unit d States or Great Britain. To those who prefer a more lengthened stay and purpose going into housekeeping, we would say that provisions are very moderate in price; Beef, from 12 to 1s cents per pound, according to the joint, mutton, 10 to 12 cents; lamb. 12 to 15 cents, yeal, 12 to 15 cents; pork, 12 to 15 cents; bucon, 20 cents; butter, 40 to 50 cents; flour, \$1.50 to \$2 per sack of 50 pounds, petato s, 15, to 3 cents per pound. Al' vegetables are cheap; when not in season there is, of course, an advance. Milk is 10 cents a quart: eggs, 40 cents per dozen. Dairy produce and poultry are the only things which rate higher than in the East rn States. Of the fruits, they are at times in such abundance as hardly to pay the expense of bringing them to mark t. A six roomed house in a respectable locality may be rented for from \$20 to \$25 per month and apward, one with eight or ten rooms, from \$40; ten to two we rooms, from \$60. Traveling to and from a shurban residences is not very expensive, however, car tickets being from 3 to 61, cents each, and terriage across the bay, to the most be untiful environs in the world, from 10 cents to 25. This, we think, concludes our list of necessaries for a life in San Francisco. It is a city in which a man or a family may live as extravagantly as they may please, but where they can practice economy if they choose.

#### Stages Connecting with Railroads.

FROM TO.		F're
Pathle Mannain to Anatin	96	
Battle Mountain to Austin	30)	\$20
Elko to Boise City	214	60
Modesta to Big Trees	180	
Galt to Big Trees, Calaveras	71	10
Reno to Carson City	32	5
Truckee to Donner Lake		
Colfax to Grass Valley	13	3
Palisade to Hamilton (Nev.)	120	20
Truckee to Lake Tahoe	14	3
Sesma to Portland (Oregon).	600	40
Stockton to Si ver Mountain	1111	18
Modesta to Snellings	36	4
Tibe to Cilent City	186	45
Elko to Silver City.	1595	
Reno to Virginia City	21	4
Modesta to Yosen, to		
Santa Clara to Santa Cruz	40	2

[Additions and corrections to these tables will be made monthly.]

## CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG.

#### Lord Mayo.

The telegraph brings us the sad and startling news that the Governor-General of British India has met his death at the hands of the assassin. Any details of this brins 1 india has met his death at the hands of the assassin. Any details of this fearful event is denied as in consequence of the interruption of the postal service with Europe. We are only led to believe that the murder was prompted by private revence and not the result of conspiracy. From the time when in 1850 the Duke of Wellington said to Lord Napier, upon this latter pleading his age and long service in that part of the world, "If you won't go out to India I must," public attention has been much more attracted in England to the government of her immense Easthas been much more attracted in England to the government of ner immense Eastern possessions. After the hard-fought battles and glorious victories in the northwest, followed by the annexation of the Panjaub and pensioning of Dhulcep Singh,
the discipline of the army, both native and European, noder Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief, had become exceedingly lax. This remisences of duty extended
even to the civil servants of the East India Company, and many were the complaints sent home of the conduct, and mode of life of the British officers and the irregularities and extortions of the heads of departments. The effects of Lord Dalhousie's splendid administration had not begun to be felt, and only the military Danions is spendic administration and not begin to be text. So Lord Napier sailed again; a little, old, shabbily-dressed man, with a large pair of horn spectacles on a hooked nose, looking for all the world like a Jew peddier; but behind those spectacles was an eye as keen as a hawk's, and that shrunken frame contained an iron will that admitted of no opposition and allowed no error or irregularity. He stayed rather more than a year in India, returning in May, 1851, and during that time had completely reorganized the discipline of the army, reforming, remodeltime and completely reorganized the discipline of the army, redoming, relationing, rebuiking, and even going so far as eashiering officers derelict of their duty. Naturally he was most unpopular, especially with those who the most deserved censure. As we said, Lord Dalhousie was then Governor-General; he had previously been President of the Board of Trade at home, and devoted himself to the development of the vast resources of the Empire. In 1853 he commenced a net work of electric of the vast resources of the Empire. In 1853 he commenced a net work of electric telegraphs all over ludit, at the same time urging the construction of railroads as a means of opening up the interior as well as of speedily massing troops at any given point. It was during his administration that ground was broken for the Northwestern Railroad to Delhi. In 1854, Lord Dalhousie sailed home, and was succeeded by Lord Canning, whose five years tenure of office was most difficult and disastrous, for in 1857 the great mutiny took place, and the following four years were spent in restoring the shaken prestige of British arms. Through a strange concurrence tranquility was hastened by the fact of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. The native superstiment of India from the East India Company to the Clown. The harve supersti-tion was, that the Government founded by Clive was to last a hundred years. That century expired in 1857, hence the rising. When it was proclaimed that the Gov-ernment of India had been taken from the Company and vested in the Queen, the century expired in 1857, hence the rising. When it was proclaimed that the Government of India had been taken from the Company and vested in the Queen, the population saw the fulfillment of the tradition and submitted to the new ruler. The Indian mutiny had one good effect, in bringing out men like Havelock, Sir J. Lawrence and Sir Coin Campbell. In 1862, Lord Elgin was ordered from China to join Sir John Lawrence as Viceroys of India. The former remained but one year, and the labor and administrative ability were mainly the lot of the latter. Few men were more fit to govern the country than Sir John Lawrence. With a thorough knowledge of the language, even to the dialect, he could converse with Kings. Princes and Rajahs in their own tongue. His talents as a diplomatist were equal to his ability as a soldier, and his schemes of internal communication and improvements surpassed those of Lord Dalhousie. During his administration thousands of miles of navigable and irrigating canals, which had been tardily progressing, were pushed on towards completion. Of railroads, we may note the opening of the Northwestern to Delhi; of the Great Indian Peninsular, which, although formed in 1845, was only resuscitated by large Government grants of land; of the Scinder of the Great Madras Railroads, together with other smaller tributary lines; so that last year there were in India 4,000 miles of trunk lines already opened, 1,000 in course of construction, and 9,000 miles to be immediately commenced. In addition to which there are now more than 15,000 miles of electric telegraph lines communicating from all parts of the country. The Earl of Mayo, better known in English political life as Lord Naas, succeeded Lawrence as Governor-General of India in September, 1868. He was then only forty-six years of age; he had previously been chief Secretary for Ireland in D'Israeli's Ministry, and receiving his new appointment under that administration was confirmed in office by the new Premier, Gladstone. The Massach and the produced the Stone. This was a rare compliment to the young statesman, but it proved the sagacity of the Prime Minister. Lord Mayo had a difficult task to perform. He

had to suffer comparison with his illustrious predecessor; he had to carry out or vary his great public works; he had to continue that system of friendly intercourse with the native Princes so happly begun by Lawrence; he had to provide for an extraordinary expenditure, as well as to meet an immense deficit, and he undertook the task. The enormous outlay of the past years began to bear truit, and the revenue returns became enormous. As we have before remarked in the York Letter, the detlet in 1867–688 was one million sterling; in '68-99 it was more than three millions; '69-70 there was a surplus of a hundred and twenty thousand bounds, and the estimated surplus for '70-71 exceeds one million sterling, and that in the face of an annual payment of one million eight hundred thousand sterling, interest on railroad capital. India has never been more prosperous, mere peaceful, and exhibited more signs of enduring tranquility, and consequently increasing wealth, than under the rule of Lord Mayo, and all right-minded men will grieve with Great Britain at the irreparable loss the blow of the assassin has caused. There are those who, jealous of the power and imperial sway of England in the East, look upon these calamities as the natural consequences of oppression, as the results of provinces wrested from their ancient rulers, who point to Onde, Scinde, the Punjaub, as England's recent acts of spoliation; but let such persons consider that the worst tyramy of a debauched British superintendent of a district, draink with brandy pawnee, and maddened with loss ab brag, is a paternal government in comparison to that of the best of native Princes; and the greatest curse that could befall india would be the naractly and confusion which would ensue upon a separation from the mother country. It was Lord Mayo's grateful task to receive Prance Alfred, of England, at the end of 1863. She son of the Queen of England held a court which revealed the most brilliant gatherings at the time when Tippoo Saib ruled supreme. Independent Kings

We are not much of a literary critic—have read a little in our time, but never read anything we liked very well. It will not, therefore, be expected of us that we shall enter upon any very extended and minute analysis of a story by Mr. Smintheus, in the February and March numbers of the Overland Monthly, entitled "Scth Dene's Revelation." Nevertheless, we should fail of our duty it we did not say that it is a very good tale, most excellently told, and ending very weakly. To one thing in it we vigorously object: the hero is a reader and admirer of Wordsworth, and is, therefore, a young man in whom we cannot be expected to take a very deep interest. Mr. Wordsworth comes very near proving the death of him, of which we are very glad; and does not quite kill him, of which we are correspondingly sorry. For we hold that any man who can love the un-ulferable weakness and unmeaning drivel of that prince of idiots has no moral right to existence. If we could work out our own sweet will, his entire school as Byron would say, they are called a "school" because they have not finished their education, they should be field up, like other blind pupples, in a sack, and drowned in their favorite lakes. And while we are upon the subject, let us respectfully ask if the publisher of the Overland has no means of obtaining a few commas to stick into his sentences. The best modern usage prescribes a comman at the end of each word, and in the Overland their is commonly only one to each two words, by which the sentences is entirely lost. In the matter of separating the halves of such words as "anybody," "everybody," "ynaything," "wery thing," ever yenting, everybody, "ynaything," "wery thing," ever yenting, everybody in a new story and the over of humanity, and these cheering qualities are what chiefly distinguish man from other brutes.

<sup>—</sup> The Assembly has killed the bill for the relief of the Labor Exchange, for the reason that the Secretary is accused of tampering with the honor of a young woman who applied for assistance in obtaining a situation. The Assembly might have found an additional reason in the fact that a remote ancestor of one of the trustees was once suspected of being a witch. But we are surprised and delibed to discern in the Assembly a tendency toward the discouragement of immorality, and only wish that Satan might find a better method of rebuking sin than by withholding aid from the Church.

<sup>—</sup> We learn from Hongkong that Mrs. Yelverton's first "Readings" were given to a crowded house, and were very much appreciated.

#### The Charge of the Mail Brigade.

"Two hundred tons!" the Postmaster said.

"Two hundred tons by to-day's train contributed;

Two hundred tons to be forthwith distributed.

Is there a man afraid?
Is there a man dismayed?"
Said Postmaster Stone.

"Two hundred tons of mail matter delayed! Two hundred tons of papers and letters! Plain daily papers and papers pictorial; Some papers with news, and some that

are story all; Letters that scold and letters that flatter; Letters of love and letters professional; Letters of business and speeches Con-

gressional;
Two hundred tons of all sorts of mail.
Is there a man afraid?
Is there a man dismayed?"

Quoth Postmuster Stone. Then up spoke his Deputy, (Holland Smith hight was he) Out spoke the Deputy: "No, Chief not one!"

Mail bags to right of them, Mail bags to left of them, Mail bags in front of them,

Toppled and towered; Shasta; Mountains of mail bags as tall as Mt. But not a man shrinks or lags as the Chief

cast a
Glance of his eagle eye
Where that pile huge and high
Horribly lowered.

Half a rod, half a rod, Half a rod onward, All in the Post Office Charged the One Hundred. "Forward the Mail Brigade! Charge for the bags!" he said. Right on the pile of bags Rushed the One Hundred. "Forward the Mail Brigade!" Was there a clerk dismayed? Not though each man knew Tom Scott had biundered. Theirs not to make reply,

Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to faint and sigh
At the labor before them;
Theirs on that mass to fly

Towering o'er them.
Mail bags to right of them,
Mail bags to left of them,
Mail bags in front of them,

Fearfully lowered.
Then the Clerks, one and all,
On that huge heap and tall
Solemnly glowered.

"Forward the Mail Brigade!" Then one wild charge they made; Coatless, their arms all barc, And sleeveless, gleamed high in air Sorting the letters there, Charging the mail bags, while All the town wondered.

Charging the mail bags, while All the town wondered. Plunged in the cloud of dust, Right through the pile they rushed, Crowded and jammed and crushed, Chief and subaltern! Down melts that pile so high,

Down mets that pile so high,
As snow melts 'neath April's sky;
Lord! how the letters fly,
While to the work they ply
Deputy and all turn.

When can their glory fade? O the wild charge they made! All the town wondered: Honor the charge they made; Honor the Mail Brigade— Col. Stone's Mail Brigade— Noble One Hundred!

— A snow-bound passenger train is a little world—a world in which sintul games are played, as in the bigger world outside. Upon one train, during the recent blockade on the Union Pacific, there were the following incidents: A lecture, divine service, a case of larceny and another of small-pox, a death, a fre, a collision, two burths, a vigorous wife-beating, and numberless other occurrences of the kind inseparable from, and essential to, the existence of man in quantity. What a hateful beast is conglomerate man! It is impossible for one to look at him without a lively disgust, similar to that inspired by the spectacle of a tangled wad of rattlesnakes, thawing and stinking in the Spring similaht. A single individual of the species is tolerable, but put a score of them into close contact, and straightway they shall begin to enact you so varied and multifold unpleasantness—so distracting and displeasing pranks—a myriad of so fathonless abominations, that one would tain be a dog, if that dogs only were any better or worse—which they are not. We never look upon a man without thinking of that horrid—perhaps fabled—animal that is clean-limbled, and sweet, and gracious, and comely, but which no sooner touches one of its kind but it begins to exade a grimy sweat and expire a noxious odor. This beast the reader will find fully described in Dr. Langstrothe's Fauna Numidies, a most entertaining work. Immortal, are you, Yahoo' God-like! In the image of your Maker? And yet you thieve, you beat wives, and you collisious, and fires, and divine service, and the small-pox! Talk not to us, monster, of your Godlike attributes; we know you for a most pestilent and forbidding beast, requiring the constant purification of water, and of-renewed annointings with pertunes. N. B.—The Town Crier has the honor to announce that he will address his estimable fellow-citizens to-morrow evening, at Dashaway Hall. Subject: "Self-Revelation—A Vindication of Man's Divine Origin and Nature." He hopes to see the house packed and jammed. No collectio

<sup>—</sup> The Woman Suffrage Society says it "loathes and abominates" Dr. Holland's social-evil bill. For a precisely similar reason the butchers loathe and abominate the law providing for an official inspection of their wares.

#### The "Eccentricities" of a Genius.

Genius has its prescriptive privileges, its conceded eccentricities. It has a free charter to be odd, unconventional, even uncouth. It enjoys an exemption, as to the style of its apparel, from the domination of fashion and the tyrampy of tailors. In the matter of shirt collars and neck-ties it is lawless, or a law unto itself. Like Olympian Jove, it may arrange its ambrosial curls without deference to the reigning style, and part its hair, if so it chooses, in the middle. It may wear its trowsers tucked inside its boots. When it gets drunk, we draw a delicate line between inebriated genius and vulgar intoxication. If glorous Byron drugged his muse with gin, it is nobody's business. If Poc died in a protracted debauch we drop a pitying tear over his grave, and think of him rather as an unfortunately constituted being with an organization morbidly sensitive, than as a beastly dunkard. To the low-browed bigot, who selects such cases as texts for his dull moralizing, we say

"Judge not; the workings of his brain And of his heart thou canst not see."

The unconventional genius, the uncouth genius, the dissipated genius -we know them all, and can tolerate them, though it is often more agreeable to know them by their writings than to have personal relations with them. But what shall be said of the genius whose eccentricities crop out in the ugiy shape of ingratitude, treachery, and meanness inefable: Of a genius who, on leaving the scene of his earlier triumphs, who, for a wider field—after bidding farewell with protestations of undying friendship to those who had encouraged him by their appreciation long before he had won a general recognition, and to others who had lent him aid of a more substantial kind, neelects and ignores them utterly -who never deigns so much as a niggard line in reply to letters of friendship or of business—who, having, at his own suggestion and request, been permitted to take with him to his new sphere and "wider field" the manuscript poems of a lady for whom he had always professed the sincerest regard, with a promise to find a publisher for them, allows month after month to roll away, until they may be counted by the year, without communicating with her—who makes no respionse to her inquiries in regard to the service he had voluntarily assumed to perform, and who, when requeeted to return the manuscript, still maintains a dogged or contemptaous silence. What shall we say of a zenius of this peculiar type, if any such exist? In our judgment it would require at least a score of volumes of poetry, equal in eloquence to the famous "Heathen Chince," to atone for such unlovely "eccentricties of genius" as these.

#### English Synonyms.

The copiousness of the English tongue, as well as the difficulty of acquiring the ability to use its immense vocabulary correctly, is well exhibited in the following array of synonymous words; which, if not new, is yet a capital illustration of the nice illustrations which characterize so many of our vocabularies. It is no wonder that we slip occasionally, even the warriest of us. A little garl was looking at the picture of a number of ships, when she exclaimed, "See, what a flock of ships!" We corrected her by saying that a flock of ships is called a flock. And here we may add for the benefit of the foreigner who is mastering the intricacles of our language in respect to nouns of multitudes, that a flock of girls is called a bovy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and that a pack of theves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a covey, and a covey of children is called a troop, and a troop of partidges is called a covey, and a covey of backguards is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a force, and a force of backguards is called a mob, and a smool of whates is called a shood, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a corps of robbers is called a covey of a swarm, and a corps of robbers is called a covey of scalled the clite, and the niscellaneous crowd of the city in thieves and rascais are called the roughs, and the miscellaneous crowd of the city folks are called the community, or the public, according as they are spoken of by a religious community or the secular public.

— The German Savings and Loan Society, of No. 511 California street, has recently purchased the three-story brick bailding on the north side of California street, next door west of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, with lot thirty-one feet front by one hundred and twenty feet deep, which formed a part of the Fuller estate. The price paid was \$65,000, or nearly \$2.100 per front foot. The main story is now being overhauled and fitted up in the most substantial manner for a first-class banking office, and when in shape will be occupied by the institution which has just purchased it. It will be one of the most commodious banking houses in the city.

<sup>—</sup> A religious contemporary says he can tell the state of any man's heart by knowing what that man considers ridiculous. We consider our contemporary ridiculous; what is the state of our heart? Whateverlite, it is a very peaceful one.

- We compile the following agricultural intelligence from the columns of our We compile the following agricultural intelligence from the columns or our city exchanges, for the instruction and benefit of our country readers: The wheat crop of '72 will be very light, owing to the heavy rains; some of the vines being entirely washed out, and others having been taken into the house and put under the stove to dry. Warmth and the society of cats are very distasteful to wheat vines... Beans—not beens as the Bulletin maliciously spells them, nor biens, according to the contemptible insinuations of the Alta—are coming forward finely, cording to the contemptible insinuations of the Alla—are coming forward finely, and are nearly ready for digging. Some varieties, sown too early for the late rains, look rather sick, but they will probably perk up when the sun comes out. The bags exhibit a more healthy growth than last year, and if they are not cut with the hoes in digging we shall have more than the crop will fill... There will be no silk this year, except what comes from China. Our farmers have not yet learned to take it off the ears before it dries up into useless little wads... Owing to the richness our soil the cotton crop will be a failure: nothing but careful top-dressing can prevent its turning into wool, and in top-dressing most people cut the the tops entirely off.... Corn will be splendid. The injurious system of covering it up with dirt before planting has been entirely abandoned. It is now inserted into the colo without son fooding and the vield will be limited only by the sevent supply of color on band: any fooling, and the yield will be limited only by the scant supply of cobs on hand; the snow blockade having left us with but a small stock. We are confident that any fooling, and the yield will be limited only by the scant supply of cobs on hand; the snow blockade having left us with but a small stock. We are confident that cobs could be as cheaply manufactured here as in the East... The cabbage is of a better quality this year than last, owing to the fact that the vinegar is put on earlier and is better rubbed in.... There will be no salt. Some farmers were seen sowing a large quantity, but the cows were following along behind, licking up the seed before it could sprout... A new seculent has been introduced from the East. It is said to be superior to pickles, and does not require hoeing. The Atta, which believes in nothing that is not of native growth, sneers at it, just as it did at barrel-staves when the slips were first imported from Japan; but look at barrel-staves. staves when the slips were first imported from Japan; but look at barrel-staves now! We believe that champerty is destined to be one of our staple productions, and are confident that it will make sugar of just as good quality as rice does... Speaking of rice—there won't be much of a crop: all the fields were flooded by the heavy storm. Our farmers were extremely lucky in not selling the last year's crop, else they wouldn't have anything to go with their curry, the yield of which will this year exceed fifty millions of tons. The whole San Joaquin valley is yellow with curry, some of it as tall as a horse... A farmer drove into town last Tuesday with a wagon-load of real Frish potatoes. If Congress would relieve this excellent vegetable from duty Ireland could send over a shipful every year. Very few captains, however, like to take them as cargo: they are so hot that they warp the masts—especially the bake variety... Now is the time, to set out fresh milk. In the city we harvest it every morning; but in the country, where there are no dogs, once a week will be often enough... Beware of new-fangled sowing-machines: the old broadcast Grover & Baker is best. The Singer is very pretty, but is difficult to keep in tune, and muele isn't agriculture, anyhow... Peanuts should be planted in Keep broadcast Grover a Daker is over. The Singer is very frethy, but is with the control of the in tune, and music isn't agriculture, anyhow... Peanuts should be planted in fire clay, and pulled out as soon as they are nicely roasted.... Currant jelly should be gathered as soon as the cans are well bronzed on the outside... If the chickens lay fried eggs there must be something the matter with them.

— From an interesting paper upon the New York Lunatic Asylum we make the following extract, not because it is very important in fact, or readable in style, but because it sounds very much like our own composition, and must have been written by one of the inmates: "The delusion of patients that they are God or the Savior, is very common. Not long ago Dr. Gray had all three persons of the Trinity under his care, and then came another God. However, as the new-comer was a very small man and the other contestant for divine supremacy a very big one, the little one contented himself with being the Attorney-General of the United States." This is pretty tall assertion, but the facts related are no whit more singular than some we witnessed at the Stockton Asylum. There we found an aged and feeble Holy Ghost playing some inscrutable game of cards with a lusty and muscular young Salan for the soul of a parson. The contest was long and apparently hopeless, until we approached and handed the H. Q. a newspaper slip reading as follows: "Since the passage of the bill for the relief of a parson, it has been discovered that the warrants he claimed to have lost had previously been presented and paid." The H. G. read this, laid down his cards with a sigh, looked over to his antagonist and plaintively inquired: "Is this dam thing true." "No!" promptly and emphatically ejaculated the impatient Satan. "I might a-knowed it was without askin," returned the aged lunatic. "The stake is your"n, and I shedder to think that I was a-tryin' to win it without riskin an equivalent. I'll put up this 'eve ag'inst it, and deal over." And the conscientious Holy Ghost skinned a dirty stocking off his bony foot and laid it solemnly upon the table. Just then the Virgin Mary, who was dining off a bed-blanket near by, pretended to have got something in her stomach that all the other lunatics crowded about to worship heth, and that broke up the game.

People ought not to pack cocked pistols about in the hip pockets of their pantaloons; the custom is wholly indefensible. Such is the opinion of the last man who leaned up against the counter in a Marysville saloon for a quiet chat with the barkeeper. The odd boot will be given to the poor.

#### Lines to the Memory of the Late James Fisk. Jr.

Jim Fisk is dead, that nice young man, No more he'll lead the gallant "Ninth" Jim Fisk is dead, that frice young man, "No more use in the base we much deplore; To bloody deeds of glory, His mustache once, when oiled and waxed, Or spin a yarn, or crack a joke, Stuck out a feet, or more: Or tell a little story;

Stuck out a feet, or more:
On Broadway we shall daily miss
The flash of his big pen,
And when on "Eric" we are out Who now will "take us in !"

And when we drink his memory In bumpers of the 'rosey,'
We can but think, if "Stokes" is hung,
How high is that for "Josey!"

#### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

Feb. 18.—Lent is upon us, and the weather is as lenten as the season. The clouds are shrouded in a grey misery, and the chill air only pipes in sad, dtful tones round street corners, or in hollow nooks like cells. Had an invasion of young-men-visits all day, for them the first Sunday in Lent, their penitence for past bails, being the necessity of making coremonious calls and their main object how to shirk or make their penance as light as possible. B——has sailed away to Australia or New Zealand with his young wife. He went round among all his friends and acquaintances, before marriage, asking their opinion of the match, and only got his answer afterwards, when everybody fought say of him. That's the way of the world, and a man or woman seldom finds a friend steadfast enough to tell the truth. Went to hear Dr. C——, in the evening. He is one of those non-committal preachers: impossible to find fault with his destrine or delivery; his very text was conciliatory to the Almighty, being of the Tehenn luminums quality. Feb. 20.—Went to spend the day with poor old Mrs. F——, whose grands on has broken his arm. She seemed to be glad to be relieved from watching so as to attend to the household, for she planted me directly, and I heard her at once putting things to rights and scolding the servant for remissness. She returned to receive every visit of condelence, whereof she had many, and it was amusing to listen to the good creatures, each and every one of whom had their story of a little boy who had broken his arm or had been watted mirraculously to the ground from

boy who had broken his arm or had been waited miraculously to the ground from a third story window. They were all very kind, and brought candy enough to have sweetened the boy's existence for the rest of his days.

FEE. 21. Read two articles in the Reven des deep Mondes, one on the world's creation, and the other on its early inhabitants, very learned, and if one is to be five the author's premises, incontestibly true. The only pity is that a month here one dataors promises, incontestably care. The only pay is that a monutable to takes up nother book which tears this theory to tatters, and one is as much in the dark as ever. I begin to think that Moses knew as much as the moderns, certainly his chronological order of creation has never been upset. Went down the rail to dinner to meet some Eastern capitalists. Was delighted with one who had a 'arge white waistcoat covering a prosperous stomach. He enjoyed everything, sniffed the country air with a relish; evidently money-making was an enjoyment with him; there were no lines of suspicious care in his face like those of our French money-lending L -. Capital to him is like his dinner, something that

brings health and flow of spirits and amiability.

Feb. 22.—Little T—— came and played for me all the morning. What a pity she Fig. 22.—Here I —— came and played for me at the moranic. What a pity sile is so shrinking and nervous, one of the best piano players here and hardly known. Artists are generally too much occupied with themselves to find time to discover merit in others, and in many cases would stifle it through jealousy. Henry came to fetch me to the laying of the foundation stone of the New City Hall. He had been promised tickets, but they never came, and says that he was told they were selling at twenty-five dollars a piece so he supposes that or pidity overcame nature. However, I saw all I wanted to see, and was more interested in looking at the mass of people than the ceremony—the surrounding sandhilis covered with thousands of spectators, all preserving the most perfect order. In no part of the world where I have been, does a mob behave so well as in San Francisco. Here and there there may be a brawl or a pickpocket, but there is none of the uproar and vulgarity of an English mob, nor the screaming and selfish stringgling for a good place that marks the Frenchman, nor the stolid boorishness of the German. The San Franciscans dearly love a procession or ceremony, whether it be function for foundation stone, and this of to-day was grand and imposing enough to satisfy the most blaze taste.

#### The California Labor Exchange.

Charges of a serious and grave character against the California Labor Exchange, and the officers thereof, have been placed before the Legislature. The action of that body in the matter has been very positive, and detrimental, as we believe, to the reputation of good citizens and the public good. The officers of the Labor Exchange assert that they can and will prove the entire faisity of the charges. Meetings have been held for this purpose, and one is called for this evening, when proof positive will be adduced that this important public institution is conducted in the most honorable manner. There should be a fair and impartful hearing on both sides. The judgment, we are confident, will be a thorough refutation of every and all charges made. We shall have something personal on this subject next week.

#### Special Brevities.

—Shakspeare has been for a long time adored by the Germans, but at times a vein of mysticism has entered into their worship. Otto Ludwig (the author of a masterly criticism and study of Shakspeare's works, entitled "Shakspeare. Stadien), however, keeps a cool head even in his greatest enthusiasm, and his admirable criticism of Schiller and other German idols is all the more precious for coming from one of their own countrymen. As an example of the simplicity and condensation of his book, we quote the following; it is called "The Cosmos of the Plays of Shakspeare": "What we find in Shakspeare is the world, but freed from the contradictions which we find in the actual world; one of which the most secret motives lie before our eyes; we see through the people as if they were spirits; we see, too, their right, their wrong, their whole nature, and their fate in its necessary sequence; we see nothing that could make us doubt of the wisdom of the order of the world. His world is a school for the actual one; it teaches us how every sort of excess and perversion, every discord in the harmony of our powers brings its own punishment; it shows how the wicked man, in his apparent triumph, bears hell in his heart, etc. He is his own organism, not a mechanism, like Lessing in his Emilia Galotte, or like the French classic tragedians, with whom one fact demands another, as in a game of cards or chess which goes on piece by piece, move by move, until we have at last only a frosty symmetry, hardly more than superficial. He is without over-subtlety; he works from one or two primitive and self-evident motives; if they are two, they are approved to one another. He does not suppose any further belief than what our senses and understanding can find or prove."—

The Revue Universelle says that the German Confederation, in acquiring an extended frontier from France, has traced it, not upon a topographical plan, but, all probability, on a geological map edited at Berlin. In fact, it is to be observed that the new boundaries between France and Germany absorb, for the benefit of the confederation, all the rich deposits of the mines of colitic iron in the basins of the Moselle and the Meurthe, with the exception of the Longwy group. Save this, which has been reserved, Germany has made herself mistress of the major portion of the best part of the most important mineral-beds in France, and which comprise a full quarter of the mineral riches of France. The new determination of frontier will have the effect of introducing into the productive industry of Germany, according to the statistics of 1867, "twenty-three blast furnaces, producing 205,000 tons of ore; four country, yielding 50,000 tons of ore; fourteen works manufacturing 127,000 tons of ore; and 22,000 hectares of coal-field concessions, yielding 180,000 tons of oosl."

— The bridge now in process of erection across the Mississippi at St. Louis is one of the wonders of the age. It is to be a tubular, cast steel, arch bridge, supported by the abutment and two piers; the latter are 515 feet apart, and 499 feet each from its nearest abutment, making those spans of about 590 feet each. Its greatest span is the same as that of the Kullenberg bridge over the Leck, an arm of the Rhine, in Holland. Telford's suspension bridge across the Menai Straits has a span of 570 feet. The Victoria tubular iron bridge of Montreal exceeds this greatly in length, being 5,600 feet (1½ miles), but it rests upon twenty-four piers, and its spans are mainly only 273 feet. The suspension bridge at Niagara spans 821 feet, and is 245 feet above the water. The East River bridge will span 1,600 feet, at a high midway of 130 feet.

— During President Grant's stay at Pittsburg, the ladies paid their respects to him at the Monongahela House. A gentleman introduced a very pretty girl, but added, playfully, "She is a Democrat, General." The old gentleman kissed her on both cheeks, adding, with great glee, "I always kiss the Democrat ladies twice, there are so few of them. Why, had it not been for ladies I should not have been where I am. I owe my success to them." "General," said a gentleman standing by, "I wish you would appoint me Chairman of the Kissing Committee." "Colonel," replied he, "don't you know the old saying, if we want a thing done we send our man to do it; but if we want it well done, we do it ourselves."

— Inimitable paper money is claimed to have been discovered, after years of study, by a Berlin lithographer. The color of the paper is the only secret on which the invention rests. The inventor says the colors cannot be chemically analyzed; on applying the magnifying glass they can be distinguished from all other colors, and in their quality as colors they cannot be imitated by photography nor in any other way. The inventor says that he will enable each individual state to have its own composition, and that this process is not a more expensive one than the present paper preparations for securities or treasury notes.

— Bangor, Maine, sends up word of a new rotary steam engine, working as silently as fate, and doing the work of an old-fashioned 20-horse power engine that carried seventy-five pounds of steam and consumed \$4 worth of fuel a day, while the new engine does its work under twenty-five pounds of steam, at half the cost for fuel. The large cylinder and motions of the old-fashioned engine give way in this to a wheel within a wheel, and all of it makes less noise than a sewing machine or a spinning jenny.

The honor of being the richest man in the United States lies between Wm. B. Astor, Corneius Vanderbilt, and A. T. Stewart. Probably neither of these gentlemen can tell within ten millions of what he is worth, and there is not supposed to be much difference between them.

- Am American writer says: "The whole population of the continent of North America does not probably exceed sixty million human beings; that is, about one fifth the population of Europe. This is but a small alottment of mankind to such a vast acreage of land and water. In fact, man still feels rather lonesome in this quarter of the world. He feels dwarfed in the presence of so much untamed and unoccupied nature. The Old World is still the seat of humanity. In Europe there is that variety of races, institutions and nationalities, which gives spice to existence, while with us there are only two or three governments and nations. It is because of our isolation and lonesomeness, we suppose, that we welcome illustrious visitors like the Grand Duke Alexis with such offusion of regard and demonstrativeness, so that in the small inland cities and towns everyhody and his wife and children gather at the railway stations just to cheer and get a dissolving view of a real live Prince. These renowned foreign visitors seem to link us with the unporty of the race beyond the water. In fact, we are as yet a sort of extreme westernout-post of Europe. It is true that New York is the the third city in the civilized world in wealth and population, but New York is the growth of immigration rather than an American growth. In order to get over our feeling of lonesomeness and provincialism, we want about two hundred thousand million people in our borders.
- By the completion, on February 22d, of the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge over the Missouri, connecting Council Bluffs with Omaha, there is now an unbroken line of railroad across the continent. Although it has been customary to speak of the railroad as extending from San Francisco to New York. Boston, etc., passengers and freight have hitherto been transported across the Missouri by stemmer. This necessarily involved inconvenience and some delay, which will in future be obviated. It will now be possible to start a train of cars at the wharf at Oakland, and run it direct through to Boston, a distance of 3,539 miles.
- The doctrine of chance has been fully borne out by the Rothschilds of Paris. The firm possesses 144 houses in different quarters of the city, and yet, strange to say, not one of them was touched by the Prussian shells or the Communist peroleum. In gratitude for this extraordinary exemption, the Brothers Rothschild have resolved to remit to all their tenants who may have been injured by the siege, the whole of the year's rent of 1870.
- An act of female heroism is reported to the Levant Times: During a recent southerly gale, a child passing along the quay of Narli-Cappu, on its way to school, was caucht by the wind and was carried into the sea, which was beating furiously against the quay. A young Armenian lady, Miss Agavit Surkissian, who was sitting at her window, saw the accident and at once bravely plunged into the sea and brought the child to shore.
- In sinking a well in Sangamon county, Illinois, lately, the workmen came to a body of water, the remarkable feature of which is, although ice-cold, it is stirred by some hidden force, and boils and bubbles up to the hight of several feet above the level when at rest, and this commotion of the water occurs at regular intervals—an hour of rest succeeded by an hour of bubbling, and so on alternating from calm to troubled waters.
- The Economist (London) gives the following impartial comparison of the market values of certain foreign State obligations with our own: Brazilian bonds, six per cent., 95 to 97; Chilian, six per cent., 100 to 102; Honduras, ten per cent., 79 to 81; Japan, nine per cent., 109 to 107; Moorish Imperial, five per cent., 96 to 99; Mexican, six per cent., 23; New Granada, six per cent., 72 to 75; United States, five per cent., 90.
- The Pope has found means to give a new explanation of the sense in which be understands the word captivity. At the reception of the delegates of three Roman parishes, he said: "I am not a prisoner in the ordinary sense of the word. I have neither a warder in my prison nor guards at my gates; but I am morally imprisoned, for it would be impossible for me to go out without my person and dignity being offended."
- By resolution passed February 21st, the Stock Board permanently fixed the salaries of its officers and employees from the first day of the present mouth as follows: B. H. Coit, Caller, \$1,000 per mouth; Franklin Lawton, Secretary, \$600 per month; B. F. Hillard, Assistant Secretary, \$200 per month; T. M. Blair, Janitor, \$200 per month.
- Mr. Grau, the American manager, will bring, next year, to the United States, Anton Rubinstein, the first of European pianists, together with Wienawski, the Russian violinist, and Patti, who is now considered the best of the living violoncellists.
- The Hagne, the political capital of Holland, is reported to be the wealthies; town for its population in the world. At least one-third of its citizens are said to be rich enough to live entirely on their incomes.
- More miles of railroad were constructed in this country last year than in any previous year, being a total of 6,983. The number of miles of railroads now in operation in the United States is 60,882.
- The population of Brazil is about twelve millions. Of these, about one million four hundred thousand are slaves, to be liberated under the provisions of the act of emancipation.
- The national cemeteries now contain 317,850 graves, and cover 1,800 acres of land.

#### Court Chat.

The Court Journal says: "What fear can there be of Democrats when loyalty is melodious in the streets? It is many a year since any one recollects the street ballad-singers warbling anything beyond discontent, and to see a crowd listening to a song that breathes (albeit in rough language) the spirit of prayer, and is loyal in every word, is a wonder to commence 1872 with. The following is a portion of a string of verses now heard in most of the busy streets of the West-End, and seem to find ready purchasers and admiring listeners:

Rejoice, rejoice, each loyal heart,
Rejoice with heart and voice, Rejoice at the recovery

Of England's hope and choice. For he who would not share the joys Must be a churlish knave, And deserves not to be classed among

Old England's true and brave. To all countries let the news be borne,

O'er mountain, hill, and dale,

And let the password be, Thank God! He has saved the Prince of Wales.

His noble father, Albert, Good precepts did lay down, Possessed of manly principles, That's rarely to be found. And Edward strove to copy The good his father done, And of a noble sire

He has proved a noble son."

— An exhibition is preparing at St. Petersburg which will throw all the known collections of gems into the shade. It is that of the jewels of the Russian crown. First in beauty comes the great Orloff diamond, which surmounts the sceptre. Like the koh-i-noor, it is one of the Royal jewels of the East, but the error of making it a brilliant has been avoided by the Russian lapidaries, and its weight is thus preserved, while the English jewel has lost more than half its original value. After this we are to see the Polar star, a diamond of exquisite beauty, bought by the Emperor Paul for one hundred thousand roubles, and the jewel once belonged to the Shah of Persia, with a mystic inscription engraven on its side. The Imperial crown may be called a dome of diamonds, the dazzling whiteness of which is relieved by an enormous ruby on the summit; the globe is surmounted with a sapphire, which has become traditional in Russia as emblematic of any object which is to be regarded as beyond all price. The coronot of the Empress is of expenses to the contract of the Empress of the contract of the Empress is of expenses. quisite form, composed entirely of diamonds of equal size and lustre, a marvel of quisite form, composed entirely of diamonds of equal size and lustre, a marvel of beauty and skillful workmanship. Besides these priceless objects, the rich and costly jewels to be worn on State occasions are innumerable. Russia has been drawing for centuries upon Persia, India, and Turkey, and adding to this heard kept from profane sight at the Winter Palace, watched by sentries day and night. The present Emperor, however, is said to prefer the crystals of his own Siberian mines, so delicately tinted blue, green, and violet, and has been for a long time past a purchaser of the finest diamonds to form their appropriate setting.

past a purchaser of the finest diamonds to form their appropriate setting.

— A gentleman writes to a London paper: "We were present at the serenade tendered the Grand Duke at the Clarendon, in New York, and witnessed many ludicrous scenes thereabouts, all of which fully illustrated what a free and easy going people we are. When the Ninth Regiment band came to a halt in front of the hotel and played an air, only one person emerged from the Grand Duke's room to the balcony. He was evidently an attaché of the Duke's suite. He was attired in a heavy overcoat which was buttoned up to his ears, and on his head he wore a white hat. The crowd took him in at a glance, and as the Duke did not appear, the balcony stranger was saluted with, 'Say, young felter, are you the Duke's and then, 'Hey! old man, they've called in white hats a month ago.' These salustions soon caused him of the white hat to retreat into obscurity. Then the band played again when the Duke appeared. He was of course vociferously cheered, but no sooner had the uproarious welcome subsided, than a Bowery boy shouted, 'Halloa, Alex!' and another boy shouted, 'Hey, Dukey, old sport, how d'ye like New York?' Considerable laughter followed, when the band played again, after which Colonel James Fisk and staff, who were standing on the sidewalk, were invited into the Clarendon. As they ascended the steps some one shouted, 'Fisky, old boy, can't you invite us all in?' All of the above, though out of place entirely, occasioned much merriment among the immense throng." occasioned much merriment among the immense throng.

— A remarkable historical ceremony was performed at the Emperor of Germany's recent battnes at Gohrde. Ever since the elevation of that place to a royal hunting seat it has been the custom to conclude the banquet in the palace by an "after chase," which the Hohenzollerns appear unwilling to discontinue as its present masters. After the removal of the plates and dishes some plain deal tables are brought into the banqueting-hall with tin spoons of various sizes apport these are obtained into the campacing and with its spoons of various sizes apportioned to the members of the company according to their respective dignity. Around these tables the company take their seats. The chief anuscement of the sport consists in beating and rubbling the spoons on the table so as to produce all varieties of noises imaginable by the contact of wood and fin, the human voice being allowed a proper share in the performance. To add to the uproar, the hunting band play on their French horns to the accompaniment of lond cracking of whips by servants retained for the purpose. The latter two noises lend the performance a sportsmanlike character. The angust personages assembled this autumn at Gohrde are said to have proved themselves great proficients in the use of their spoons.

- The Duke de Montpensier, Louis Philippe's youngest son, is said to be the wealthiest of the Orleans princes. In the retreat of the royal family from the Tulleries, in February, 1848, he contrived to carry off a sword, once the property of Napoleon I., the jewels on which were worth three hundred thousand pounds.

- An accident that might have been attended with very serious results has befallen Captain Glyn, brother of the Hon. 6. Glyn. M. P., whilst hunting with the East Dorset hounds near Sutton. Captain Glyn attempted to clear a fence with a deep ditch on the other side, in which there was already, unknown to him, a dismounted huntsman and his horse. The captain's hunter, however, did not clear the fence, and fell back upon its rider, both being "puried" into the ditch upon the other unfortunate rider and his horse. Assistance was quickly at hand, and Captain Glyn being rescued was immediately conveyed to Ranston House, where, upon medical examination, he was found to have sustained some severe injuries, although, luckily, no bones were broken.—Court Journal.
- A Versailles correspondent reports the following conversation between Count de Beust and M. Thiers in reference to the Count de Paris. Count Beust said: "I was astonished at his far-sightedness and depth of pointical mind. He is, with you, Prince Bismarck, and me, if I may count myself among the number, the man who knows best the chess-board of European politics." M. Thiers replied: "You are right, dear Count. With his large, immovable, cold, German face, he is an intellect of the first order. Unfortunately, he does not possess a single quality of a constitutional monarch. He is like his grandfather—he will govern. Be sure that he will leave a great trace in history. He is a William of Orange."
- The investiture of the Mayor of Limerick was the occasion of an extraordinary scene of seditions disorder. On the Mayor referring to the recent illness of the Prince of Wales, he was met with a perfect storm of yells, shouts, and hisses, and when attempting to proceed he was met with cries of "Three cheers for the political business." This call was responded to by thunders of applause. Cries of "Home rule for Erin" and "Down with Gladstone" were then raised, and the Council broke up amid a scene of unparalleled contusion.—(court Journal.
- A lady at St. Petersburg recently asked Field-Marshal Moitke how he had succeeded in winning the battle of Gravelotte. "Madame," replied the old general, "allow me to answer your question in the words of the Duke of Wellington, when he was asked to give an account of the battle of Waterloo: 'We punnicled them, they pummeled us, and I suppose we pummeled hardest; so we gained the day.'"
- The illustrious exile at Chislehurst, it is said, has received the following message from the King of Italy: "To His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.—I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to renew the expression of my friendly feelings and firm wishes for the happiness of your Majesty and your family."

#### Congratulations All Around.

The opening of the Union Pacific Railroad has tickled the public cranium. We congratulate the U.P. R. R. and the P. C. upon their delivery from the memorable snow blockade. Even the Growler family and the whole head of Growlers are mellow with exclamation points over this long looked-for triumph. The "man about town" is ecstatic, the merchant jubiliant, the editor joyone, and so it zoos through the entire ranges of society. The snow-bound passengers regale themselves on our delicious climate, and saunter about as if they had lived a life-time in the Arctic world, and were suddenly transported to an elysium. Every face is beaming with joy. There is not an elongated and vine-zir visage to be seen anywhere. Heavens: how little disasters disconrace us and little triumphs gladden us. In this paradisical jubiliation which thrills the public pulse, we must right here specially congratulate the Union Pacific for its heroic efforts and its complete success in the matter of muscle overcoming the wild elements of nature; and the Central Pacific for its active and unwearied co-operation in the work. Can we do roget finally, that our praise and thanks should go out to Postmaster Stone and his energetic assistants, from the greatest to the least, for their rapid distribution of the mail and its quick delivery. Verily, about this time Mr. Public is a big Indian, brandishing the tomahawk of hope, and strutting about gally in his immaculate toggery of war paint and feathers!

— The Cincinnati Enquirer's Dentsch poet is shocked at the nude small boy on the Davidson fountain:

"Der Shmall Poy stands on der fountain,
Und he don't got on any close,
Und der young giris dey all plush and say,
'Vot he means by such conduct as dose?'"

— A Virginia chicken has a foot shaped like a human hand.—Ex. [Why should it not have? The nails upon a human hand discharge the same function as those upon the foot of a chicken: they are used for scratching dirt.

Why is it that a thoroughfare always provokes an editor, or other drunkard, into mendacity? These persons are always lying about the streets.

## New Year's Eve.

Hush! while with shrouded face,
'Mid sorrowing hearts
The consecrated year
To Heaven departs.

Hugh !

Hail! to the infant Year,
All ye true-hearted,
Heir to the joys and fame
Of the departed.

Hail!

Weep!

Weep for the Infant Year, Ye with guilt mated, The heir to sin and shame Unexpiated.

Pray, for the Infant Year,
Fresh hours from Heaven,
In which to live again,
And be forgiven.

Pray!

Hope in the new-born Year, The gracious token Of happiness renewed Of Love unspoken.

Hopet

Trust in the glad New Year, Trust and rejoice, Greet it with sound of chimes, With heart and voice.

Trust?
—Graphic.

# Chiccory in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mesers. Meine & Raab are preparing to establish a chiecory manufactory in this city. Mr. Meine is a practical manufacturer of the article, and has had much experience in the business in some of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in Prussia. The experiment has been tried by these gentlemen at a point on the San Jonquin river a few miles from this city, but, unfortunately, just about the time the machinery was put in successful operation, and all the necessary apparatus in working order, the factory was destroyed by fire. They propose to manufacture chiccory on quite an extensive scale the coming Summer, and with that end in view have entered into contract with several farmers to supply the green chiccory. It is expected that not less than two hundred and fifty acres of land bordering on the San Joaquin and Calaveras rivers will be cropped with chiccory the present year, and it is estimated that the yield will range from fifteen to thirty tons per acre. The yield last year on some land near the San Joaquin river averaged the latter amount. Fifteen dollars per ton is, we understand, the price paid by the manufacturers for the green article. Samples of the quality manufactured by the gentlemen named have been sent to merchants in New York. Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities in the East, for inspection, and the uniform verdict of dealers is that it is far superior in quality to that imported from Prussia, Holland, and other Eastern courters. The quantity of chiecory consumed annually in the United State is conromous, and the uniform verdict of dealers is that it is far superior in quality to that imported from Prussia, Holland, and other Eastern courters. The quantity of chiecory consumed annually in the United State is conromous, and the advance of the property of the propert

#### Medical Administration of Alcohol.

That two hundred and fifty medical men, including the most distinguished names in the profession, should have agreed to a manifesto against the excessive and incautious administration of alcohol, has taken the world rather by surprise, as revealing a certain unsuspected background of actual knowledge and unanimity. We cannot expect that the use of alcohol will cease. It has taken root in our social habits and personal tastes, at least as deeply as the use of tea, sugar, tobacco. The practical means of carrying out the declaration would, probably, be by encouraging the use of light wines instead of the more fiery and fortified sorts; by diminishing the facilities and temptations of the poor to drinking in tap-rooms and gin-palaces, and affording them increased opportunities for reasonable out-dour recreation, and encouraging them to carry whatever alcoholic drink they choose to their homes, where the inducements to temperance and restraint abound, rather than to "drink on the premises" of the publicans, where they are surrounded by temptations to excess. Total abstinence does not accord with the customs or instincts of any class; but medical men have unquestionably a large field of usefulness open to them by taking a more active part than hitherto in enjoining moderation, and by removing the impression, which the recent tendency of medical practice has done much to encourage, that the habitual use of stimulants in any degree is essential to health or strength.—Pall Mall Gazette.

— At the last session of the Academy of Sciolism, Dr. Killhog, of the Committee of Questions for Discussion, submitted the following: "Are there any aereolites loading about the North Pole; and if so, why don't they go to the South Pole where it is warm and nice!" "Have the remains of Dr. Franklin any scientific value; and if they have, why don't they walk up to the Academy for identification and register!" "Is there any necessary relation between Science and an empty stomach?" "Is there any danger that much learning will make the members of \(\mathref{E}\) is Academy mad; and if insanity cannot be achieved, what is the best method of making idiocy respectable?" "How shall we exterminate the Town Crier by chopping off his ridiculer with a meat-axe?" "Who will steal the meat-axe!"

## Sunbeams.

Fun's Shorthand Notes.—General rejoicing at the improvement in the Prince of Wales' health. Rejoicing is not exclusively confined to the general—the private shares it.—Medical discussion as to the progress of the typhoid fever. It appears to be "slow but sewer."—Orleans princes declare that to be refused their seats in the Assembly is more than they can stand. M. Thiers won't have them chaired.—"Smith of London" committed for trial at Cork for a sham loan-offee business. Does it come to that, there are so many "Smiths of London"—Arrest of Communists in Russia. Shouldn't go their; they want reforms, and in Russia commust take things as things (Zar I"—Parson deceased leaves in his will direction that his bearers are to be eight laborers "not given todrink," We trust that, on that very account, drink was given to them on the sad occasion.—Man killed on the railway, the "life-preserver" of the engine impaled him. The term seems fronical. The implement is probably irony.

Why Nor? A contemporary seems surprised at this: "A Tennessee girl broke an arm on the eve of her wedding day, but went through the ceremony with her arm in a sling at the appointed hour." What daughter of Eve especially the eve of her marriage would suppose for an instant that the fracture of an arm implies the breaking of an engagement! Why should not her affianced become "bone of her bone," though it was splintered?

— A Young Postruist.—Parson—"What's a miracle?" Boy—"Dunno," Parson—"Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?" Boy—"The moon." Parson—"But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was?" Boy—"A lie." Parson—"I don't tell lies; suppose I told you it was the sun; what would you say then?" Boy—"That yer wasn't sober!"—Punch.

— A school teacher asked a new boy, "Who made the glorious universe?" but the boy could not tell. So the teacher got the birch, and told the boy if he didn't tell he would whip him. The boy looked at the whip, and sniveled out, "Please, sir, I did; but I won't do it again!"—A New York lady says the latest thing out is—her husband.

Dobbs thinks that, instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid. A man who was asked what sort of wine he preferred, replied, "Other people's." "Come, sheer off," as the sheep said to the man who was cutting off her wheel. Caution—When you pick your teeth be sure you pick good ones.

COME TO HAND.—A lady of our acquaintunce, who has a pretty hand, is anxions to learn whether people are more liable than common to "burn their fingers" if they happen to be taper ones. We cannot say; but we have advised her not to let a spark get at them.

A school committee "Down East" are reported to have summed up their opinion of an examination which they had attended by making to the pupils this address: "You have spelled well, and you have ciphered good, but you hain't sot still."

HOUT TO A T.—A temperance lecturer the other day began his oration with the words: "My tectotal friends!" "Nothing "kin!" said an inebriate listener, "we're total strangers." He was immediately put out. So was the lecturer.

— The way to make a hot bed—Set the mattress on fire. Evergreens—People who don't take the papers. A dentist's office is usually his drawing-room. What Eve said to Adam when she wanted him to assist her at foller. 'Releave me.'

A poser for an oculist—A window-blind. Net Profits—A fisherman's. A litch in time saves nine; those who have one in the side, be thankful. When a kettle just begins to boll, is its music that of a dull simmer?

— Jerroid said one day he would make a pun upon any thing his friends would put to him. A friend asked whether he could pun upon the signs of the zodiac, to which he promptly replied "By Gemini, I Can-cer."

A country editor's sole editorial in one week's issue was that "If anything will make a man feel juley about the heart, it is to talk velvet to a pair of sky-colored eyes, by moonlight, in a clover-field."

— A correspondent wants to know if Noah was his own Ark-itee! Not having been with him when he built the ark, our Noah-ledge on the subject is too limited to give a satisfactory answer.

It was very sad that Victor Emmanuel could not congratulate the Pope on New Year's. "I will do Vatican," said the ambassador; but Pio said, "No-no."

GAIT ALONG WITH YE. -One never sees in the slave to the gin-bottle the elastic step of health: on the contrary he walks as an Old-Tom-auton.

"Massa Christopher Columbus was a queer man," said a negro orator. "A notion crossed him one day, and den he crossed an ocean."

PERT BUT PERTINENT. - Uncle John is a bad hand at guessing Bessie's riddles, charades, etc.; she calls him Enigmaramus.

— All the difference—The ancients urned their dead, the moderns earn their living.—Judy.

## Little by Little.

One step and then another, And the longest walk is ended; One stimen another, And the largest rent is mended; One brick and then another, And the highest wall is made; One flake upon another, And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral workers,
By their slow but constant motion,
Have built those pretry islands
In the distant dark blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived,
By off-repeated efforts
Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened
O'er the work you have to do,
And say that such a mighty task
You never can get through;
But just endeavor day by day
Another point to gain,
And soon the mountain which you teared
Will prove to be a plain.

"Rome was not builded in a day,"
The ancient proverb teaches;
And Nature, by her fruits and flowers,
The same true sermon preaches.
Think not of far-off dutles,
But of duties which are near;
And having once begun to work,
Resolve to persevere.

# Custom House "Pie."

A statement just published from the treasury department shows that the expenses of the custom house amount to some \$14,469,737. That is the sum admitted. Nearly five-and-a-half millions of this is comprised under the head of "salaries," and is thought to be a question whether this should not be reduced by the reduction of the number of employes. It seems beyond all reason that the custom house in this city, for example, should need as many as 1,235 officers, costing nearly two million dollars. But an item which yet more needs examination is one called "expenses of collection," against which vague description stands a charge of more than six-and-a-half million dollars. How this is made up, or what becomes of all the money, is by no means clearly apparent. When, however, it is remembered that this is exclusive of salaries, custom houses, revenue cutters and large sundries, the country may fairly ask to be allowed to know how the "cost of collection" amounts to so much. Do those six and a half millions represent official peculations? If not what do they represent? If a merchant pays a clerk \$1,000 for collecting money, he does not expect that clerk to make a further charge of \$1,200. Yet this is about the parallel position. The fact is, the whole system is bad; the customs duties need to be diminished. If that were done, the people would be very large gainers.—Wev York Financker.

The nasty women of the suffrage convention, last week, passed a resolutirn of which the following is as nearly intelligible a copy as can be made: "Resolved, That the present prevailing custom, which proscribes, degrades and socially ostracises women for unchaste conduct which is practically winked at and overlooked when practiced by men, subjecting his victims to a condition which renders their restoration to a modest and virtuous life not only difficult but practically impossible, is an indignity to womanhood, and will be continued till the same social penalties shall be imposed upon men for immoral conduct as are now visited upon women." We pause for breath and for divine grace to remark that we cordially concur in the belief that this custom will, as set forth, be continued until it shall be changed. We concur, also, in the opinion that it is an indignity to womanhood. But if these women wish to be unchaste, it is cowardly in them to refrain for a trifle like that. Now, high and mighty Dirtinesses, "screw up your courage to the sticking point," or vice versa. Don't stand there shivering on the brink, but take to the sums like a duck to the water. Strip your griny souls of their chafing and ill-fitting reputations, and take a cleansing plunge into this angel-troubled Pool! We will guard your sweat ydimity, mesdames, while your limbs are poisoning the polluted waters by a brief bath. Now, Lemons, go in !

——From London we have intelligence of the stabbing to death of a man by mistake. His assassin mistook him for a person related to himself, whose loss would be his own financial gain. Fancy the utter dejection of this stabber when he discovered the absurd blunder he had committed! We believe a thing like that would justify a man in throwing down the knife and discarding nurder forever; while two such errors would be ample excuse for him to go into some kind of business.

— The Grass Valley Union is unduly elated because the President of the Woman Suffrage Convention in this city belongs in Nevada County. We should be elated if they would keep her there. There are several other residents of that county stopping in San Francisco. They lodge principally in the jail. These are guests whom it affords us pleasure to entertain, for they are our kind of people.

Heretics, Sceptics, and Thinkers.

The extreme Negationist denies the evidence of "things unseen." He is prone The extreme Negationist denies the evidence of "things unseen." He is prone to treat everything that is called supernatural as a dream. Another school of thought admits the genuineness of miracles, but accounts for them, as the Spiritualists do, by what they call natural causes. A third school admits spirit cachue Germans do, not miracles. But all these are hereties; so the Church says. The Church allows no truth except its own. The true Churchman or Catholic, Papist or Ritualist, utterly denies and repudiates philosophy and science. The Broad Church is a little more liberal, for it is advancing to the "Deep Church" of spirit. That "Deep Church" is pantheistic. The Pantheism of Germany is inevitably destroying all Churches. The spirit of Benedict Spinoza is undermining every seet. I only record a fact. Not being a vulgar Pantheist, I perceive, perfectly undismayed, the inroads of philosophy especially of the Hergelian philosophy. Mr. Voysey is intering the protest of Rationalism. He is only an ultra-Protestant, or Unitarian. Mr. Conway is teaching a pure Theism, in advance, perhaps, of Theodore Parker and W. J. Fox, Mr. Martineau, an Arian, is the most advanced of the old school—indeed, his theology is a bridge othering facilities for both parties; and Mr. Page. W. J. Fox, Mr. Martineau, an Arian, is the most advanced of the old school—inced, his theology is a bridge, othering facilities for both parties; and Mr. Page Hoppe is leaving Unitarianism in the rear. As for the Atheists, I have nothing just now to say of them. I regard Atheism as a logical absurdity; and, as for Antibecism, it simply cuts its own throat. The position of the sceptic, whether of the type of Renan, Lowes, or will, is obviously not atheistic, even in the sense of ignoring God. Perhaps all those clever writers would agree with the giant Goethe, "Who can deny Him." So far, they are Pantheists rather than sceptics. But it is the poots, the true Prophets, who represent the "Higher Pantheism." I must assert that Mr. Revawing the only manalies perhaps, fa he amond with Goether benchms can deny Him." So far, they are Pantheists rather than scepties. But it is the poets, the true Prophets, who represent the "Higher Pantheism." I must assert that Mr. Browning the only man alive, perhaps, to be named with Goothe teaches a Pantheism so sublime that it is unassailable. The pantheistic tendency of Mr. Browning is magnificent poetry is mystical and unintelligible to the outside word. This remarkable genius is "caviare to the zeneral." His prophetic utterances are diagnised in a transcendentalism that "caps the climax" of the Gernanic idealism. We all know the story of "Yerrold and Sordello." But Mr. Browning is a tar greater man now than in those days. So, perhaps, is the Laureate. Mr. Tennyson lives "in a wonderful flower-garden," It has been said. That he is a "heretic." I have no doubt. That he is a believer in God and Immortality, I should also assert. Possibly he is not far from Emerson, who, by the way, is largely indebted to the great German, Fiehte. Carlyle is another heretic, as pronounced as any I know. He is a mourrful, pessimist thinker. When Leigh Hunt, the optimist, pointed to the stars in confirmation of his hopes, the saturnine Scotchman answered they were a "sad sight." Carlyle is a sceptic. He wants to see Providence, but can't, he could not make up his mind as to His divinity. I once said to J. E. Smith a noble theological teacher, "Do you believe in the deity of Christ " His answer was," If you ask me whether I becieve in the deity of the man who was executed on Calvary, I do not: but the Christ of the Universe is God. We are the parts: He is the whole." Pantheism still. The Transcendentalists—heretics to a man—are almost all agreed as to a Trinity, though not to the wretched muddle of a theological trainity. Thomas Wiegman wrote a book to prove the Truity, founded not Kaut's philosophy, sufficiently bold to make theological hairs stand creet. The Irinity is true. But so is the Cinity of God. The Creator has chosen to manifest Himself irist as Father, then as Son, finally as Holy -Freelight.

Cope District, Nevada.

The Excelsior and Eldorado Mining Claims and the Norton Mill have recently been The Excelsion and Endoration Mining Chaims and the Norton min have reconsylved consolidated, number of shares, 12,000. These mines are located 30 miles north of Elko, in Cope District. The mill commenced crushing on the 1st inst, and shipped up to the 1st inst, 2,320 in bullion. It is proposed to purchase another mill situated within a quarter of a mile of the mines, in which event superintendent Riley is confident he can easily pay a dividend of \$5\$ per share per month. The company is out of debt. Our heaviest and most successful capitalists are engaged in this entering the confidence of the control of the company is out of debt. of neavises and most successful capitalists are engaged mouscut-terprise, and it is claimed that the vein is as large as the Raymond & Ely, the ore equal in richness, and developed by exploration to the extent of two years' supply. It is expected that dividends will begin on the 1st of April. The foregoing indicated result of over \$1,000 per diem is the product of the Norton Mill, which, owing to the want of sufficient pan capacity, has reduced not more than eleven tons per day. Not more than forty-five per cent, of the pulp assay has been saved by that milt, although with proper reduction works the precious metals in the ores might easily be saved. The tailings are carefully preserved.

<sup>-</sup> Many influential signatures have been obtained to the authors' memorial to Lord Granville in favor of an international copywright with the United States.

#### The Terrestrial Ball.

The music of the spheres,
Was playing a rigadoon;
And the moon was melting to tears
At the sound of the soft baseoon,
When Time came up to the World,
As she stood begommed and becurled—
"Another round?"
And away with a bound
For another year they twirled.

The World began to pant,
For Time keeps double-quick time;
Her head it swam, and her breath grew
scant,
As they spun to the spheric chime.
But when the pair at last
All round the year had past,
"Another round?"—
Then her voice she found,

" But please not to go so fast."

# What Are California's Requirements?

The majority of thinking men say cheap capital and population of a desirable character; on the other hand, a majority of the newspapers of the State say that character; on the other hand, a majority of the newspapers of the State say that California has already been advertised more than enough, and appear anxious that no enterprise, no public spirit, and no co-operative movement should be fostered and supported by the State. An irrigation project to secure the rich lands of the San Joaquin against such terrible droughts as those of 1869-71, and thus to enable those lands to be settled upon by a permanent class of agriculturists is denounced, because it is fostered by men who have large landed interests in that valley, and who are auxious to introduce population. It is everywhere acknowledged that without irrigation the farmers cannot safely cultivate those plains, and every one knows that the present agricultural population is not able to construct even the smaller ditches. Irrigation is the beginning of the settlement of such a country as California, and it will grow with the population. The works have a present as well as a future object; they are like the river that originates in a tiny stream, growing gradually in size and usefulness. The child is father of the man. There must be a beginning in everything that perfains to the world and to life therein. The would-be wisdom of certain newspapers of the State is foolishness, because The would-be wisdom of certain newspapers of the State is foolishness, because of its absurdity in assuming that what is designed for a present and future purpose, must necessarily have only a present aspect. No practical man ever spoke of carrying out at once irrigation on the scale that in years to come it will require. It has ever been the object to design the projects so that they might expand with the ever been the object to design the projects so that they might expand with the growth of population. Lines on a map showing the extent and connections of the irrigation system as it will be in its future completeness, are no authority for assuming that the designs are beyond the present requirements of the country. The intention is simply to illustrate the future of the present ditches, which are now designed so small, because there is no necessity for making them larger. It would be bad engineering and a stupid want of foresight if the proposed canal system did not admit of an extension commensurate with the ultimate maximum requirements of the valley. Because this complete and perfected system of irrigation may cost fifty or more millions of dollars, it is imagined that this expenditure must be incurred within the course of a very few years, whereas it may and probably will not be required within the nineteenth century. If California is to be the home of not be required within the nincteenth century. If California is to be the home of the poor man, and the great cattle lords only, then one can understand the attitude of the press and the Legislature of the country in this wild outery against reasonable subsidies by which each county is benefited to the extent of its requirements. The present efforts of the press and of the Legislature will tend to create communistic principles, and discourage capitalists from attempting any public enterprise. So long as irrigation and reclamation are withheld from the enterprise of the capitalists so long will California remain backward in population, and ignorant and talists so long will California remain backward in population, and ignorant and selfish men will control the State. By all means compel parties holding large tracts of land to improve the same, and contribute a fair proportion of the taxation of the county; but do not discourage immigration by the refusal of an equitable and reasonable fence law. Surely assistance in the way of subsidies to useful public works by each county may be rendered, provided the State enforces reasonable restrictions and secures a quid pro quo. One thing is certain: without enterprising men and money no great public or private works can be inaugurated to benefit the laboring classes, and advance the general welfare and prosperity of the State.

The following are venial offenses, readily pardoned: Inattention in a scrvant who has the small-pox. Unsocial taciturnity in a fool. Loquacity in a flatterer. A "dead cut" from a creditor. Shabby clothes on a debtor. Meaningless talk from a large man whom you have insulted. Slander of an acquaintance. Lies of the right kind about your ability. Nothing in a rival. Everything in yourself.

<sup>—</sup> The other evening a man at the Olympic Lodging Honse spun a leaden slug into his breast, and we think he died; if not, we hope he will. He left a note to a friend reading thus: "DEAR JOHN:—When you receive this note I will know the mysteries of another world." He might have gratified his curriosity without the use of a pistol by simply sitting down upon a pile of blazing straw.

### The Song of Birds.

The purpose which the song of birds answers in the economy of nature is one of those mysteries which, like the differences of tint in their plumage, human ingentity has not as yet been able to explain. It is not, however, a mere pairing cry, because it is continued until the birds break the shell, and in some instances until they are able to fly. We may be sure, however, that it has its uses; and as we can observe that the femals of all birds which have that cry, whether it be what we call song or not, are excited when it is uttered by the male, it may be that it produces in the females that heat which is necessary for hatching the eggs. In ourselves there are many sounds which make the heart beat, the blood dance, and the whole body glow, we know not why; and thus we have no ground for denying without proof that other animals may be affected in a similar manner. Perhaps the more philosophical way of considering it is to suppose that it produces general excitement and a power of more energetic performance in all the labor which the birds can undertake.

The connection between the song and the plumage, and the silence and the molt, is also a curious matter, and shows that the whole bird is subject to some general law, which, though it lies deep beyond "the power of our divention, governs even the minutest circumstance, the production of a new spot or goss in a teather, the reddening of a comb or a wattle, or the inspiration of courage into birds naturally

timid."

#### Death of the King of Cats.

A melancholy death is reported in the Scotch papers. An immense cat, the property of a hairdresser in Princes street, Edinburgh, breathed his last a short time ago. This animal was, it is stated, one of the sights of Edinburgh, was a model of beauty, and was the king of cats. So highly was he esteemed by his fellow-citizens that he was not permitted to take part in the late cat show in London, it being considered that, in consequence of his extreme obesity, the journey would prove too fatigning for him. About a month ago he began to show signs of failing health, and was removed from the shop to the private residence of his owner, in the hope that change of air might prove beneficial. These hopes, unfortunately, were not realized. His liness increased daily, and it was found necessary to call in the add of three veterinary surgeons, who, for the last few days of his life, prescribed a tespoonful of port wine to be taken every quarter of an hour. All that skill and accience could do for him was done, but it was of no avail; he died at the age of fifteen and a half years. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that too much fat was the actual cause of his death. Far be it from us to say one word that could add to the pain of the bereaved hairdresser, but we cannot help recretting that the case

# Vine-Growing in France and California.

A vineyard seven years old in France is estimated to cost \$556 an acre: in California, same age, \$12 per acre. In California, the practice is to set 1,000 to 18,000 vines to the acre. The latter number will average five pounds of grapes per vine, 9,000 pounds of grapes to the acre, which will yield 400 or 500 gallons of wine. Pruning vines costs \$1 a thousand, heeng and suckering about as much more; picking grapes, \$1 25 per ton, and hauling them another? dohar, while the price of grapes in California is one dollar per hundred pounds; from all which figures a net profit of \$40 to \$60 per acre is figured from the business.

— On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Hemphill delivered a lecture at Calvary Church upon "The Young Mun who Went Away from Christ Sorrowful." The young man was probably disappointed. He should see Hemphill!

— A contemporary tersely explains that a cizar stump on the sikewalk caused the death of a Pitt-burg lady. Other Pittsburg ladies will probably take warning, and refrain from eating everything they find lying about.

— Speaking of sanitary regulations, the Alta has the hardihood to assert that during Ben Butler's residence at New Orleans he cleaned up the city. We had supposed that Mr. Butler cleaned it out.

A good many women are demanding that the word "obey" shall be stricken out of the marriage service. Muscular men with a talent for wielding small trees are meekly and dutifully acquiescent.

#### The Alabama Claims.

Any one who has observed the drift of popular opinion for the last ten years in The United States in reference to England, must have been convinced that there has been great irritation. It is apparent that, at times, had the popular will been consulted, there would have been war between the two great English-speaking nations; and this sentiment was in full force during the American war. For the purpose of this article, we style the North the nation, and Northen sentiment national public public, warries had long suffered from England the tauth of inconsistency in opinion. America had long suffered from England the tauth of inconsistency in claiming to be a republic and holding slaves, claiming to be democratic and having an aristocracy founded upon the ownership of human beings. Slavery declared a war and threatened the national existence, and every Northern man thought the country had a right to the sympathy of England in a war the result of which should be the emancipation of negroes, and that England should have given the country because of the country had a right to the sympathy of England should have given the country. moral and material aid to crush out the rebellion. This sympathy was not only withheld, but from a large and intelligent class of Englishman was openly and ostentatiously manifested for the South. The proclamation of the Queen recognizing tentationsly manifested for the South. The proclamation of the Queen recognizing the existence of a state of war was regarded as precipitate, and as indicating an intention to give aid and comfort to the enemy. The organization of flects of block-ade-runners, it was thought, might have been prevented. The negotiation of cotton bonds and the loaning of individual credit to the South was, to the Northern Mind, an evidence of something more than individual enterprise. The firm demand for the rendition of Southern Ambassadors taken from an English ship was considered as arrogant, and believed to have been more imperious and peremptory than as though the nation had not been engaged in a desperate and at that time dangerous war. The fitting out of armed vessels in English ports for Confederate service was deemed not the act of a neutral, but the act of an enemy. And, finally, the was deemed, not the act of a neutral, but he act of an enemy. And, hinally, the building of the Alabama at an English yard, her arming at sea with English gran, and her being manned with English seamen, to vex our commerce and destroy our merchant marine, was regarded as more than vexatious; popular opinion looked upon it as a cause of war. When the rebellion ended, a war with Great Britain would have been popular; a declaration of hostilities against England would have been hailed with enthusiasm. The toning down of this excitement, and the bringing about of an agreement of arbitration for the settlement of all questions at issue between the countries was a great achievement for the Grant Administration. The between the countries was a great achievement for the trant Administration. The sober second thought of the cool and conservative men of the nation favored an amicable adjustment of national differences. The Geneva Convention was regarded by Americans as a triumph of right. They saw in it the recognition of the fact that England had been wrong in her treatment of us, and hailed it as a great victory—the greater because obtained by diplomacy and not by force. It satisfied the nation, and we remember no recent occurrence that so fully and sompletely satisfied the American people as this "victory over England" in getting sompietely satisfied the American people as this "victory over Lagrand in getting her to arbitrate the quarrel. It was something more than pounds, shillings and pence; it was a recognition of American power. It was success. It was the ending of a controversy honorable to the country, and that was all that was wanted. The extravagant demand by lawyers for the payment of swelling millions in excess of actual damages will never be upheld by the American people, and all the agitaof actini damages will never be updeted by the American people, and all the American people and the subdued tone of the American people and the subdued to regard the whole international talliculus as adjusted. The whole hat the for arbitrament. The American lawyers will, lawyer-like, chain as large damages as under the pleadings they may be entitled to offer evidence in support of, but not to get it will not disturb the client. Our victory is won, and although the verdiet should be small it will satisfy the nation if it carry costs against our adversary and settle this great principle of international law in our favor. There is not the remotest possibility of a war between England and America, and the two countries remotest possibility of a war between England and America, and the two countries were never more firmly fixed in friendship and amity than now, when with the instincts of two great trading nations they are quarreling over the settlement of their accounts. Local politics may find it for their interest to stir up the matter. It may help to turn out a Cabinet or put in a President, but that fleets shall be manned and armies marshaled between England and America upon a simple question of pounds and dollars is impossible. Because we speak the same language we are always going to keep up a row with England, because they speak and write the same tongue they are always going to scold us. The American press is read in England. The American surmour orater and politician may have to be beared express. the same tongue they are always going to scold us. The American press is read in England. The American stump orator and politician may hope to be heard across the ocean. We never write much or often against Germany, France or Spain, simply because we only write English. We can't swear with any degree of satisfaction or comfort in any tongue but our own. We recognize the right of John Bull to bully us and read us long moral homilies, and to complain of us as upstarts and braggarts, but so long as we can bluff back we are never going to war. and fraggarts, but so long as we can blue back we are never going to war. White we do not admit that any extortionate demands have been made, there is nothing in the terms of the treaty that forbid us from asking just what we please. If we do not get all we demand we shall be content. We certainly shall not get anything allowed us that we do not ask for. When we get our judgment, be it large o rsmall, we shall not go to war to enforce the payment on execution.

<sup>—</sup> Do not cry over spilled milk. If you are a man, you won't. If you are a cat, there is no occasion: you will lick it up, and thank heaven for the opportunity. If you are a dog—as is most probable—you will act precisely as if you were a cat.

Estranged.

We meet no longer—you and I,

As crst we two were wont to meet;
In wooded nooks and meadows sweet,
Hushed is the music of your feet;
The very winds pipe mounfully,
"We meet no longer—you and I."

Since silence fell between us twain,
Our summers—are not half so fair;
The rose bisosoming out there,
Are not like those you used to wear;
Discordant seems the sweetest strain,
Since silence fell between us twain,
Our summers—are not half so fair;
The rose bisosoming out there,
Are not like those you used to wear;
Discordant seems the sweetest strain,

The birds forget to trill the lays
We heard in mornings that are fled;
The accaic droops its slender head,
And hides among the asters dead;
My heart forgets to sing the lays
We sang in those dear vanished days.

-Home Journal.

- Emma Marie Cass.

#### The Undiscovered Bourne.

The marvelous, anseen world beyond the North Pole may be likened unto the Kingdom of Death that mysterious bourne from which no traveler ever returns. Heroic sonls have attempted to discover the new and solemn continents believed to exist over the fabled regions of eternal snow and ice, but the introjectry, daring and genius of those heroic souls yielded to the monsters of Hunger, Postdence and and goints of those fariors souls yielded to the mainsters of Hunger, Pestifician Cunate, which like the three-headed Cerbeaus guarding the gates of hell, each care grapple with and devour the bold spirits that would invide their averal mysteries. The minoratal mengodis, Kane and Frankin, perished at the gates that lead to the undiscovered world. Houry Neptune, god of the sea, buried one of them; the increids, mynephs of the sea, chunch his funeral hyan, I sit not an impressive and awful thing to be down at those gates expansively in body and sick in such, without the sympathy of man or the love of woman, while the spirit flees from its emaciated prison to meet that universal soul called God . What a sublime faith has man in prison to meet that universal soul called God 'What a sublime faith has man in the vast resources locked up within hemself' Those who go before him in perilous adventure, meeting with defeat, disaster, death, are but as it were immortal shadows, who embazon on their banners the magic, laseimating watchwords. "On-ward - Eureka." And onward the successors of those immortal shadows zo, ever longing, ever hoping to ery out to admiring mankind, "Eureka." I have found 3.1. The memorable expeditions of Sir John Ross and of Sir Edward Parry, To the desired result. In 1861 Dr. Kane fine-hed his explorations, but anneed and his companion, Dr. Hays, left the mystery unexplored. Dr. Peterman was sent out companion, it. mays, ict. the mystery mexplored. Dr Friefman was sent out by the German Government, making his way by Spatzbergen, which the adventurous explorer believed to be the surest route: but this, like other expeditions, dd not solve the problem. Last year the American Government fitted out the Powers, with instructions for her commander to proceed towards the Pole via Greenland, with institutions for her commander to proceed towards the Pole via dree (Find). At last accounts this exp dition was somewhere along the cast of Mexicle Bull. Herefolore all explorers have sought to discover the new continents beyond the Ar-tie world from the Atlantic, never once dreaming that the Pacific mount be the only assume through which access could be had to those regions of mystery. But finally, and in confirmation of the theory of man's sublime faith in his own recovery. Mexicle process Mexicle process the process of the process sources, comes M. Octave Pavy, who has unbounded confidence in the behef that this grand problem will be solved by the Pacific route. M. Pavy is now in this city, having reached here a few days ago, for the purpose of equipy has and fitting out an expedition for the North Pole via Bebring's Sea and Wrangel's Island. This gentleman makes the exploration principally on his own account and at his own expense, but he is warm's supported by all scientific societies, and the Russian, English, French, and American Governments. He will depart from here about the first of May, accompanied by one keep the whole man has fewer yet touched. The party sails in a chartered vessel, and arriving at the point of find in attitude of the control of the party sails in a chartered vessel, and arriving at the point of find in attitude of the control of the party sails in a chartered vessel, and arriving at the point of find in attitude after the style of the famous Mongareit, the tiny vessel which crossed the Atlanta sources, comes M. Octave Pavy, who has unbounded confidence in the behef that after the style of the famous Nonpareil, the tiny vessel which crossed the Atlantic during heavy weather in forty-three days. The raft is composed of four keelshaped evlinders, with all the necessary masts and rigging. In addition to the shaped exhibiters, with all the necessary masts and rigging. In addition to the crew, this menature rubber ship will carry ten thousand pounds weight of provision and necessary equipments. It senrecly occupies more room that an ordinary bedistend. We have this to say in conclusion: Having had the honor of meeting M. Pravy, we comess that he looks like a man of genius, and has about him that air which inspires confidence and bespeaks the accomplished gentium. He is an women uspines confidence and bespeaks the accomplished gentleman. He is only 2s years of age, and looks even younger, but has the mice and bearing of a resolute spart. Although born in New Oreans, he is a French cityen, and fis-cessful in his discoveries, will plant the French flag on the new world's soil. Like all men of genius, he is fascinated with the New Letter, and being a journalist pronument in his profession, as well as a distinguished scientist, he has a married to the contraction of the new force of the new forces. conscided to contribute to its columns the earliest intelligence from the world now beyond the realms of mystery

In chronicing the death of Major-General Halleck, some of the papers have omnited to mention his most important contribution to literature, a work on international law.

# Statement of the Trustees of the California Labor and Employment Exchange.

San Francisco, Feb. 24th, 1872.

The undersigned, Trustees of the California Labor and Employment Exchange, feel themselves justified by recent proceedings in the State Legislature, in making a ned themserves passing by recent protectings in the State Registrators, in financing a public statement in regard to the institution under their charge. The Exchange was established in the year 1868, to meet what was conceived to be a great public want. Immigrants were arriving in large numbers from the Atlantic States and want. Immigrans were arriving in sarge numbers from the Ananthe States and Europe, landing on our shores with no money in their pockets, or only enough to pay their expenses for a few days; willing to work, but ignorant of the country and of the means of obtaining employment. They were often made the dupes of designing men, and sent in fruitless search of employment, at the cost of what little money they had. It was felt by the founders of the Exchange that such an organization would save many worthy people from extortion—would prevent panperism and crime by furnishing paying employment to those who were willing to work— and would aid in developing the industries and resources of the State, by increas-ing the aggregate of productive labor. For some months the expenses of the Exchange were met by individual contributions made at the outset; then for a considerable period by monthly subscriptions, mostly of one dollar, made by a large number of individuals, supplemented by an appropriation of eighteen monts, by the Board of Supervisors, of the city of San Francisco, of \$250 per month. It was the Board of Supervisors, of the city of San Francisco, of \$250 per month. It was found, however, two years ago, that some different mode of obtaining the necessary funds would be required, and as the institution was so eminently useful, not only to individuals but to the State at large, an application was made to the Legislature of 1899 70 for an appropriation in aid of its support, which was granted to the extent of \$900 per month. This appropriation has been the principal means of meeting the expressed for the Verdanger for the author transport. tent of \$500 per month. This appropriation has been the principal means of meeting the expenses of the Exchange for the past two years. During the year 1871, 5,786 persons have been furnished with employment gratuitously; of these 2,966 were males and 2,760 females. During the three and a half years since the commencement of the institution, more than 33,000 persons have beenfurnished with employment. Success so complete, and usefulness so manifest, did not permit the Trustees to doubt that the present Legislature would continue the appropriations made by their predecessors. A bill was introduced in the Senate and passed that body, but was defeated in the Assembly on a second hearing, on the 16th instant, under givenustances, which demand from as a unblic statement. If on a one-stant, under circumstances which demand from us a public statement. If on a question of utility or necessity, or without any reason at all, the Legislature has seen lit to refuse the appropriation, we should have nothing to say; but when it is refused. rense in capproparation, we should have nothing to say; but when it is refused, ostensibly at least, for the reasons given in the debate in the Assembly on the fifth inst., we cannot be silent. Mr. Pardee, of Alameda, who led in opposition to the bill, assumed the charges contained in the letters and depositions introduced by him as proceen and conclusive of the "rettenness of the Institution." He did not intimate that he was acquainted with, or had ever met either one of the parties making the complaint, and he therefore could not know that they were entitled to any conidence. He retused, though requested to do so in advance of the debate, to show the papers either to the President of the Exchange, or to a member of our delegation, indicating thus his greater anxiety to create a sensation by introducing them, that to go at the truth and do justice. We do not hesitate to denounce every one of those statements as false in general and false in all essential particulars. Had there been an honest desire to know the truth, their origin, and the relations of the authors of them to the Exchange, would at once have raised suspicion as to their credibility. The testimony introduced by Mr. Pardee consisted of two letters and three depositions. One of the letters is from one H. C. Bemett. This individual was for a few months Secretary of the Exchange. Complaints were repeatedly made by visitors of his coarse and overbearing manners, leading us to doubt his fitness for the place, and seriously to consider the expediency of removing him. He was finally discharged, for an act of insubordination so gross that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, at which eigen members were present, ten yould with fidence. He refused, though requested to do so in advance of the debate, to show of the Board of Trustees, at which eleven members were present, ten voted, without a moment's hesitation, to declare his office vacant, and the eleventh at once changed his vote on hearing the insolent language of Bennett after the vote was taken. We cannot follow this man through all the falsehoods contained in his lettaken. We cannot follow this man through all the falsehoods contained in his letter. They are almost as numerous as the sentences. It is not true that no elections of Trustees have been held; on the contrary, they have been held every year, have been advertised two weeks in advance, and the utmost pains taken to secure and the unmost pains taken to seether a full attendance. It is not true that we have ever had a title of proof that Mr. Zeehandelaar, either as Clerk or Secretary, has received money for furnishing places or information to applicants, or that the President authorized Remuet to descharge him for such cause. It is not true, but atterly false, that the Exchange has been or is worked in the interest of I. Friedlander, Esq., in any manner whatsoever. He has been a liberal contributor to its funds, as he is to every worthy public object. But havend are not transplication in the section of the property of the section. ever. He has been a liberal contributor to its funds, as he is to every worlly public object; but beyond one or two applications due each case for one man for house-hold service), he has made no attempt to avail himself of the convenience of the institution, open to every citizen. He has not even attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees for more than two years past. The mallignity of Bonnett toward Mr. Friedlander may be due to the fact that while Secretary of the Exchange, the former, being at the same time correspondent of an interior paper, save fit to charge the latter, as the head of a wheat or grain "ring" with a systematic attempt to cheat the farmers of the State by falsifying market reports, etc., so as to buy their crops under their true value, and strongly arging them to hold their grain for higher prices, which many did to their ruln. Bennett chose to connect his dismissal as Secretary with some supposed ill-feeling and influence on the part of Mr. Friedas secretary with some supposed il-lecting and influence on the part of Mr. Fried-lander. In this he was entirely mistaken. But the most atractions charge of all contained in Bennett's letter, is that which charges that the female department is used for inflamons purposes. That bad men or women may not in individual in-stances have conferenced to make use of the facilities of the Exchange for improper purposes, and may have succeeded, it would be usedess for us to deny, because we cannot disprove it; but the same may be equally true of any, even the most respectable private intelligence office in the city. But that the small elapatria shape the public reputation he accribes to it we utterly deny. That if has been as d in the public reputation he ascribes to it we utterly deny. That it has been as did in the manner indicated, with the knowledge or comivance of the employe's of the Exchange, we do not believe. That for the reason stated by Benmit respectable families do not send there for servants, we know to be farse, as we could give the names of large numbers of the most respectable families in the city, who daily visit the office for the purpose. That the Trustees have known of such use of the Exchange as Bennett charges, or that they have ever heard that such charges were made, and yet failed to investigate them, self-respect will not permit us even to deny. In the only case in which a charge has been brought against the Secretary (in 1868, when Clerks touching his moral conduct, an investigation was made by a Committee of the Board, and the facts were found to be so far from the trash that, on ful consideration of the subject, no action was deemed necessary. Other charges of less importance are equally false. Another piece of testimony accorded as traces on not consideration of the subject, he action was desingthee-sarry. Other charges of less importance are equally false. Another piece of the stimony accepted as true is an affidavit of James Johnson. It is sufficient to say that this was a turbulent fellow, frequenting the Exchange, who was long stime denied certain positions for misconduct. Another is a deposition of P. Taggart. This man was at one time a porter in the office, who, after being repeatedly warned, was finally discharged for a pointed, and has been vowing and studying revenge ever since. Another is a deposition of Thomas II. West. This man, like many others who come to the Exchange, was not so anxions for work in the abstract as for some pure work, and so was hard to please; but at the very time his deposition was being read in the Assembly he was in a situation furnished him by the Secretary. As to his complaint that all nationalities except Irish and American can obtain employhis complaint that all nationalities except Irish and American can obtain employment, it is sufficient to reply, that from the commencement of the institution nearly one-shaff of the men furnished with employment are of Irish birth, and taking men and women together, a large majority are of that nationality. The letter of one Daniels is made up only of general abuse of the Secretary, of such a character as neither to require or admit of refutation. It is on such testimony as this, without any inquiry as to anincos, without any opportunity given for refutation or counter-proof, that a majority of the Assembly have virtually declared the management of an institution which is friends have thought a great public convenience and benefit, to be infamous. That branch of the Legislature, by such hasty and passionate action, did not greater ministic to us thin the morest introduced, the chief farget for abuse seems to have been Mr. Zeolahor to the more introduced, the chief farget for abuse seems to have been Mr. Zeolahor. in the papers introduced, the chief target for abuse seems to have been Mr. Zechan-delaar, our Secretary, we feel bound to say, in justice to that gentaeman, that he has proved himself a very faithful, competent and assidnous officer, filling a dufficult and most embarassing position, we think, as acceptably, and with as little just ground of offence, as any man we could have obtained. For ourselves, we hope in this community no further defence is necessary than the foregoing simple statement of facts. Most of us have been connected with the Exchange from the first, giving our time and our money when requered, without the slightest personal adgaving our time and our money when required, window the signess personal advantage to ourselves, simply because we thought the work we have been doing was a public necessity, in the interest especially of the poor. If the Exchange must, in consequence of the action of the Logislature, suspend its operations, we can only be thankful for the good it has done during its brief existence, and for the part only be finankiu for the good it has done during its order existence, and for the part we have been permitted to take in it; while we may be allowed to regret that antagonistic interests and personal malignity have been able to prevent the continuance of so worthy and useful an enterprise.

IRAP, RANKIN,

A. HALLDIE,

R. B. SWALIN,

C. MEYERS,

C. CHRISTIANSEN,

C. CHRISTIANSEN,

JAS. B. ROBERTS, CHAS. E. MCLANE, JAMES R. KELLY.

For about one year I have been Trustee of the Labor Exchange, and acquainted with the inner working of the institution, and I think that during that time it has been properly managed in every respect.

WILLIAM ALVORD.

<sup>—</sup> A foolish young gentleman wishes to know of a literary weekly what he shall do if a lady takes advantage of leap year and proposes to him. It depends very much upon the nature of the proposal: if it is an honorable one, knock her down. It is a mistake to suppose that a gentleman has no right to refuse a lady, though it is not always advisable to do so. The best thing ever done under such though it is not any avys acrisione to up so. The next thing ever done inder such circumstances was what our friend Frielunch did; he accepted the woman and married her. Next day, the fact that he had another wife was urged against him, and rather than seem a scoundrel he went off and joined her.

One editor in Georgia asks another "whether he can bite the bottom of a frying-pan out without smutting his nose."

The Excitement in Savage.

Says Parks there's nothing in the mine, Now, through the interest in the game, So I'll go short at once; Brave Bill goes in a blind, The ore I'm sure thev'll never find-

You bet, this child's no dunce.

But news came down they'd struck it rich, But Bivington had filled his hand—
John Bivington went "long."

He went in on three aces. The bears took in their "short" right He drew the other like a man quick,

The bulls they went it strong.

The Directors had not heard a word About this famous strike. They sent forthwith for a report— The news came back by "Mike."

The stock went up just like a kite,

Three ten the highest figure. The bulls were crazy with delight, The bears looked sad and meagre.

'Twas like a cosy little game-A little game of poker; The players were not yet red hot, They make a little double pot

And pass the little joker. The cards are squarely dealt around, The dealing it is done by "Mack ; But when 'tis seen no pair is found, They pass them in the deck.

And bold Parks straddling the same, They're in on what they find.

And then went to the races. But Parks, he went in on a flush,

And Robinson stood Pat : Bill bet his money with a rush-They lost, but what of that?

But now the bears have caught a turn— The stock begins to tumble: The shares the owners fingers' burn,

The bulls look somewhat humble. When lo! another Richmond comes,

Napoleon's in the field— Bulls, blow your trumpets, roll your drums,
The bears will have to yield.

And Madam Rumor now preclaimed— Proclaimed it with a shout,

"Be careful, bears, before you're maimed Fill in your 'shorts,'-look out!'

New City Hall.

In our last week's issue, several items of interest connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall were omitted; and these we now supply, giving a perfect history of the whole proceedings. The copper box which was de-posited in the cavity in the corner-stode was a very substantial and well-finished piece of workmanship, by Messrs. McNally & Hawkins; its dimensions were one foot nine inches long, one foot three inches wide, and one foot three inches deep. On one side was engraved the crest of the city arms, a phenix, encircled by a On one side was engraved the crest of the city arms, a phenix, encircled by a riband bearing the city motto, "Ore on paz, on guerra fierro." The lid of the box was securely soldered down after the various articles had been placed in the box. The silver memorial plate which was placed in the box was very appropriately designed and beautifully executed. On it was inscribed, within a circle, the names of the Mayor, the City Hall Commissioners, the Architect, and the principal offices of the Board and the contractors for the building; outside the circle an equinters of the Board seed, bearing at its three sides the words; "Stability," "Fitness," and "Beauty," In the spaces between the circle and the points of the triangle were engraved emblems of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting. Outside the triangle were, on one side, a view of the Golden Gate, on another a view of the new City were, on one suce, a view of the Golden Gate, on another a view of the new City Hall, and on the third the city arms. The whole was enclosed by a circular riband bearing the inscription: "This corner-stone of the City Hall and Law Courts was laid on the 22d February, 1872, by the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Massons of the State of California, Leonidas E. Pratt, G. M., assisted by the Hon. William Alvord, Mayor, and the Hon. the Commissioners." This plate, together with the very elegant trowel used for laying the stone, and a handsome majeter gavel, and set of Masonic working tools, were specially designed by the Architect; the plate, trowel, and square (which was of silver) were made by Messer. J. W. Tucker & Co. The trowel was of silver, with an ivory handle, on which was crived the city arms; and on the blade was a very beautifully engraved view of the City Hall, surrounded by a border of grapes and vinc leaves. The gavel, level, and plumb rule were the work of Messes, Goodwin & Co. They were made of California laurel and black walnut, and all very handsomely carved and ernamented, rema laurel and black wainut, and all very handsomely carved and crnamented, reflecting great credit on that firm, who are noted for their artistic skill and taste in the higher branches of their business. The site of the new City Hall was formerly a public cemetery, and from it the remains of about three thousand bodies have been exhumed and removed, under contract, to the new cemetery. Some of these had been pioneers of the very early days of San Francisco; many of them were bodies of victims to the cholera and small-pox, when they raged so terriby' in the city in the year 1852. Amongst them were number of Chinese, plainly recognizable by their queues, as well as by the Mongolian type of their skulls. The ground consists of sand for a depth of at least one hundred feet. The level fixed upon by the Architect for laying the concrete foundation was the lowest part of the natural level of the ground, as nothing was to be gained by exavastine below that; and Architect for laying the concrete foundation was the lowest part of the natural level of the ground, as nothing was to be gained by excavating below that: and that level was preserved for the whole of the concrete bed, except for the Record Hall, which is a detached and very heavy building, and on the site of which the ground was of a somewhat different character from the remainder, the sand being nixed with vegetable matter; the foundation here was, therefore, taken down somewhat deeper, and a thicker bed of concrete put in. Under this monoiith or concrete some of the interred still remain. An artesian well was sank on the ground, and pipes put down, from which the water now constantly flows and is available for use on the works. available for use on the works.

# Humors of the American Press.

The amenities of the American press are not particularly noted for extreme gentleness, and the following may be considered somewhat tame. But it is highly spiced nevertheless. The San Francisco News Letter says: "The Pacific Zhorche spixed nevertheless. The San Francisco News Letter says: "The Pacific—Internant tells a story, which, for obvious reasons, is unsaided to our columns, the is in a remodeled form: 'I'll take what tather takes,' said a ad, who had accompanied his father to a public dinner, when the waiter asked him what held drink. The answer reached the fond parent's ear, and in the twinkling of an over the full responsibility of his terrible position stood before him in awtor colors. We had determined to have a good time, but now, as he gazed on those bloated forms and rubicand no-ses around the table, and cast a fond gaze on the cleans-skin ned, fair-haired che-yild at his side, he trembled with emotion. Thoughts of the blighted lives principle hopes good blasted agrees of forms become anymapion, lashed 9, made and some fair-haired hopes good blasted agrees of forms become anymapion, lashed 9, made and some fair-haired constants. here maries chespin at missing me trembed with emotion. Thoughts of the birefold lives, rained hopes and blasted careers of former boon companions dashed through the wool in his head, and he faintly gasped, 'Waiter, I'll take water." It was for the first time. We need hardly say that after a burst of hoisterous laughter the sixyear old was sent to bed, and his excellent father remained, to be carried home year old was sent to bed, and his excellent father remained, to be carried home-some hours later, in a state of absolute worthlessness as regards powers of lecona-tion. 'From that day to this, strong drink has been banshed from that man's home.' It is perhaps needless to say that the father is never at home now, and that the child, now full grown, has water on the brain. He is the editor of the Pacific Theochum.' Our next quotation is shorter, but pretty much to the point: "Bottle-nosed ele-azimons frand-named Noah, gone from our gaze; gone fast. We pite the liss!." The "Noah" referred to was possibly the same individual who clisd the val-journal, the Much: "Correspondent writes to know it the editor of the Much is a foot. Correspondent inequalities behave, bis men mental condition.

fool. Correspondent menationally betrays his own mental condition.

Compared with the above what follows is almost complimentary: "Really the Mayor of New York is not necessarily and a officionan ununtitizated scoundred."

"The Decident, a religious back, say the treetand Monthly has an article calculated to make the people of this coast feel humber. If the people of

an interest care maker to make the people of this const feet burntes. If the possible of this const can contemplate the weekly publical on of the *Oriented*, and yet test any excitation of spirit, we do not think that anything the *Oriented* may say will be likely to hamiliate them. In truth, we regard the Devil as the only person who can take them down, and owing to a radical defect in our system of divine justice, he can't do it until after their death."

\*\*Rem Publishes are divined as the orientation of the orientatio

"Ben Butler has written a letter in relation to the interminable M'Garrahan claim, from which it would appear that neither M Garrahan not the New Idria Mining Company has any claim to the property in dispute, but that it all belongs to the United States. This is about as sensible as it would be to chain that if the spoons Benjamin stole at New Orleans do not be one to him, neither are they the property of their owners. Mr. Butler's sudden solicitude regarding the rights of the United States is quite touching in its child-like symphosity. The Beast in

Ben Butler has been so often accused of stending spoons that the News Letter's attack can hardly be considered libelous. Neither perhaps is its withering description of Brother Smith's baddiness: "Possibly Brother Smith is inimised withering daying which some similar masady, and has begun to decay at the top, like any other blasted fungus. We beg leave to prescribe a nightly head bath of warm butter mik," Atter this, prudence suggests the property of seaving the san Francisco News Letter alone in its glory. Irish Daily Times, 3th Jan. 1872.

Mr. H. C. Bennett may as well stop flinging his heels against the Labor Exchange; he won't get anything to eat by it. It will have to be confessed that he is a trifle ahead on this last move of his, but he should remember that the battle he is a tritle ahead on this last move of his, but he should remember that the battle is not aways to the strong; many a powerful skunk has been worded into an early grave by a scentless bull-pup, and we shall miss the guess of us it has one is not made to "squawk it" before Jupiter gets another moon. The short and snaple annels of this gentleman are tolorably well understood; his nistory, the the symbol of pleternity, begins where it ends. His biography is condensed into the appellation by which he is universally known "the man who was kicked out of the Labor Exchange." But he can soothe his itch for notoriety by the reflection that even his great master made no great figure in history until he was expelled from good society. We do not believe that Mr. Bennett is wholly bad; we think that one time in a million he will do a decent and honorable action, if it is protecible or even cheap; but this stab at the back of the Labor Exchange is one of his 999,099 one of his 999 one of his 990 one of his he is not as thack as his enemies have conspired to paint him. Did any one ever know a rogue to be so very jenious of his good repute before? It appears to us that a man who cares what people think of him cannot be the worst man in the world. But we think he can be the second worst.

<sup>-</sup> The receipts of Russia for the past year exceed her expenditures by just \$ 300,000.

## The Buddhist Htee.

A Rangoon correspondent thus describes the arrival in that city of the great Budhist "umbrella." As an Indian picture it is interesting: The Hitce has arrived at Rangoon at last. It is accompanied by a Minister of State, a Minister of Public Works, a Treasurer, and a Commissariat officer, and somewhat fewer than a hundred followers. At every station on the river Irrawaddy, at which it halted on its way from Mandalay to-Rungoon, the people came in crowds to prostrate themselves before it and perform the act of worship known as shekho. In Ava territory they also brought presents of flowers, gold and jewels; but these demonstrations were chiefly confined to the dominions of his Majesty the King of Ava. True piety, according to Buddhist ideas, is dying out in British Burmah, much to the regret of the old Woondouk or Minister of State; and while the people are willing to offer flowers they are not so generally moved to give money. Here literally means "umbrella," and according to Oriental ideas, the umbrella is the emblem of royalty. In Burmah it is placed on the summit of every yagoda; but in that case it is shaped more like a bell than an umbrella. Why the King has sent the present Hitce to Rangoon, and why it has caused some excitement, should be explained. Some four and twenty centuries ago there lived a great rajah, who reigned in Hindustan over a rich territory between Onde and Bengal, then known as Migadha. This rajah had a son named Sakya. The young price was bred in everylusury. He was married to a buautiful young princess, by whom he had a fair son; but the loveliest daughters of the nobles were proud to dance and sing before him. On one memorable night he was alarmed at the sight of a corpse, an old man and a leper. In the evening he had failen asleep at the banquet, while the damaels of the Court were dancing before him. He awoke amid all the disorders of a drunken feast, and gazed around him in disgust. In a moment he became conscious of the worth-lessness of such pleasures; and leaving his palace, his

——If, by its decision in the Laura Fair case, the State Supreme Court smutted its hide with discrace—and by our "if" we do not mean to imply a doubt—the Supreme Court of the United States has inhumed itself bodily in adhesive infamy. Early in 1870 this Court rendered a decision, declaring that the national currency is not a legal tender for debts contracted previously to its issue. That is, it simply declined to give a law of Congress an expost facto character. It was understood at the time, that this sensible decision was distasteful to the Administration, and the President soon after filled the two existing vacancies upon the Bench with obscure men who were known only as having publicly committed themselves to an opinion opposite to that of the Court. In common with most other independent journalists, we then predicted a speedy reversal of the decision; and in common with them we prophesied falsely; for it was nearly two years before they dared to do it. But when they did it, it was with an openness that left little to the imagination. Of the two late appointees, Bradley and Strong, the opinion was written by one and separately concurred in by the other. It seemed as if they desired to make it as conspicuous as possible that they had fairly carried their wages—which, pray heaven they may enjoy! It may be objected that all this is none of our business. True, it is the Devil's own business; but it has been se disgracefully transacted that it is the duty of some one to protest; and we think Mr. Satan will be as likely to see the protest in this paper as in any.

<sup>—</sup> You shall pick up the first newspaper that comes to hand, and you will find in it somewhere about a column of short, pithy paragraphs. None of these are original; all-are cut from other publications. What we are coming at is this. All the really bright, elever or witly ones are waifs, parentless and unacknowledged, while every thoroughly senseless and stupid pun is carefully and conscientiously credited to the newspaper in which it first appeared. If experience had not taught that this is done in good faith, the inference would be irresistible that these things are credited to their authors as a piece of severe justice; as who should say, "falser your own idiot offspring; lest they be imputed to me!" It may be asked why we object to this. We don't.

## Leaves.

If this were all—
The cradle-couch, the coffin pall,
And then the end—as leaves to fall,
The gain were small.

But dropping leaves

Reveal the bud that's newly formed, That, by the autumn sunshine warmed, New strength receives.

The covering
Drops off our soul, as the leaf doth,
And shows the fruit-bud in its growth,
Walting for spring.

The autumn is
The sister of spring, and clasps
Her hand 'cross winter's charm; grasps
The coming bliss.

And so we lie,
With souls that meditate upon
The year to come, the year that's gone,
And wait reply.

And wait reply.

And, powerless,
We lie throughout the winter's cold,

And hide our feelings manifold In lowliness, Yet all is right;—

The tree that last year blossomed well, And bore of fruitage branches full, This year bears light.

And souls, as trees,
Must have their rest, their winter-time,
Hidden beneath its snows and rime
As snow hides these.

When warm days come,
The buds stir 'neath their covering;
Our thoughts awake; we dream of spring,
And press for room.

#### Silk in California.

A few days since, Senator Maclay introduced in the Senate a bill to encourage the culture and manufacture of silk in Galifornia. By thus bill, premiums are offered for marketable cocoons and manufactured silk. This is a wise measure, and the Senator from Santa Clara could not have presented a more important matter to the Legislature. Producing silk has been a matter of experiment on the American continent since the time of King James I, who, having fached to introduce its culture into Empland successfully, attempted to establish it in the colonies. Since that time, the experiment has been tried in some of the middle States and a number of the southern. In Virginia, it was supersected by tookaco, and in some of the context. In Virginia, it was supersected by tookaco, and in some of the context. In Virginia, it was supersected by footaco, and in some of the other States by cotton. In 1840, there were raised 306, 300 pounds, worth \$4,300,000. In 1870, six years after. there were raised only 14,739 pounds. The most of the states did in America is said to have been superior to that of European growth, and not exceeded by the Chierse. The causes of the decline in the product of silk from 1844 to 1850. There is no such obstacle in Castorna. More in the product of silk from 1844 to 1850. There is no such obstacle in Castorna. We have a climate admirably adapted to the cultivation of either variety of the mulberry tree, the leaves of which turnish food for the worms and there is little danger of disease attacking them because of the equableness of our temperature in the Winter, and the warmth of the Spring and Sammer months. It is said that one-half of the worms in Europe die from disease, whose in California they can be raised in the open air a large portion of the year. During last year facre were successful to the United States of Columbia, 120,341 pounds, worth \$380,352, Japan 51,201 pounds, worth \$482,552,540 pounds, worth \$480,552,540 pounds, worth \$480,552,540 pounds, worth \$480,552,540 pounds, worth \$480,552,540

#### The Prince of Wales.

The recovery of the Prince of Waies has called forth ceremonies of an extraordinary character in every part of the British Empire and its Continental Cobness. The hearts of Britishers throughout the wide world have been moved by a deep and reverent loyalty. In our columns elsewhere will be found a graphic telegraphic report of the great procession of four millions in London, with other medients of a marked character. In this connection, we remember the occasion, while in Boulogue some therty years ago, when Louis Philippe, from a public beload, addressed the citizens of that city in these memorable words: "Believe me, my dear citizens, the best and most grateful of Republics is a finited monarchy."

#### The Alabama War.

The Lion sat and wagged his tail,
On haughty Abion's eliffs of chalk;
The Eagle, perched on a Yankee rail,
Opened his beak and emitted a squawk.
The Cock turned white

The Cock turned white,
And the Bear in a fright
Growled out, "Good Lord! there's to be a fight."
While the Prussian bird with a double head,
As black as an Ethiop cat at night,

As black as an Ethiop cat at night,
In tones as deep as a bassoon's, said:
"Hist up the rag!
This game of brag

Is ended, let's see how the beggars will fight."

To make our story both fair and plain,
Please understand that, shine or rain,
The Lion had roared and the Eagle screeched,
With all the ardor of G. F. Train,
To prove he'd splendidly over-reached
The other chap, at a little game
Just introduced, by the novel name
Of Alabama Indemnity Claim,
Though neither old John no Uncle Sam

Cared a single continental dam.
Concerning the legal rights of the same.

In years gone by there had been a feud Twixt the Lion's whelps and the Eagle's brood, And twice it rose

To a pitch of blows,
Which they gave and took like redonbtable foes;
And when beast and bird were tired and blown,
Each claimed the victory as his own.

And now that another dispute arose, Instead of falling at once to blows, Loud shricked the Eagle, besked and bald, As if ten thousand barnyards equalled, Ruffling his plunes as he screamed and soared, While the Lion lashed his sides and roared—Roared like a bull of Bashan stalled, Or a three months' calf with a ring in his nose—Till exhausted quite, each mighty nation Agreed to abide by an arbitration.

The agreement was that the two should leave a Final hearing of mooted points,
To a periwigged Court at old Geneva,
Of higher rank than the great High Joints,

And now the newspapers fore and swore,
The Eagle snoozed on his fence-rail perch,
The Lion snored with a mighty snore,
As loud as the bells of St. Alban's Church,
For each of the twain was a firm believer
In the arbitrators at Old Geneva.

But after awhile the Eagle awoke, And across the broad Atlantic spoke; The Lion lifted his sleepy head, And listened to what the Eagle said: "The Court that this arbitration manages Must by no means forget that I have laid A claim for consequential damages."

Loud roared the Lion and shook his mane, And swore by St. George he'd ne'er again Confide in the bird with the crooked beak, And such an infernal exhibit of cheek. And the Eagle swore That by Jingo before

That by Jingo before He'd give up his claim he'd go to war.

Then it was that all the nations round Gleefully cried that the two were bound Without further din

To strip and go in And fight till the one or the other should win.

But, bless us! there'll be no dreadful war, Save a war of words, as there was before, For the men who manage the Manchester shops, And the men who harvest the Yankee crops,

Have too much sense
And too many pence
At stake, to take any grave offence
At the Eagle's shrick or at Leo's roar,
Or to ever permit the two to war.
For it can't be long ere the day will come,
When, common in speech tho' fore, in in lands,
The one to the other shall say, "Old chum,
Let us stoy this row and again shake hands."
Then hurrah for the king of the beasts of the wood!
The only two nations so brave that they dare
To put by the Sword and abide by the Rood.

## Death of Harry Byrne.

Who is there in California who has not heard of "Harry Byrne". Who is there in San Francisco who does not mourn his loss, almost as though he were a familiar friend "Alas' there are thousands who will miss his familiar form and have in their daily promenade on our thoroughfares, and in the circe of his more infinial effects and associates, his place can never be made good. He died wasterday, a few minutes after moon, passing peacefully and painlessly away. Seldom, indeed, have such splendid abilities been united with a spirit so friendly and so entile. As a jury lawer, he never had a superior in Cautornia. His forense efforts were encloded by the fruits of a generous culture and a catholic range of reaching. It was a rare treat to hear him address a jury in a great case, to the discussion of which had brought all the varied steres of his web-furnished mind, and all the powers of his entitivated intellect. Those who remember the lawoons Cora trial, still speak with wondering admiration of that masterly effort in which he won a hard-contested victory over the brane and eloquent Baker. But his greatness as a lawyer ashead as a man. How charming he was in the private intercourse of friends; how frenk and kindy; how tresh and impulsive; how prempt and generous in response to every appeal to his benevolence, to every call of friendship, let those testity who know him best. No heart more from and tender than his ever beat in a mortal breast, and at once entered upon a brilliant and successful career. For more than twolveyears he filled with distinguished ability the other of Destrict Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco. He has been engaged on one side or the other of an immense number of the most famous criminal cases in the city since his arrival in California. But great and splendid as were his prolessional talents, it is as a good and noble man, rather than as an eloquent and able liwyer, that his memory will be lovinely cherished until the last survivor of this generation in California shall have pass

A candidate for the Hawaiian Legislature, Congress, Parliament, or whatever it may be, announces hims. If distinctly in tayor of the repeal of the kanawai hookamakama. This announcement has the ring of true particular, it is inflamous ether this last grasp of an effete tyranny upon the threat of popular liberty—this standing discrates to written hav and civilized jurisprudence—this prepental insult to Christianity and memace to decency this kanawai bookamakama—ongalt to be sunk so deeply into oblivion that a thousand historians could not revive so much as a faint reminiscence of it! Its corrupting inflamor below the moral and the social atmosphere, chilled the warm impuses of humanity, and blasted the sweetest and most precions blossoms upon the tender outgrowth of the human heart. It has gnawed and withered every green and beathly sentiment in the breast of society, and thrown its desolating blight over native and foreigner alike. The candidate has declared that if he be elected he will labor for its repeal or submit to a sound beating. Now, Heaven be passed, there is one honest man in thawaii! A bas kanawai! A way with hookamakama. Or, if they cannot both be expanged, left us wipe out kanawai and try to worry along with hookamakama. But if there is life in the old doz yet! if there is a God in Israel!—bet these magnitus cries from the ground for an intelligible translation. What is kanawai? what hookamakama?

<sup>—</sup> Mrs. Mary Gates died recently in a Massachusetts almshouse, aged one hundred years. Her father fought at Bunker Hill.—Exchange. [We do not perceive the relevance of the latter statement, though a very interesting one in itself. We should suppose, however, that if the author of the paragraph meant to cast any discredit upon the State of Massachusetts, he must feel very much ashamed of himself. Certainly, the daughter of a man who fought at Bunker Hill is entitled to the benefit of the almshouse, if anybody is.

#### Women and the Art of Beauty.

To a man who has a quick eye for the picturesque, or, let us say, the appropriate—and there are such men—the sights in modern drawing-rooms are more than disagreeable—they are ghastly. I am saying nothing about indecency. That is hardly a potition of my present subject. But why, if a woman has a neck like a skeleton, must she tell the world so? Why, if fate has made her grow stouter than it is permitted to be, must she squeeze and fold her fat into a fight low dress because it is the fashion? Why must she draw a hard line around her shoulders, that seems to cut her in two, and wear sleeves which are mere straps to keep her gown on, without caring, without knowing whether her arms are models? Why must she wear trimmings of great O's and X's and vandykes on her skirt, so that at a little distance the first thing about her that strikes the eye is the trimming? Why, with red hair, is her dress pink? Why, when in a very pale dress, does she lean against the wall which the barbarity of English ignorance has papered with white? Why, with black hair, does she carry a heavy burden of jet flowers, combs, and impossibly thick plaits that make her head look like an elephant's on an antelope's body? Why will she trust to the very moderate gifts nature has endowed her with to fight against the most abnormal disadvantages? Why—why—but enough. These are only some of the insone mistakes that nearly all girls commit, many of them girls with artistic tastes and capacities, in every direction except dress, whose eyes you may see shine with pleasure at a sunset or a beam-flower which nevertheless they steadily retuse to take a linit from. Very few women know what style of dress suits them best, or what colors; even those who study the art study it wrongly. One may often see awoman who has the makings of a dignified goddess see pose en cognette, or a little creature aftempt to be stately who can only be simple. The best grace is perfect naturalness. Our manners form themselves, but we must form our setting of them. Nature can do muc

For pure bosh, Dr. Alexander, of the University Coilege, bath an eye like a hawk and maw like a sea-bird. In his lecture the other evening, he described a student as "a mind in a body; a soul incarnate, constituting one living, sentenent, thinking, reasoning, accountable being; a man linked by his body to the dust, yet instinct with immortality; kindred to angels in intellect, and with a moral sense that holds him in a solemn relation to his God." He omitted to state, however, that this God is usually the student's belly, and the solemn relation is that of provider and consumer. He might also have added that this sentient, thinking, reasoning and accountable being is very much addicted to gluttony and drunkenness. The learned Doctor could with great profit have alluded to the fact that this divine creature who is akin to the angels enters upon life in a manner that is not commonly mentioned, and leaves it succeeded by an offensive smell. And immediately thereafter this magnificent being, instinct with immortality, is parceled out amongst a swarm of maggots. Further on, the learned Doctor regned that religion ongst to be taught in the public schools. May we inquire which of the one thousand religions be would wish to have inculcated? Probably the one in which he was accidentally born: the only one of the thousand that he has ever had fine, or ever can have time, to examine and has not examined it. If the reader will kindly overlook the length of these remarks we will kindly overlook Dr. Alexander.

— Honolulu is excited over a species of "flotsam," consisting mainly of a white pig, a bunch of awa root, and sundry other articles such as are used in Hawaiian sorcery. These charms floated ashore tied up in a sack, and the supposition is that some one possessed of a mailgnant devil designs putting a spell upon the town. There is some ground for apprehension, inasmuch as the pig had already succumbed to the charm, being quite dead and much swollen. They'd better be getting that King out of the way, if they love him.

— We are pleased to record the over-timely death of the ultimate hero of Commodore Perry's naval riot on Lake Erie. "Thou art gone to the grave, but we do not deplore thee," for we shall have another "sole survivor" in less than a week ij the press is faithful to its traditions, and it is. We have never known one of these only living heroes to be put into his hole whose place was not instantly supplied by another, in all respects like the first. The pension roll is a monster with more heads than that modern hydra, an orthodox sermon.

#### My Coat.

My poor dear old coat, do not fail me, I pray;

Together our youth we've outrun, years have I brushed you myself every day: Not Socrates more could have done.

Fresh trials should Fate have in store for your cloth,
Though threadbare resist to the end;
Like me with philosophy buffle her wrath,

O, let us not part, my old friend!

The first time I wore you how well I recall, And round me of comrades the throng;

My birthday it was, and, so gay were we all,
They made you the theme of a song.
Our poverty telling of honor unsold
Could never their vision offend;

Though you have grown shabby they've never grown cold, O, let us not part, my old friend !

I care not who points to the darn on your skirt,
To me 'tis a sweet souvenir;
Pretending one evening Lisette to desert,
I failed from her arms to get clear.

She tore you, and then, as she vow'd was but fair,
I stay'd that the rent she might mend;
You took, I remember, two days to repair.

O, let us not part, my old friend !

Of amber or musk or such perfumes unclean, Say when had you cause to complain?

In a Minister's ante-room when were you seen Exposed to his lackeys' disdain!

While others for ribbons were cringing to power, With me they had ne'er to contend;

Your button-hole's boast is a simple wild-flower. O, let us not part, my old friend!

More tranquil the days that await us will be Than those that we formerly knew, When pleasures and trials were mingled for me,

And sunshine and showers for you It may not be long ere I cease to require

The comfort your presence can lend; Then wait; from the stage we'll together retire. O, let us not part, my old friend !

-Beranger.

Edward Powers, a civil engineer of Chicago, has petitioned Congress for aid to enable him to test his method for the artificial production of rain. He wants to be furnished with 300 cannon of not less than 24-pounds enibre each, and 20,000 pounds of powder to fire in them, together with an electrical battery and other vilinness, to enable him to discharge all the pieces simultaneously. In support of pointes of powder to fresh them, together with an electrical batchy and one-rep pliances, to enable him to discharge all the pieces simultaneously. In support his theory that rain can be produced by the firing of artillary, he gives a long list of battes, including nearly every important engagement during the rebellion, each of which was followed, he alleges, by a heavy rain storm. He also cites instances in the Mexican war, and in wars in Europe, when battles have been toleswed by min, and urges that it is a matter of such scientific importance to determine if heavy cannonading will cause showers, that the Government ought to provide the means for conducting the experiments necessary to determine the question

 The fourth centennial of the birth of Copernicus has revived the ancient dis-ion whether he was a German or a Pole. The Germans insist that Thorn, the cussion whether he was a German or a Pole. place of his birth, was a German town when Copernicus was born, while the Poles pace of me bring, was a terman rown when coperincus was norm, while the foles say it was not annexed to Germany until seven years alterwards; and they prove that his parents were Poles, and that he entered his name as a Pole at the University of Padua, and that all his life he never ceased to desplay an attachment to bristic of Padua, and that all his life he never ceased to desplay an attachment of mative Poland, its customs and its laws. The Poles have always honored Copernicus as one of their grandest names. It is not many years since they raised a state to his memory in Warsaw by public subscription, and two others have been erected in Cracow. The anniversary will be celebrated on the 19th of February, 1859, at Posen, and creat preparations are making for the integrating event. Posen, and great preparations are making for the interesting event.

- Four sharpers, having treated themselves to a sumptuous dinner at an hotel, Four snarpers, having frequently the second of the state of the waiter and asked for the bill. One thrust his hand into his pocket, as if to take out his purse; the second presented him, decaring he would pay; the third did not same. The fourth forbade the waiter taking any money from either of them, but all three persisted. As none would yield, one said, "The best way to decade is blindfold the waiter and the man that he first carehes shall be the one who shall settle the bill," This proposition was accepted, and while the waiter was gropping his way round the room they slipped out of the house one after another. his way round the room they slipped out of the house one after another.

- The coinage of gold pieces of the German Empire, according to the new law, will be apportioned to the various minting establishments in the following manner: Berlin to turn out a million pieces per month, Hanover 200,000, and Frankfort 350,000, the Bavarian mint 200,000, the Saxon 180,000, the Wurtemberg 100,000, the Badenese 50,000, and the Hessian 40,000 pieces; the total amount 2,220,000 pieces per month.— The Week.
- For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m., Feb. 22d, we received 1.05 inches of rain. It is noteworthy that for the same period one year ago 1.30 inches was received. Thus far for February we have had 4.74 inches, against 3.76 inches for the whole of that month last year. The total rainfall in this city for the season to date is 29.56 inches. The quantity for the whole of last season was 14.10 inches,
- —The anchors of ships moored in the vicinity of the Chincha Islands frequently bring up guano from the bottom of the ocean, which is rather contrary to the doctrine that these marvelous deposits are the exercta of birds. The recent researches of Dr. Habel go far to corroborate Professor Edward's view that guano is really a stratified deposit.
- Here is a neat sample of a personal item from a local journal in India: "We are very glad to learn that the marriage of Mr. Rughoonathdas Madhowdas, a Kupolo Bunia merchant of Bombay, with Dhuncoorbul, the daughter of Shet Godhurdas Moonudas, and the widow of Luchmichand Dhurumsey, was celebrated at Chinchpoogly."
- —Fourteen young Chinese, belonging to the noblest families of the Celestial Empire, have just arrived in Paris from Canton, sent by the Emperor to be instructed at the expense of the State. They are to be distributed between the colleges Saint Louis and Louis le Grand. Every year four teen young men are to be sent to France.
- A new House of Parliament is to be erected at Berlin, Prussia, and the architects of all nations have been invited to compete in the presentation of designs. The plans must be sent to Berlin before April 15th. A prize of \$4,220 will be given for the best design, and prizes of \$844 for each of the four next best designs.
- The Turkish Ordnance Department is about to make trial experiments with an enormous Rodman gun, weighing upwards of twenty-five tons, which has recently arrived from America, and has been successfully landed within the last few days at the artillery wharf at Tophaneh.
- A correspondent asserts that Brigham Young's twenty-second wife died a raving maniac because her faithless husband was about to marry again. It is interesting to observe that when adequately provoked the Mormoness can be as jealous as a white woman.
- The aggregate of the populations of Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, La Plata, and Brazil, amounts to 16,046,100, comprising whites, negroes, Indians, and mulattoes, of all descriptions. The number of the latter is 3,333,000, being one-fifth of the population.
- The ceiling of the new opera house, Paris, will be made of copper, consisting of a multitude of plates, screwed together and capable of being at any time disjointed. This roofing will be movable, so that the hight of the theater may be regulated at pleasure.
- The richest people in the world are the Cherokee Indians. They number 16,000; own in fee simple 4,000,000 acres of the best land on this continent, and have in the hands of the United States Government, on which they receive annually the interest, \$3,000,000.
- Adelina Patti, now the Marquise De Caux, used to run about barefoot in New York. Rubini, the tenor, was a journeyman tailor. Wachtel drove a cab in Homburg, and many a tenor he took to the opera house before he got into it himself.
- The receipts for the New York Herald advertising range from \$2,500 to \$5,000 per day, according to the changes in the busy season of the year. Bennett's income from his real estate and newspaper is \$225,000 per year, and that of his son \$45,000.
- A French woman, calling herself Madame Brigham Young, has been arrested in Paris for indulging in what she called the Utah can-can—a performance compared to which the Paris article is but a hundrum affair.
- Glashier, the aëronaut, reports that a woman's voice is audible in a balloon at the hight of two miles, while that of a man has never reached higher than a mile.
- The extensive iron-works of Krupp, at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, cover an area of nearly eight square miles, of which one and a half square miles are roofed.
- A country editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that "the pen is mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word for the scissors.
- The arms taken from the Communists by the French government amounted to 403,691 guns, 1,007 cannon and mitrailleuses and 1,610 artillery carriages.

# Leaves from a Gentleman's Diary.

FEB. 26.—Lord! how I pity the female sinners when women "get their rights."
How much more pitiless they are than men toward their own sex: poor Laura
Fair would not be simply hanged if she were to be tried by a female judge and
jury: no. banging would be too merciful a sentence: she would be hanged, drawn
and quartered; she would be boiled in oil; she would be forn assauder by wild and quateries, an whole the collect of the same whole for assignment by wild horses. How diabolically cruel your little prudish feminine spitchine can be occasions. Last evening I called on one of them, and the gentle creature would fain have had the scalps of each and every member of the Supreme Court for granting the woman in jail a new trial.

FEB. 27.—I find it hard to decide which is the most disagreeable type of woman-Figs. 27.—I find it hard to decide which is the most disagreeable type of woman-kind, your strong-minded female with her "signs," or your venoemous anti-woman's, rights female who rails at the sisterhood of innovators and reformers. Authory is angular and shrewish; Cady stanton is drearily didactic. But after all they are inspired with a genuine spirit of philanthropy notwithstanding their crotelets. Their theories may be wild and impracticable, but there is something noble in ther rneit theories had be wan and impracticable. Out the fe's solutioning mone in the pains; whereas the little vixens who pelt them with bad names are thoroughly petty and trivoious, as well as malicious. The lord deliver me from your gad-fly female who knows no higher pleasure than to retail small gossip and scandalize

her betters.

FER. 28. I was interested last night, at Mrs. C—'s, in watching the edilying contest between mascaline beauty and mascaline eleverness. There are thosewho call D—the "handsomest man in San Francisco." H—is certainly one of the best talkers among our society men; and his manners are acceeding y a greatile. Each seemed bent on monopolizing Mrs. C—, who is not, I taney, attogether insensible to 2004 looks in the "lords." Still, the bright and clever manners are acceeding y a great product of the production of the production of the control of the model. However, the transfer of the control of the model is the model of the control of the model of the control of the model. soon had the field to himself. How neatly he turns a compliment, how eloquently

soon had the field to himself. How neatly he turns a compliment, how deops andly he listens, as if the brisk feminine prattle which he must are space had for lanead the charm of the song of the Siriens. I think he is the most accomplish d hypocrite I ever met. But then, without a strong spice of well-bread hypocrity, how could be be the ornament he is to our best society?

Fig. 29. The priests still assert their mild r i.m. and not altozether unsuccess. fully. Their declarace has not yet been anthorizatively proclamed. The women-meek souls still head like plant but pushes to the pions domination. My wile may just returned from a lunch party and women, of course at Mrs. T — S. She as just returned from a lunch party and women, of course at Mrs. T — S. She list is the first process of the list head of the mild about the new minister at scandler's Conventible. It seems that the sisters are adready reconcined to the loss of the unitnoss Scandder. The sense of becausement vanished upon the advent of the new pastor. It is a majorize how readily the trailer degree and for an expension of the flock transfer their after (one. bereatvement varieties upon the advent of the new pactor. It is among how readily the tender vigins and because matrons of the flock transfer their affect ons. It is on ya few short months since sendler was a god. Without him, the wood was desolate. Then came the swart-voiced Thompson, who led the hymn in such seraphic accents, and made such pretty tittle addresses to the Sanday school chriden. raping accents, and made a pastor as tals mellithrous man. He, too, shook the dist of California from his shoes and migrated. Now comes Curpenter, mighty of prayer meetings, and the black waves of oblivion roll above the fading memories of his predecessors. Of the inconstancy of the pions woman-heart to its cherished dols. Of the fickle sensitiveness of the meek woman-heart to the attractions of the newest clerical charmer!

- The multitudinous Asian has not only monopolized the lucrative industry of The multi-additions Asian has not only monopolized the hierartive inclusive of upon the plates of the state, but he is now swarming innumerable upon the plates of the state in the heriness of hingure himself with a vim and connectness that promises to drive everybody clse out. There is no competine, in suicide with a man who pays no rent and can live upon mires. For the first time, we begin to depresent Clime se immigration. We would prefer to see the gallows adorned with American corpses, if any.

The notorious—no, the Reverend Dr. Chency writes to a contemporary: "How I should like once more to see the brethren in San Francisco." Thanks: we are not a ! here, brother. We grieve to state that some of the fathital are sojournwe are not a more, or others, are trimming and pounting in the mora vineyard at San-ing at Stockton, and others are trimming and pounting in the mora vineyard at San-Quentin. We are not as "one body of Christians having love," but we shall ad be designed to behold the face of our old pastor, if he won't ask us to contribute to some Eastern church fund.

One of the "petroleum princes" of Penn-ylvania is freshly dead and gone to—well, both places. The pious and learned Father Noradl informs us that when one of these oil kings dies, his soul will not do to put upon the coals, for its consumer at once, it is taken up to heaven and put into a powerful screw press. This expels a portion of the oil, which is sent to the other place to be used as fire! but the scrap, or crackling, is kept as toll.

## Recovery of the Prince of Wales.

THE BOILED-DOWN JUICE OF BRITISH LOYALTY—A LONDON PROCESSION OF FOUR MILLIONS!

## [By Telegraph.]

London, Feb. 27.—The celebration in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales was of the grandest character. The streets were througed, the houses and public places decorated, and the spectators were numbered by millions. Fabulous prices were paid for available seats to witness the procession. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire police force of the metropolis guarded the lines. When the procession moved there was a general ringing of the bells of the metropolis, and a chorus of 30,000 children joined in a hymn at one of the points. The great bodies of the kingdom were represented, and several regiments of the army farnished detachments. The Prince looked stronger than was expected, and immense cheering greeted the Queen. The day was observed as a legal holiday throughout the kingdom.

#### THE ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen arrived at St. Paul's cathedral between one and two o'clock, and the entire assemblage rose as her majesty entered and remained standing until she took her seat on the throne. The Te Decim was sung by a monster chorus of picked voices, after which the Archbishop of Canterbury sermonized. At the conclusion of the services at St. Paul's, the procession returned to Buckingham Palace. The Prince rode in the same carriage with the Queen. The weather was fine and the procession a complete success.

## THE PROCESSION FOUR MILLIONS OF SPECTATORS.

The royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham Palace at \$11.20 a., x. As the Queen left the court-yard of the palace the voices of thirty thousand children sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen," The services at \$1. Paul's consisted of singing a grand chorus or Te Beam written for the occasion, from Psaint 115, the reading of prayers, and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fifty seats in the cathedral were set apart for workingmen, free of expense, at the special request of the Queen. The choir was composed of picked singers from the various royal chapels. At the conclusion of the religious services the procession formed again and moved westward. The whole ronte to and from the enthedral was seven miles in length, and the procession was four hours in motion. The best estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at \$400,000. The extension of the religious services the procession. Even the might be no interruptions or accidents, along the entire ronte strong fances were erected, and beside these were double lines of policyto keep the cager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and obstructing the passage of the procession. Every shop and house along the route brought a fabulous rental. Officinary four-story buildings were let for £100 for the day. One vacant space brought \$400.

#### THE DECORATIONS-INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The decerations are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the city of London. At the crossing at Farringdon street was a splendid triumplad arch, the erection of which cost £4,000. Another, hardly less splendid, spanned Oxford street. Flags, festoons, tapestry and wreaths of every conceivable character were displayed from house to house, and from the windows across the streets there was a perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and bue cioth, gold fringe, and other corgous displays. Several serious accidents happened here to-day, owing to the pressure of the great mass of spectators on the line of procession. One man was crushed to death in Trailagar square, and a number of people were more or less injured. Two stands, each containing one hundred and fifty persons, fell, and many were badly bruised.

#### THE EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE SCENE.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon and party had a house in Oxford street, though they had been invited to share the facilities of the Army and Navy Club, of which the ex-Emperor is a member. It is reported, too, that Napoleon declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham Palace.

#### THANKSGIVING CEREMONIES IN IRELAND.

Dispatches from Dublin state that the celebration there was a splendid success: there was a procession to St. Patrick's cathedral, where a Te Deam was saug in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and all the principal officers of the government. In the evening the city was illuminated. Thanksgiving services are reported in the principal cities in Ireland, and special prayers were offered by order of the Bishops of the Irish Church.

#### REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

A special dispatch from Bombay states that the Governor and officials attended the cathedral in state, and the Parsees in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues, Hindoos in their temples, and Mohammedans and other religions sects in their several places of worship, and offered thanks for the recovery of the English prince.

#### Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since I met a gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect en-We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment, or, rather, when we had found the happiness nearest to be unablyed. "Fill tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiness hour of my life. At the age of one-and-twenty I had saved up eight hundred dollars. I was carning five hundred dollars a year, and my father did not take it from me, only requiring that I should pay for my board. At the age of twenty-two I had secured a pretty cottage, just outside of the cety. I was abuse to pay two-thirds of the value down, and also to furnish it respectably. I was married on Sunday—a Sunday in June—at my father's house. My write had come to ne poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of her womanhood. The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's noof, and on Moulday morning I wentto my work, leaving my mother and sister to help in preparing my home. On Moulday werening, when the labors of the day were done. I went not to the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my out the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my out. sister to help in preparing my home. On Monday evening, when the labors of the day were done, I went not to the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my own house—my own home. The holy atmosphere of that hour seems to surround me even now in the memory. I opened the door of my cottage and entered. I land my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passed on to the ketchen—our kitchen and dining room were all one then. I pushed open the kitchen door and was—in heaven! The table was set against the wal—the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hands of her who had come to be my helpineet in doed as well as in pared by the hands of her who had come to be my be pineet in deed as well as in name—and by the table, with a throbbing expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I tried to speak, and could not I could only class the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the cestatic burden of my heart. The years have passed—long, long years—and worldig wealth has howed in upon me, and I am honored and envied: but as true as heaven—I would give it all—every dollar—for the joy of the hour of that June evening in the long, long ago: -New York Ledger.

## Notes from a Clergyman's Cuffs.

[BY HIS WASHERWOMAN.]

FEB. 25.—Preached this day on the sin of stock-gambling. To be popular, one must treat popular topics. Mem.—Must cell Burling to sell my "Meadow Valley;" it is going down. Wonder what scrip the Apostics were ordered to take with them. Must consult Col. Barnes' Notes.

them. Must consult Col. Barnes' Notes.

Fig. 36.—I must come more before the public. The Alta has that correspondence asking a lecture always set up. I can add a name or two. As for a subject, "Lot's Wrife, or Pacific Salt Manufacture," "The Hoodburn the Missing Link of the Darwinian Sausage-string," "The Prophets of Sailor Boarding-house Runners Considered Paregorically," "The Port Charges of Heaven."

Fig. 27.—How vexistions tribes are "My note to Mrs. P. Laddressed "Fac Ville," The P. O. Clerk sent it to "Burlectrown. We do need Civil Sorvice Reform, Found a starving family on Jessic street, Prayed with them, and gave the youngest.

round a surving runny on dossus street. Prayed with them, and gave the youngest girl a lozenge. Learn that in my parish there are one hundred and eighty destitute homes. The Lord help them! I must ask a collection for a new Chunese Mission. Is their religion thousands of years older than ours!

Is their religion thousands of years older than ours.

Feb. 8. —Mrs. 6. says I am too severe on dress. Must water my views; they have a high-prized pew. A solicitor shower me a spiritualistic Map of Heaven. Is it possible there can be a "What Che r House" there? Another pair of slippers presented to me to-day. The ewes of my dock take good care of soles. Levity is my besetting sin, Cheanse me, O Lord, as with the senna-odor from the drug stores, Feb. 29. —An extra day this year. A day to lay the corner-stone of good resolutions, with a barbecue of the sins of the flesh.

Prince of Wales a man was crushed to death by the crowd in Tradagar Square. That party's soul is prohably not so grateful for the Prince's recovery now as it was when wedded to his meat. We have always observed that upon occasions of this kind the Devil sustains no loss without some small gain.

A correspondent asks us if we can give him a brief biographical account of Mr. Gavly, alluded to in the line "Gayly, the trabulous, touched his guilar." He concludes by threatening to write us a joke if we will tell, him what to write about. We should advise him to write about one more letter, and then stop. That needs not necessarily be written to us.

A circus performer is astonishing London audiences by catching cannon-balls fired at him from a real cannon. The feat is a common enough one: during the late war we saw it performed hundreds of times. But none of the performer succeeded in retaining the fleeting globes after having caught them.

## Parnassus in Pillory.

Affectionately inscribed to the author of " The Charge of the Mail Brigade."

O thou, whose "ready pen" the Muse abhors, Whose fancy-flights Prose turneth from her doors; For Genine' sake, rhyme-weaver, spin no more—Of B\*\*\*\*\* dogg'rel we have had galore: Yet, if we must endure his dull refrains, Teach him, O Nine! regard for others' brains!

SELAH.

## Explanatory.

Six months ago we were all intelligent as to the railroad future, but to-day no-body but ourselves can disentangle the skein. The bridge has fallen of its own weight. The California Pacific has been largely swept away, but the Western operates and boats float on the river. The snow has revolutionized both now and hereafter. What a mine of wealth exists in a name! The Central Pacific Railroad Company. \$6,080,000 of 6 per cent. bonds negotiated at a premium on the credit of that name to build a part of the great Southern road. Great Casar! "The Central Pacific San Joaquin Extension!" Don't laugh. Well, they are driving ahead down the San Joaquin Extension!" Don't laugh. Well, they are driving ahead down the San Joaquin Extension!" Don't laugh. Well, they are driving scance to either the \$5th or \$3d parallel road, which threatens also. Huntington at the East, with Stewart and Gorham, is crouching to spring victoriously upon Goat Island, that he may establish a throne upon the sea. A ruler of commerce, a destroyer of great cities, exercising an incorable and a luminous power, forgetting blister, steel and Swedes iron and Soz. tacks. But they won't get it. Receipts have been cut off, and expenses have been and will be very large. Nothing therefore can be done North until the coming prosperous season is at its full; then at the first—in June perhaps—they will rebuild the California Pacific, drawing it down from the Summit past the Napa, Donahue and Tomales roads to Saucelito, If Goat Island is had they will come across Main Prairie for thirty miles on stills, if necessary, to draw everything to that great commercial fortification. That is the plan—even the Antioch detour will drag on slowly yet a while, because "expenditures," as old Mark has it, "are limited by receipts." The Mission Bay grant is being improved, and adjoining land has been purchased and more is being hogged, which as a land operation is quite correct. To-day, however, neither Leland now Mark intend to build a shorter line to penctate the peninsula;

## A Needed Civil Service Reform,

Californians have hitherto been prone to boast of the wonderful natural productions of their State, such, for example, as the Big Trees, Yosemite Falls, mammoth pumpkins, etc.; and now they may fairly claim to have developed the Champion Liar of the World in the person of H. C. Bennett, at present United States Pension Agent, and whilom of the Labor Exchange. It is, however, due to truth to say that he is not a California production, for though nature puls forth some of her most wonderful efforts here, she has never yet, and we think her for it, produced anything to this fellow Bennett. He is a tropical plant, sprung from some dungheap in the beautiful West India Islands and blown hither by an evil wind. Though not an object of interest, he certainly has been an object of curiosity among Californians, for we understand he was examined microscopically some years ago in one of our Courts, before that relic of barbarism. Slavery, was abolished. As the Sacramento correspondent of the defunct paper, American Flag, he got his principal, D. O. McCarthy, into trouble and finally into jail, by calling the Senate a gang of "subsidized seoundrels," because they would not pass an act to repeal the Specific Contract Law. Afterward, as the San Francisco commercial correspondent of the Sacramento (nion, by repeated fulsification he duped the farmers into holding their warsat for a higher market which never came. As Secretary of the Labor Exchange, he behaved in so ruffienly a way that the trustees by a unanimous vote disminsed him. This bird of ill omen has been ever-ready with tongue and pen to do what injury he could to san Francisco and her people, but such as he is—slanderer and liar—may all those who hate her be. Vide our "Report of the Manager of the Labor Exchange," in another column.

3

A girl in Indiana, who was jilted by her lover, got even on him by chewing away his thumb. Nice girl! But if we were the Pope, we should not like to trust her to kiss our toe. But we are not the Pope, and have a sore toe, anyhow. However, the girl has more practical sense than the Montagues and Capulets,

#### One Jade Winces.

The people of Chicago are clamoring for a remission of duties upon building materials for a period of fwelve months, and Congress is playing them fast and loose with admirable skill. We sincerely trust that they will not get the reset they are after: we want a pointed, practical bustration of the beauties and advantages of a protective tariff—an illustration that will stand out as a slining example; as conspicuous as a city set upon a hill one which, affecting the pocket of an entire business commany, will bred that kind of united action that is evoked from a direct distress. You may preach yourself red in the eyes about the smart of a burn, but it is only the actual cantery that will bring it home to the senses. Chicago, showly growing by the addition of here and there a house, was, like all other American cities, insensible of the evils of a tariff that left in ochoice of a market for its purchases of material and drove it to the dearest; but Chicago rebuil angin a bump, it all awake to the hardships of protection. We had from the first accident to this, and rejoiced in the probable conversion of one populous American city by the gospel of goage to the truth of trade; tout we observe that conviction has not expected on half score of shopkeepers asking that a bundred and fifty thousand of their fellow-citizens shed be made to pay then tribute is very human. We have never more clearly seen the truth of that principles of President Grant's, that the way to secure that reason we wish that Chicago may be compelled to endure, without hope of relief, the loss of the whole the tribute is a very human. We have never more clearly seen the truth of that principles of President Grant's, that the way to secure that can be understood by the protectors' of "home industry" one adapted to the meanest capacity.

#### Theological Clowns.

For massive cheek, unlimited inpertinence, tainted breath and soiled linen, commend us to that class of religious lunatics who preach about "the second coming of christ in a cloud of glory." Whatever may be our own opinions on this subject, we have a deep respect for the belief and faith of the very large number of our respected Christian citizens who conscientiously believe in the divinity of Christ and do homage to the memory of "the Savier of Markind." At the same time, we think that this very large number of our respected Christian citizens share with us, in a modest degree, the contempt we have for those religious ranters, whose howlings are a blasphenous libel upon Christian Christianity. The San Francisco public is at present afflected with two self-styled braisers of the Gospel, the one being the notions Second Adventist, filter Miles Grant; the other, Elder M. E. Cornel, about whom and the bowle we know use to public distance to the mental calibration as a perpetute relationships, saturated with self-concel, blind with furious enthusiasm, using with the froth of pious folly, have been holding a discussion of empty were about nothing. The subject is singularly appropriate to the mental calibra of these occasions. We would like to hear and patronize a preacher having the barrang and overpowering coquence of a White-time to give and matchess constorned powerer of a Bossast, the mellow richness and universality of a Theodore Parker. But in the name of High Heaven, Low Earth, the Intermediate Works, and all that is the real contraction of the properties of the set of the religious counts.

## Mr. Boutwell as an Incapable.

We believe that Mr. Bontwell is the worst man that President Grant has ever had about him, and the worst enemy of Mr. Boutwell could not very well say more. In an adounistration distinguished above all previous ones for the weakness and anorance of its advisers, Mr. Bontwell is preciminently the weakness and anorance not advisers, Mr. Bontwell is preciminently the weaknest and most tignorant. He is not only weak and emorant, he is not law-abiding. In negotiating the last bon he deliberately violated a law of Congress which provided that no more than one-half of one percent, should be expended in funding. By awrethed subterfuge, Mr. Bontwell's contrived to permit the banks taking the loan to defer payment upon them for a period of three months, so that the interest which belonged to the United States went to them. The fact that Congress, while showing precisely how and while he violated the law, declares that he did not do it, is not a fact of any further importance than that it illustrates the method of a fool in shielding aregine. But the worst of all Mr. Boutwell's schemes is that for the revival of our commerce, the one he first broached in his annual report. This pain, which the Commerce Commettee in the House has agreed to report favorably, is simply hiring men at a certain specified rate per ten and of men but of ship's register; to build ships and energe in the carrying trade? Meantime the tarsif upon slep-building materials is to remain maltered, and foreign-built ships are to be excluded from registry. This is very much as if one should try to revive the heat of dead einders by burning paper dollars under them, while some one keeps them well saturated with a Babeock extinguisher. We are mortally weary of Mr. Boutwell, and wish he would die.

#### The San Francisco Mining Bureau.

We would like to know why Colonel Berton, Vice-Consul of France at Sacramento, takes so much trouble to quard the interests of foreign investors in mines of the Pacific Slope. Colonel Berton has long been at work to establish the Mining Bureau of the Pacific Coast, the object being to develop Pacific Slope mines with the aid of foreign capital; to protect such capital and to encourage its investment in California mining enterprises by making known in Europe those mines that are really valuable. M. Breuil endouses Colonel Berton's enterprise, considering it calculated to end that organized system of swindling carried on against investors in Europe, from which, too, he has not a formidable opposition, for the operators in "wild-cat" concerns felt themselves seriously menaced in their nefacious business. Now, we would like to know whether Colonel Berton is a philanthropist, who is sacrificing himself for the suke of greedy investors, for, It may be implied from all this that such is the case. He is said to have met with brilliant success, and let us cast adance at the position he holds, if this assertion be true. A mine endorsed by him will at once be taken up in Europe, and a Californian mine not endorsed by him will at once be taken up in Europe, and a Californian mine not endorsed by him can scarcely hope for a sale on this side of the Alamtic. Hence, through his office only can the mine-owner go who is on his way to dispose of his property in Europe. Now, if Colonel Berton aspired to a position from which he could wring the utmost out of a property-holder, he could not get into a better one, and we cam well understand his using all the influence he could bring to bear on the press, and on his official colleagues, to further his design. Linless the edutor of the San Francisco News Letter does him a gross injustice, indeed does worse, Col. Berton wrote to that paper an editorial on himself and his Mining Bureau, speaking of both in the highest terms, which the editor not only declined to insert, but exposed with

But is Colonel Berton this Admirable Crichton, and do his motives so wholly exclude self? If not, we assert that the English public are in greater danger from the bites of the wild-cats and red-dogs than ever. We would heartily approve of the Mining Bureau if it were established and maintained by European investors in the mines of the Pacific Slope, but we have no faith in any individual working

himself into so responsible a post,

This great industry has for too long been allowed to drift at hazard, and to be discredited by swindling operations. When General Schenck's name appeared on the direction of the "Emma," the main outery arose from the fact that the concern he thus ondorsed was a Pacific Slope Mine. That name appears to be equivalent to Fancy Stock—Highly Speculative—Gambling. This is unjust to a great and profitable industry; but it is the result of bad management on the part of investors, as well as of dishonesty on the part of the inhubitants of the Pacific Slope. And here we can state a fact which may surprise many in England: that most of the swindles have been perpetrated by Englishmen, and that many Englishmen are now in California, Nexada and the Territories, picking up mines, with the object of distributing them among their countrymen as pleasant little nuts hereafter to crack. Of course, they are all laid at the door of the Yankee. Mining on the Pacific Slope is one of the most legitimate as well us one of the most profitable enterprises of the day. In a territory extending over more country than Western Europe is ranks in importance far beyond that of any other industry. Acticulture and manufactures on the Pacific Slope are but the handmaids of mining. The precious metals thence flowing eastward the producing, and are hereafter destined to produce, a mighty effect on the circulation of the world. The Times has given expression to some crude ideas on this subject, which confounded in an amusing way Quantity and Value. But it matters not what may be the effect, the fact is now certain that the export of silver and gold from Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California has reached something stupendous, is rapidly on the increase, and, whether for good or evil, is lowering the standard whereby all values are measured. One would think that an industry so extensive, and an interest so vast, would have a better representative for the protection of the harterests of forefigers than the self-constituted Mining Bureau of Secramento.—An

<sup>—</sup> John Devine, the assassin of August Kamp, has been sentenced to undergo a stretching of the neck on the 26th of next mouth. As the man is absolutely penniless, there will probably be no foolishness in his case: he will drop from his beam at the advertised time. Lanra Fair is to have another trial: but it would be idle to claim that her case has anything to do with his, or his with hers. In fact, if we were bliuded with a bandage and asked why in speaking of him we mentioned her, we don't believe we could tell. Could you!

## Still Another Disposition of the Soul.

Some cynic has remarked, and with show of reason, that Frenchmen never get drunk because they are naturally intoxicated. And the field of metaphysics, be it known, is to the intellectual Frenchman the fruitful source whence in perennial known, is to the intellectual Frenchman the fruitful source whence in perennial plenty he draws the inspiration of his methodical madness. Metaphysics, in a word, is to the cultivated Gaul what we may suppose an unrippled stream to be to a discriminating duck. The powerful originality developed by the now removined Anguste Conte in his metaphysical researches, startled and arrested the protoundest intellects and the brightest brains of the word. The theory that Humanity was God, boldly enunciated and logically maintained, brushed away at one swoop the tangled web with which theology has invested religious faith. There have been other as profound thinkers as Comte, men as gifted with utterance as he, but he differs from them in that he is no iconoclast, but for the patchwork theology which his logic brushes away, he gives us in exchange a purer and sweeter substitute, and one more in harmony alike with the teachings of plain sense and the yearnings of

the human heart.

the numan heart.

Not so M. Lonis Figuier, the latest delver in the metaphysical mine, and the author of a startling volume bearing the gloomy and significant title of "The Tomorrow of Death." Like his prototype, the great positivist, this more recent writer treads not in "the primrose paths of dalliance, but following his bent of his saturnine inclination, plunges recklessly into the pange of metaphysical conception, and with that dan of intedectual intoxication peculiar to the Gaul, at which we have hinted, plants himself before an annaged world—the father of a theory. But let us inspect this theory, at whose amazing composition we have launched our adjectives, though from want of space or whatever else we deny ourselves more than the briefest glimpse at a skeleton of its outlines. To begin with M. Flyuier believes that the zerm from which a human soul is sevolved is contained first by a plant and a zoophyte, and afterwards by one of the melecior animals; that finally it enters the body of an infant and, if the infant leves, attains full growth as a human soul. Proceeding upon this basis, he maintains teat if the child die before reaching the age of twelve, the soni does citaer of two things: or ascends to the ether of space beyond the atmosphere of our eacht, and becomes what M. Figuier terms a "Super-human," or enters the body of an embryo and begins life anew. This alternative and here lurks the dainty theological discrimination. ination—is decided by the measure of the integrity or wickedness of the autis-career on earth. At the first death, 200d men become Super-humans, while wacked men, by the process indicated, are obliged to live over their lives on earth an indefimen, by the process indicated, are origined to the over their absection carm in the distribution of times, a cording as they may have been only bad or superlatively wicked in their existence in the flesh, until their spirits are sufficiently purified for ethereal bliss. The theory, it will be observed, though assimilating in some details with theories that are older, jet maintains its claim to originality by the striking peculiarity of the whole. Proceeding, M. Figurer proclaims that the planets, which we have been accustomed to regard only with reference to their importance in the economy of astronomical science, are not only inhabited, but inhabited by in the economy of astronomical science, are not only inflamical, but inflamical by beings analogous to man in their physical conditions, and who pass through the same career after death. This being the premises of M. Figuier's theory, the logical consequence is that the ether of space is tenanted by Super-humans—which is about what the modern Spiritualists hold—who remain there until their spiritual cleansing is perfected, and, being invested with purer spiritual garments, they rise to higher phases of existence. We had almost been gut by of the unparaonable oversight of concluding with M. Figurer himsel, that the purited Supershaman finally reach the san, where they remain to all eternity, and whence they fructify the earth and all the other planets with their radiant emanations.

We have this given this new theory at such length, merely to show the direction of modern thought as it treads into religious investigation and, added by pittless Science, best down theological hedges with which Custom and Fault, those twin hand-maidens of the Church, have so long surrounded the unhappy sinner.

- The Senate has adopted a resolution appropriating fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to carry out the new civil-service rules. In the stupid old days that happily are passed and gone, it was the custom for each political party to days that happily are passed and gone, it was the custom for each polytecia party to hear its own electioneering expenses; our lines have fallen in piezasanter pages. You have all heard the roar of old ocean crushing his edges against the beach. That is the people's demand for reform. Now list ye to the answering marmur of this shell. How beautiful! Here you have the tide-grow; and the song of the breaker—bottled! The clamor of a thorsaud seas put up for use, and ready to the landlubber's car. O handy shell! O pank-and-pearl, convoxed and portable! Stuffed with concentered howling of the main, attuned to sweetest music—and only fifty thousa; d dollars a ticket! Perhaps there is nothing in it.

<sup>-</sup> A policeman of this city has been fined seven hundred and fifty dollars for knocking down a woman, hauling her about the streets, pounding her with his club, and executing an endless variety of similar pleasantries upon her. We look upon his verdet as a wanton outrage, and a blow at law and order. Why do we so regard it? Geutlemen, you need not think to detain us all day upon this gruessome subject, replying to ille questions. We have other fish to fry, and this one smells.

#### Proverbs and Portraits, or Life on the Alaska.

In eighteen hundred and seventy two
There sailed together a bishop and Jew.
The bishop was long, and good-looking withal,
The Jew was mean-looking, and ugly, and small—
His English was bad, his manners were worse,
But he hinted his strength was a lengthy purse.
He believed but little of holy writ,
And never was known to lavish a bit;
His nose had the orthodox Jewish hook,
And his whole get-up had a Hebrew look.
One night his wife with a loving nip
Cried out, "Oh law, Joe, how like you're to Kip."
(Now Kip was the worthy bishop's name,
And she might have prefixed R-E-V. to the same.)
The Jew felt flattered, as well he might,
And complacently stroking his aquiline nose,
And fogging himself in his Passover clothes,
He went on the deek much larger than life,
And told the Lord Bishop that his loving wife
Had said that had he a shaven lip
He'd be the image of Bishop Kip.
The Bishop smiled, and gaily said,
"My friend, go tell you'r wife in bed,
That I feel much flattered, but hardly knew
That I had the honor to be like you;
My father's a Gentile, my mother too,
And I haven't a trace in my blood of a Jew;
But tell your wife when next she would toady us,
With my very best thanks, the comparison's odious."

#### At Last.

Our small horizon at last begins to expand. We note within its increased circle various manly purposes, fit to contemplate as things creditable to the heads and hearts of our people. Long ago capital should have aided the genius and nerve of our correct thinkers and made for itself a mine of riches thereby. But it has hitherto failed to do aught else than strangle the beautiful children that should have grown into giant forces. Money has in no respectable degree given its use to propagate and embellish some stately industry, creditable to itself and politic as a basis for its further applicaton. Suicide, insanity and theft are the recognizable scandals against our unhealthy and wicked employment of money; that has known no graceful our inhealthy and weeker empowhere of money, that has been cruel, as hell only is cruel, to warm hearts and overwrought minds, whose creations have been so beautiful that it seemed like a descenation to strike them to death. Let there be an end to a mean it seemed like a desceration to strike them to usual. Det uter a desceration to strike them beltifogging in shares, victors use of capital; let it seek some nobler exercise than pettifogging in shares, victors used the strike the purpose of their. Where the field for its application is so large and various, money should immigrate to us—as some wretch would do to break away from the unhealthy shadows that overhang him in countries governed by restrictive laws—and sound its call of invitation millions that are begging in rags for a bare sustenance of 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. a year, to come for play in a field full of flowers, resplendent in the sunshine, filling the lungs with wholesome air and regaining the senses with Tragrance and beauting. Capital would be clastic then and would respond generously, as it always should, and encouragingly, to the action of ambitions minds whose energies would be re-awakened, fortified and compensated. Some of the best men in our community have been unutterably ruined by the tyranny and murderous rapacity of money. A new era is discernable. We are to have a more clevated stand-point and a larger overlook. Somebody in our own city has agreed as follows: "To take all of the bonds of the ninety-three mile road from Saucelito to Tomales, via San Rafae', at Tiper cent. He advances money as it is wanted upon the road bed and appurtanances, taking as security therefor a lieu thereon and an assignment of the county subsidy of \$466,000. Whenever the road is sufficiently built, upon his own motion, subsidy of \$460,000. Whenever the road is sufficiently built, upon his own motion, to offer an attractive showing, he will demand the issuance of the road bonds at 71 and pockets the difference between that amount and the amount at which he may succeed in negotiating them. Twenty-year 7 per cent, bonds would bring par, and his profit would amount to over 40 per cent, in addition to the interest on his advances. The railroad company, therefore, accept this shave, in consideration of the furnishment of money which enables them to complete the road with expedition and without hardship to themselves. We contend that that is a proposition, creditable to both parties, satisfactory to capital, and encouraging to the ambitions man. Let us have more of it. Tell it to all the people. Come out of your corner, timid money. Let Sovereigns and Thalers see our Eagles fly among the fields and on the hill-sides, high-mided, happy and healthy. All then, they will sligh to be dwellers with us. At last we have caught faint glimpses of greatness. Let us not tarry.

#### Court Chat.

- The Allormeira Zeitung publishes the following letter of the Crown Princess of Germany to Klaus Groth, the author. "I have received with great texture second volume of the Pointkorn, which you are had the goodness to set do me. I love the beautiful language, into the power and gracoficiness, which you contained with such compote makery, and which, the almost no other represents the brigging and working, the thinking and leveling of our people in their full truthfulness and naturalness. With the many-colored change of grave and gay netures with which you attract and delight the reader, you know everywher, how to preserve the paramoral feeling which lives deeply in the consciousness of the terman people, and which the post above all cannot wound with impurity. The apolesses which you have found far by your described become a source or it resumes at an control for every mind and every heart. If your poems induces themselves easily on the memory through their depth of sentiment and trapportly tenching samplests of form, so have the homely short expressions of the platt deat site and a considering controlled. As the freshness and the wholesome humor of your poetry carry even on freesting to the heart, and evokes many a term. Victorial, Crown Pracess.
- Prince Otto of Bavaria has been suffering for some time frees a solve complaint, which has lately assumed a danger as character. As the King's summand.

  Prince Otto is the heir presumptive to the threne, and, as far as any manded, a projects of his royal bretter are concerned, is likely to remain so. Persons who are well acquainted with King Ludwey's bases and antipathes are of opinion to be the does not marry on account of his areat impatience of anothing also consistent. Time King is still young, but if the above view is correct there is reason to lear ne will become a continued by below: and then, should his sick brother not carrive him, the succession will pass to the fan. Y of Prince Luthpool. As this banded is strongly Ultramontaine, the mere possibility of such a confinement is regarded with anything but a feeling of satisfaction by all the other parties in Baveria.
- One day, at the parade of his guard, the Empe or Paul I, of Russia was excessively indicinant with one of his officers, who was not a good horsehold "Cashier him, and send him to his estate," said he to the commanding general "Paulon na, sire," answered the laster, "he is a poor man and his no estate." "Then give him one! "exc aimed the emperor, as he rode away. This answer was not only original, but imperial, for having been once attered, the Emperor must keep his promise. The officer, therefore, was made pessessor of an estate, in order to live in banishment upon it.
- In reply to the flattering toast which the Czar, at the recent feat of St. George, proposed in honor of Germany and the German armies, the Emperor William has presented hes imperied nephow with the one that plan of the great Prussian compaint, as it was written in Count Von Medike's own isoniwrither imperience after the declaration of war by France. The Czur, ne knowledge in the precious document, said that the considered the present the most valuable contribution that could have been made to the imperie othering of celebrated antice rather than the could be contributed in the countribution that could have been made to the imperie collection of celebrated antice rather.
- A pumphlet basecently been published at Napies, the author of which asserts that Ferdinan I II., better known as "King Bondon," was assissingted by some officers of the Roya, Guard, and that his son and successor, the idented Frances II, know that his lather's murder was in contemplation. It is said that the second son of King Bondon, the Count de Girzent, who recar by committed survide, was likewise in the secret, and that remorse caused him to take his own life.
- The Emperor of Brazil made hamse if very popular with the authors and artists of Panes, with whom he associates on a footing of perfect equality. He personally called on-all the ecclobrities of the French capatal, and even made a tep to Nomart, in Bray, in order to pay his respects to George Sand. The Emperor is himself the author of several novels, which have been published anonymously.
- Simultaneously with Talleyrand's "Memoirs," will be published the "Memoirs of the Duches de Dino," the place of the great statesman, who, during the last twenty years of Talleyrand's life, did the honors of his house.
- It is the custom with Prinsian princes to learn a handleraft. Some days ago the second son of the trown Prince Prince Henry, took his first lessons of the bookbinding trade in the presence of his parents.
- Among the laterary remains of Frederick Halm, the most entuent dramatist Austria ever produced, is a tragedy of which Major André and George Washington are the most prominent characters.
- The value of the French crown jewels, which the Minister of Finance had been authorized to sel, by the National Assembly at Versailles, is between fourteen and afteen million francs.
- Sir Richard Wallace, who showed such a constant liberality during the long siege of Paris, has just given a sum of 5,000 francs to the charity called." Le Son des Chaumières."
- It is gratifying to learn that when the Gaekwar of Baroda, of India, heard that the Prince of Wales had got over his dangerous i liness, he distributed £5,000 in charity.
- Norodom I., King of Cambedia, was expected in Paris on the 5th inst. His Majesty is accompanied by his minesters and private secretary.

## Improvement in Gas Manufacture.

We find in the English papers a great deal about the Eveleigh patent for improvement in manufacture of illuminating gas. It is thus described in the Scientific Journal, printed in London: \* \* \* "A ton of ordinary gas coal, treated in the usual way, produces about 9,500 cubic feet of 14-candle gas. By the patent process usual way, produces about 9,500 cubic feet of 14-candic gas. By the patent process the same quantity of coal, of the same description, produces 11,500 cubic feet of gas having an illuminating power of 20 candles. Burning the gas at the rate of the Parliamentary standard, handly, five cubic feet per hour, the ordinary process gives 1,900 hours of 14 candles, the product therefore being 1,900x14, or 26,500. By the patent process we get 2,300 hours of 20 candles, the product being 2,300x20, or 45,000 hours of 15 candles, the product being 2,300x20, or 46,000, showing, therefore, a difference of 19,400 candles, or more than 72 per cent. 30,000, snowing, uncreaser, a uncrease of increase and experience of more than is per cent. In flavor of the new process. The sulphur compounds are only three or four grains in 100 cubic feet of gas, as against from 20 to 40 grains in gas of the ordinary kind. The patent gas is also entirely free from ammonia. The quality of ecke produced by The patent gas is also entirely received authors. The quarry of cose produced by the new process is greater than by the old, and the quality is better, while the coke fequired for fuel is less. Thus the patent process produces 14 cwt. 3 qrs. of coke, as against 13 cwt. by the usual method. In lieu of tar, amounting to ten gallons per ton of coal, the patent process yields 70 pounds of pitch. Upon the whole, the residual products of the Patent Gas manufacture are worth more than those of the ordinary process to the extent of about sixteen pence per ton of coal. The cost of blom, and the charges incidental to the manufacture are ustated to be rather less by the new process than by the old, though this remains yet to be tested on a large scale. The estimates at present show, that after allowing for the value of the residual products, a ton of coal will be converted into gas at a somewhat less cost by the new method than by the old, while the quantity of gas will be so much

greater, the illuminating power so much higher, and the purity dicidedly superior.

The gain of 72 per cent, in lighting power, if obtained, as alleged, without increase of cost in production, is an immense consideration. The estimate includes wear and tear and renewal of works, as well as labor, materials, supervision, etc.

It may be right to state that one of the largest of the London gas companies have been giving sevious attention to the merits of this invention, and would in all probability have given the processes existing the results. ability have given the process a trial, but for the fact that the Patent Gas Company are just bringing the process to a practical test by an arrangement which they have made with the Directors of the Barnet Gas works. Dr. Letheby, at the request of Dr. Eyeleigh, has reported on the merits of the process. Dr. Letheby found the lighting power to be within a fraction of twenty candles. The gas was entirely free from ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, while sulphur in other forms was less than four grains per 106 cubic feet. Bearing in mind the enormous consumption of gas going on in London alone, saying nothing as to the provinces or forcign countries, the value of such an invention as this is really astonishing, presuming that it will work out satisfactorily on an extended scale. The economy of coal is itself a matwors our satisfactority on an extended scale. The economy of coal is itself a matter of vital consequence. Getting a lighting power of 46,000 instead of 26,600 candles out of a ton of coal, represents a real economy of the national resources, as well as a corresponding profit for the company that performs the feat. There is also the pleasant prospect of purer and better light for the benefit of the consumer. The patent for the United States was issued January 30th last to Joseph G. Eastland of San Francisco assignment Comma Pachetic.

land, of San Francisco, assignee of George Eveleigh.

The Alta publishes a private note from one "Olive Harper," asking the editor's opinion as to whether she... Olive," not the editor has "ability enough to olive," and the control of the editor has the ability enough to olive, the she has not asked our opinion, but she is quite welcome to it, and will probably be grateful for it, imsmuch as the Alta person has given none. We think "Olive" may safely resign the plox, for the pen. It is notorious that the Alta's 'Swallow' and its "Lignous Magnus' dressed themselves very warmly, if not very decently, upon the profits of their "peas", and if they could she can, or anybody. It is time the "Swallow" had to finally give it up when his suit began to wear out, and he went to a warmer climate, where he can afford to write begans he won't need any clothes. It is for also where he can afford to write because he won't need any clothes. It is true, also, that "Ignorus Magnus," when his suit wore out, went to San Rafael, where we have frequently seen him hanging about the Tamalpais Hotel, very seedy and apparently in want of something to do-or rather, in want of the wages. At last accounts he was preparing a translation of Sempronius Asellio for the Saucelita Herald. But the fault with these gentlemen is not their lack of sense, but their opulence of laziness. If "Olive Harper" knows as much as they—and she can not very well know less, and know it thoroughly—she ought to make a living at literature, if she do not fall into their error of regarding hunger as preferable to futigue—which, as a rule, it is not. "Olive" confesses that she is a neire of "Marian Har-land," the novelist. That is bad, but instead of discouraging her, it should be a spur to such high endeavor as will overcome it. Our advice to "Olive Harper" is to harp upon the literary harp.

<sup>-</sup> Harper's Weekly proves the great talent of the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler by the fact that he has contributed over fifteen hundred articles to various publications. What extraordinary genius! Fifteen hundred articles, and not one of them can be specified by title by anybody but the author! Mr. Cuyler is evidently a rising literary light, but he is a long time getting above the horizon.

#### Will General Grant be the Next President?

Some two months since we prophesied, with certain qualifications, the nomination of Julian, of Indiana, by the Columbus Convention, and that he would be indorsed by the Democracy, and might defeat Grant for the Presidency. Our prophecy was marred in its fulfillment by the declination of Julian, by reason of ill health. The nomination of Juliae Davis by the Convention is not an important calling a personal because their new symmetry with the convention is not an important calling the convent because the state of the symmetry with the convention is not an imporill health. The nomination of Judge Davis by the Convention is not an important political movement, because he is not in sympathy with the labor element of the country. In the meantime, the opposition to Grant is apparently more pronounced and open. Greeley declines to unite in the call for a National Convention, that he may be free to oppose the nomination and election (if nominated) of General Grant. Summer, Schurz, Trumbull, Ferry, Tipton, West, Gratz Brown, George Wilkes, Governor Palmer, Governor Geary, Sam. Bowles, and many other important politicians throughout the country, are organizing an effective and determined opposition to his nomination. Roscoe Coukling, Morton, and Butler, together with the great body of office-holders, are desperately fighting for his success, and everything that office mousey place promise and party disconline can do will be everything that office, money, place, promise and party discipline can do will be brought to the accomplishment of his renomination. The ascending of a Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, inmediately after the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, is significant of a determination on the part of a large and very respectable Republican element to defeat him at all hazards. The co-operation of the Democratic party with the malcontent Republicans and the laco-operation of the Democratic party with the malcontent Republicans and the habor element, uniting upon a conservative Republican candidate, there being only one ticket in opposition to General Grant, may result in his defeat. The war feeling cannot be successfully invoked the second time for a military leader. The "one term" idea involves a principle. The tendency to abuse of power by the Administration—the great corruption existing among office-holders, as evinced by the unprecedented deflactations—the exposition of Custom-house and Department frauds, all point to the necessity of a change or purilication of the Administration. Some people assert that in the event of there being but two Presidential candidates in the field, both being Republican and Grant being one, California may give a majority of 25,000 over him.

- In last week's issue of this paper appeared a foolish epigram directed against In last week's issue of this paper appeared a foolish epigram directed against the author of some verses in the issue next preceding; whom the writer of the epigram assumes to obscurely name as "B\*\*\*\*". Now, this must be intended either for Barnes, Bowman or Bierce; the number of asteriesks being equally adapted to all. Of the two former gentlemen, we do not know if either wrote the verses in question; concerning the latter, we know that he neither wrote, nor has read them. Having shown clearly who is not hit, perhaps we shall not be taxed with a spirit of revenge if we accord to the temerity of the "opigrammer" a recognition which we should certainly deny to his merit, and "just for this once" make "fault" in our page to correct a greater one in a young man who is in danger of growing out of his two feet a fool. That gentleman will kindly understand this as coming from whichever "B\*\* \*\*\* \*\* "he designed for crucifixion:

O rash young epigrammatist!

By means of that surname supprest,

Thy riddle backward we untwist:

Lo: thine identity's confest—
We see thy "sign" and guess the rest!
Thy barmless Bray and empty Brain
In boastful "B" find symbol fit;

And all thy "stars"—a meagre train— Reveal thy "milky way" of wit.

Young man, when next you wag your pen, Discretion should assist it:

When next you hint uncertain words, Your "B" should stand for Biscuit; When next you have an asterisk, Think twice before you risk it.

- A correspondent who has been on a visit to Chiselburst says that in the arrangements of the Imperial household everything is very simple, and presents a striking contrast to the sumptuousness of the immates' former days. The Emperor surking contrast to the sumptionishess of the inmates former days. The Emperor no longer indulges in expensive wines; the table is humbly served, and les tribettes decottatées absolutely banished. His ex-Majesty keeps only one carriage, and had-a-dozen horses, and the Empress goes out generally on foot. Napoleon the younger engages in study and visiting till three o'clock. Returning at four he mounts on horseback, or joins his mother in a walk. After dinner he bids his parents good night about ten o'clock—always kiasing their bands—and retires to his room. From the table his parents good night about ten o'clock—always kiasing their bands—and retires to his room. From the table the prince pains the present and the property of time to time the Prince visits the monuments, the museums, and the military and industrial establishments of London and its vicinity. An excellent example to persons of less pretentious position in the way of bringing up their children.

A youth of this city brought an action for twenty thousand dollars damages against his aged mother for chiding him with a stick of stove-wood, but was persuaded to withdraw the suit. This was very ill-advised: the limits of materninght in this matter of reproof need defining. We believe that a decision specifying how far a mother may legally go in pounding her offspring with foreign bodies would make Christian civilization advance an inch. As it is, custom is our only guide, and custom, as we remember it, is extremely painful.

#### The Lifeboat.

The lifeboat! the lifeboat! when tempests are dark She's the beacon of hope to the foundering bark ! When, midst the wild roar of the hurricane's sweep, The minute-guns boom like a knell on the deep. The lifeboat! the lifeboat! the whirlwind and rain, The white-crested breakers, oppose her in vain; Her crew are resolved, and her timbers are staunch, She's the vessel of mercy-God speed to her launch! The lifeboat! the lifeboat! how fearless and free She wins her bold course o'er the wide-rolling sea! She bounds o'er the surges with gallant disdain; She has stemm'd them before and she'll stem them again. The lifeboat: the lifeboat! she's manned by the brave, In the noblest of causes commissioned to save: What heart but has thrilled in the seaman's distress, At the lifeboat's endeavors, the lifeboat's success! The lifeboat! the lifeboat! no vessel that sails Has stemm'd such rough billows and weather'd such gales; Not e'en Nelson's proud ship, when his death-strife was won, Such true glory achieved as the lifeboat has done!

## At Saratoga Springs.

panyed me. The fust thing that i did was to call for a tavern; i got one immegiately, and took a room, from choice, in the Seventh story, all the rooms above wer tuk.

The tavern whar i stop is called the Union one, and inseparable. The bar is attacked with the choicest lickers. There must be 3 or 4 hundred black serviants here, they all ware white aporns, and hev their hair curled clos. The tavern keeper rings a gong with a klub when the vittles is reddy, and then the borders march in; 'tis a moste affecting site! I havent et enny thing yet but briled chickens.

I gess evry body here knows me, tha looks at me so. I kreated a sensashon yesterday after dinner, on the frunt steps ov the tavern, by calling a cultard serviant tu pick mi teeth. I herd one ov the ladys sa, "i was an English lord, she had saw me at Nuport laste season," I shall sta here as long as i can injuce mi females tu

remain. This is the place where the congriss water cums from; that dip it up out ov a hole In the ground, with a roof over it, you can drink 4 or 5 timblers ov it tu onst, without swallering; it tastes a good deal like sumbling: I never useted before, and it operates on the inwards for all the world just like pills. It dus look so funny to see

or 9 hundred mails and femails, all taking fisick to once; tis a pensiv sight!

The town kontains about six thousand folks, and about as menny more individuals; the individuals spend their time going up and down the back stairs and

taking fisick.

The natur ov the sile around here is sandy, and pine trees, about half and half. Thare is a rase course here, built in a sircle, where tha make hosses go round and round; it is delitesum tu behold!

Three miles out east of the village tha hav built a fashionable pond; everybody

Three mines out east of the vinage that have built a hashionanle point; everybody goes there to spend thate munny; tha ask 8 cents a glass for their whiska!

The sosietah here is permiskuss, blaklegs and deakons, divines and pugerlistics, judges and jockeys, congressmen and harlots, devils and Quakers, so judiciously mixed up, 'tis food for the filosopick mind.

A grate menny young wimmin are brought here annually tu git married; the kourting is all did by the mothers, in fac the wimmin du it all here except pay the

bills.

A man at Saratoger don't hav enny more to say, or du, than an old gander does when a goose is there.

I kant rite enny more just now, i hav got tu go down stairs. - Ain.

The Chronicle says: "The following witty paragraph is from the Baltimore Sunday Bulletin," etc. This witty paragraph," like all the others that have made the Baltimore Sunday Bulletin famous among newspapers, was stolen bodily for these columns by that eniment literary pickpocket, W. Mackay Laffan, editor of the paper in question. This gentleman's discriminating piracies from the Town Crier continuity him column such as the Restorn Peace and the continuity of the paper. are winning him golden opinions from the Eastern Press, and from some of our local journals, and we confidently expect him to clinch and complete his fame by giving his literary treasures to the world in permanent book form. We are not giving his interary treasures to the world in permanent gook form. We are not sure but he merits the praise lately given him by the New York Herald (a propos of a half dozen of our paragraphs) of "the keenest humorist of the Atlantic seabaard." We like to see an industrious, painstaking young man rise in his profession; and our only regret in the case of Mr. Laffan is that his profession should be that of a literary thief.

## Complimentary Resolutions.

It gives us much pleasure to record the following resolutions passed on the 5th instant at a Convention of California Insurance Companies, and autressed to Mr. George W. Mowe, Insurance Commissioner, and Mr. A. D. Smith, Deputy Commis-

WHEREAS, The Hon, George W. Mowe has during the four years last past held the office of Insurance Commissioner of the State of California, and now declines a reappointment on account of ill-heath

Be it Respiced, By the Executive Officers of the several California Insurance Companies on convention assembled:

First That the thanks of the insurance fraternity of this State are due to the Hon. George W. Mowe for the uniform courtesy and urbanity shown by him to all engaged in the business during his term of office.

Second That he has discourzed the delicate and responsible duties of his office with fairness, impartualty and justice toward all, and to the entire satisfaction of the fraternity, as well as of the public at large.

Third That we offer to han our sincere sympathy in view of the failing health which renders has retirement a necessity, and our hopes that, favored with renewed health and vizor, he may long live to enjoy as heretofore the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Whereas, Andrew D. Smith, Esq., has been the Acting Deputy of the Hon. George W. Mowe, Insurance Compaissioner of the State of California during the four years last past, and, in that capacity has been constantly in charge of the other

Be it Resolved, By the Executive Officers of the several California Insurance Companies in Convention assembled, that the thanks of the Insurance frateristy are due to Andrew D. Smith. Esq., for the zeal, fidelity, premptuses and courtes; with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and that in whitever position in his life his sot may be cast hereafter, he will carry with him our cast his receilections of pleasant past relations, and our best wishes for his fature happiness

# Our Sunday Enjoyments.

When Mr. Yost of the California Legislature has attained the celebrity and intelligence of Darwin's Menkey, we shall seriously discuss his Bell on the Sunday Law Question. With all other good edizers, we are in favor of probabiling mass, and barbarous aumsements on the Christian Sabbath, such as but, bear, cock or prize fighting, and cambling; but in conjunction with an other good cinzens, we can see no danger to the Constitution of the United States or the constitution of individual lovers of the American Tagle, in the unster of giving test al, thent-rical or operatic performances on the Christian Subbath - Public opinion is divided on the question as to whether a thirsty pedestrian ought to recare his palate with a mont julip or Sunta Cruz punch at a public bar-room on the Curistian Schbath, but there is no division of suntament about 8h those ye low and denors 2nd me occous op n on the "Lord's Day". The bul introduced by Mr Yost is sulstantially the hil carried through by Senator Betze in the last Logic alore and incorporated in the Penal Code passed by the Legisl tive body now in session the provisions of the Betge bill are enforced by the Police as thorstos, there will be no necessity of making a further crusade upon rational enjoyments for the people. Man is an inimal that lowes recreation, and being in the harness six days in the wook, toiling for his bread and butter, he on slit to be allowed the greatest possible liberty of enjoyment on the seventh. After centuries of war and besood, man, through the nero'c efforts of liberal and daring spirits, has achieved some individual rights and liberties, grasped from the iron hands of theologica and Legis above tyrants, and it is our duty to see that our fellow citizens enjoy these rights and liberties.

#### A Clerical White Blackbird.

It must be acknowledged that preaching talent does not conspicuously abound on this Pacific Coast. We have great railroadists, great bankers, great merebants, great lawyers, but no great preacher. When, as sometimes happens, a theologian great lawyers, but no great preacher. When, as sometimes happens, a theorogram of learning and genus shoots advant our sphere like a comet carcering through the solar system, his advant is the signal of as much alarm, and construction as was produced by Pope Calixtus' comet, against which the "Head of the Church' fullminated his memorable Bull. Your average medicore Californian preacher is jeatous of superior ability. And we tear we must add that the average Galtornian controlled the superior ability. churchman does not appreciate preëminent talent and distinctive originality in the pulpit. These reflections have been suggested by the fact that the Res. Mr. Garrett, one of the brightest and most scintillating lights of the Episcopia parpit that has ever illuminated our horizon, is about to leave us for the Last, because that congregation to which he has been ministering cannot afford him an adequate support. Mr. Garrett is a man of splendid native abilities, which have been custivated to the highest patch. It was but natural that his superiority should have aroused the jealousy of the pulpit dromes of his denomination. But it seems to us mexplicable that the intelligent and wealthy latty of the Episcopal Church of California should be so deficient in liberanty and enterprise as to permit such a man to leave ns for an Eastern field for lack of adequate encouragement here.

## Parnassus in Pillory.

Affectionately inscribed to the author of "The Charge of the Mail Brigade."

O thou, whose "ready pen" the Muse abhors, Whose fancy-flights Prose turneth from her doors; For Genius' sake, rhyme-weaver, spin no more—Of B\*\*\*\*\* dogg'rel we have had galore: Yet, if we must endure his dull refrains, Teach him, O Nine! regard for others' brains!

SELAH.

# B \* \* \* \* n's Apology.

Inscribed with languid indifference to any anonymous nobody whom these presents may concern.

Seidom I deign to beed the envious squeak,
And shard dyspeptic of the ambushed sneak,
Or lift my lance of proof to deal a blow
Against a nameless and ignoble foe;
But when some unclean insect strives to sting,
What law forbids to crush the crawling thing?
What privatune stirs your bile I know full well;
Your dogg rel is a drug, while mine will sell.
Long have you hawked your rhymes with beggar whine,
To all the pupers at a cent a line:
But, snubbed by all, your currish spirit longs
On luckier scribblers to avenge your wrongs.
Thou ball-propelling bug with beetle wing!
Mighty to stink, but impotent to sting,
With hand on nose I deprecate thy wrath,
And pray thy odorous orb may spare my path.
But, if thus cantioned, you shall dare again
Manure me with the compost of your brain,
In cockroach poison I'll invest a dime,
And slaughter you with that, instead of rhyme;
Or, should the vermin-quelling Powder fail,
Crack your crisp armor 'twixt a double nail.

В.

## Whispers from the Rails--(Rail Confessions.)

My Dear Sammy:—By the first of July next the San Joaquin road will be at Visalia—don't tell anybody—and when the Legislature adjourns, Mr. Stanford will go down to San Diego. You know the road will run to that point, to get at the Texas Pacific. Then Mr. Stanford is going East, with all of his folks, to see old friends and Mr. Huntington, and they will have a nice talk with Mr. Scott about railroads and "sich," and they will agree on a point on the thirty-second parallel and the Rio Grande, or on the New Mexico and Texas line, as a point to which each shall work until they have met. All this is sacred, for it will never do for it to get out. You see, if the Central, with its Government interest overdue and bonded until you can't rest, is to be sold to anybody, they must not suspect that it is intended to force rates with them on through business. The street rumors that the Central are relying upon receipts for freight coming in from the snow-fields, is very vicious, but have the people will say "sich" crued things. You see, they don't reach out any more. They are cutting, and shrinking, and shirking, and don't want anything—of course not—the shell is already big enough to be awful tender; it won't stand any more swelling, and can't much longer be used roughly. Now, this is all confidential; if you should ever dare to repeat any of these things, I will never speak to you again. Some ladies as knows the railroad officials and me is very intimate, and you can always rely upon my facts.

#### The Attack on the Sheriff.

There never was a broader farce than the attack which has been made upon Sheriff Adams in relation to the management of his office. Those who know any thing in regard to the subject are well aware that the crusade against Sheriff Adams was inangurated by interested parties. We suspect (possibly we are in error, that our old friend Sam. Harding and others, who were unsuccessful applicants for positions under the new Sheriff, are really at the bottom of the existing difficulty. Every old citizen of San Francisco knows perfectly well that the practices charged against Sheriff Adams as unlawful, were inaugurated as a part of the traditions of the Sheriff softice more than ten years ago. The fact is, Sheriff Adams has, in many respects, reformed the office. Under Doane, Ellis, and their predecessors, the abuses in the office were not made the subject of criticism by the Press. But they were known to the legal profession. Many of these abuses have been reformed under the present regime, and in the next issue of the News Letter we shall present to our readers a few facts and figures, which will clearly show how much Sheriff Adams has improved upon the usage of his predecessors.

#### Gallia Redemptus.

The lamp of Sacrifice burns brightly in the French nation at this present moment, and the meeting last Thursday evening at Pacific Hall was an expression of the feeling that pervades every true French heart at the present time, whether at beats in its own country or in foreign lands. France was burdened with the heavy yoke of five mililard of francs after the late war. Two millards are already paid, and the hard conqueror holds the fair provinces of the vanquished country as security for the remaining three millilards. The resources of the nation are safficient, under a good government, to pay off this impost by taxation, but that process is too slow for the people, and they have determined to sacrifice their wenth, their savings, and the produce of their labor to the noble end of freeing their country from the hated foe and paying the ransom exacted in the hour of their humiliation. Mr. Touchard, the President of the National Subscription Fund Society, opened the proceedings of the meeting with a feeling appeal to the multitude that threnged the proceedings of the meeting with a feeling appeal to the multitude that threnged the hall. He pictured France fettered, calling on her children to break her bonds, and he described the cry that came from those children to break her bonds, and he described the cry that came from those children of promised help and deliverance. His appeal was not in vain—ten thousand eight hundred tollars were subscribed ere the meeting broke up, and more than elecen thousand additional in monthly payments. We have not space to give the list of the subscriber but refer to the columns of the Courier de Stan Francisco for full details. The best feelings were called into play in this exigency, and the memory of the loved ones dead was evoked in the offerings on the altar of the country. Donatons were given in the name of the pate phantons by those of their kin who still mount heir loss, and they who remained acted as the dead would have done had they been living. The spectators applauded on

# Our Worthy County Clerk.

There has been some insinuation thrown out by some of the newspapers in regard to our county officers receiving certain perquisites outside of their fees. Our Mayor, County Judge, and Auditor, at the request of Major Harney. County Clerk, visited his office, for the purpose of ascertaining how that Department of our Major Harney. County Clerk posterior is a careful investigation, they found that no office could be managed better. They found that the County Clerk kept seven books, one checking upon the other, and giving the title of cases, anount received, by whom paid, etc., and that the County Clerk kept one private book checking upon the other hands to be a considered as a construction of the paid to the Judges for Court taxes, which amount is deducted from their salaries; also, what is paid to the Treasurer of the Law Library, as the law requires to be paid to the Judges for Court taxes, which amount is deducted from their salaries; also, what is paid to the Treasurer of the Law Library, as the law requires. The County Clerk receives no perquisites whatever; he has but a small salary, and his office is the most important and responsible in the City Government. He is made by has a vast army of clerks, nearly twenty-cight, all of whom he has to look after and be responsible for, as, also, for everything pertaining to the office and Courts generally; and for all this he is the least paid of any county officer. It is generally admitted, since Mr. Harney's taking charge of the office, that the whole office has been put in a perfect state of discipline and well managed, and that he is undoubtedly one of the best officers the city has ever had. The Mayor and other officers dhat they should, because some insinuation was made by a morning paper coupling the County Clerk's office with others. The result of the investigation has indeed been highly commendable to Mr. Harney, and our other city officers might have similar examinations instituted.

#### The Bohemian Club.

The new Constitution, as revised by the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Bohemian Club, was adopted last Monday, to take effect on the 30th day of the present month. Writers, artists, actors, musicians and patrons of belle sketics are now made eligible to active membership. The former plan that was proposed, of keeping the control of the organization in the hands of active journalists, has been abandoned, and a broader basis has been thought best for its success. The election of officers has been postponed, under the new Constitution, to the first Monday in April.

Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

MARCH 1 .- How easy it is to find fault; how easy to think that one's lot in life is harder than that of others. I could not help thinking this as I came back from a visit to the  $\mathbf{H}$  -'s. I have spent three days there, and during the whole time she a visit to the H -'s. I have spent three days there, and during the whole time she has never said a single good word of her neighbors, and was constantly dwelling on her ailments and her husband's losses last year, whilst that poor, faded-looking lady that lives in the little cottage close by them is a struggling uncomplaining woman, whose husband has descred her and her two boys. Henry came home furious that an an attempt is made to change the City Hall Commissioners. He says that they have borne the burden, brunt, obloquy and heat of the day, that thousands cheered them on the laying of the foundation-stone, and that having smoothed the way, they are to give place to men who have to begin all over again. It's the old tale—hosanna to-day, to-morrow crucify!

March 2.—Was obliged to send for Dr. H—to-day for I really was ill. \* \*

Instead of attending to my case he could talk of nothing else but his new patient, the great banker: of the dinners and the plate and the wine, and when I asked him

the great banker; of the dinners and the plate and the wine, and when I asked him what was the matter with the millionaire, he said, "Only want of exercise." Mrs. B— has lost her baby, and almost scolds her husband for mourning after it. Little Alice L- came to me almost in tears: she had made a really pretty dress, poor girl, the only one she has, one purpose to go out in, especially to the good dinners and gay society at Mrs. D.—'s, and now that ill-natured woman told her sister that she wonders how Alice can have the bad taste to wear anything so unbecoming. That's the way the parvenue makes the poor girl feel her poverty, but she is as proud as she is superior in education and good breeding to the other. Fat old Mrs. E.—rolled in; she objects to a fire, even with the thermometer below zero, and always breaks into a perspiration of rage when she finds one in the room; she

and anways breaks into a perspiration of rage when she must some in the room; she ought to go with Mr. Pavy in his intended expedition to the North Pole.

Manen 6.—Poor Harry Byrne! what a hidden waste of dust and ashes must his affection have been, and how that impetions, sharp intellect had its quiet, secret, wasting sorrow! I can fancy his shrinking from the small, playful coquetry of women, and, if it were the case, could understand his studying and drinking. A heart-blow to an organization like his creates a disgust at the same time that it engenders a craving for excitement. Henry went to his funeral, and said that the women were more predominant and more curious to get the last look than he ever where them. There is something noble and touching in the sentiment in his will which respects the house in which his brother died, so that no mortgage should ever attach upon it. The raising of the snow blockade has flooded our house with new books and magazines. I was amused by reading a blundering account in the Revue des Deux Mondes, by a French naval officer, of a trip to the Geysers, the principal part of the narrative being taken up by the fear and dread that affected him by the driving of Captain Foss.

Leaves from a Gentleman's Diary.

MARCH 4.-I think it is Dr. Maginn who says that if a man could combine the sentiments and ardor of twenty with the enterprise and experience of thirty-five, the most virtuous woman would not be safe. But what man would be safe even were he a saint, if the snare were spread for him by a girl of eighteen with the experience of a woman of the world of forty! It is to my mind a strong proof of the wisdom and goodness of Providence that these things cannot in the nature of things be united. As matters stand at present I have no fears on account of the apparent peril of my rich bachelor friend. The widow's perfect art is neutralized by her avoirdupois and worldliness (my friend is sentimental, yet not without perspicacity), and as for the young lady, she will never take the initiative. I think he is Bafe

Marcu 5.—At our little supper at C—'s, last night, after the theater, there was some mention of the Bohemian Club. "Mr. — declares he will not join," said Miss R—, with an air which seemed to convey that without Mr. — the Club must go to the devil. "I don't see why he should," said Mrs. C—; he isn't the least bit of a Bohemian." "No," returned Miss R— with naivele, "he doesn't drink and is quite regular in his habits." "Ah! what I meant," rejoined our hostess, with an air of innocence, was, "that isn't in the least clever," Then came half a dozen definitions of the much controverted name. Mrs. C—'s was, "ta man who lives unconventionally and is bright enough to write for the Name," at the same was the lives unconventionally and is bright enough to write for the Name, "the Name," at the Name, "the Name, "the Name," at the Name, "the Name, "the Name, "the Name, "the Name, "the Name," the Name, "the Nam

man who lives unconventionally and is bright enough to write for the News Letter.

MARCH S.—Poor Harry! he would burst his cerements could be read the papers this morning, or hear the current talk on the streets. N— assured me, on the day. this morning, or hear the current talk on the streets. N.—assured me, on the dialo of the funeral, that all the papers had agreed to make no allusion to the Matilda Heron episode. I told him that De Y.— night have promised, but that he wouldn't be able to resist the temptation to "get ahead of the other papers." And I was right. Probably he made an effort, but the itch was too strong for him. Then the Call caught it and broke out a day later in the same place. Poor, poor Harry! What a nobe spirit was there, my countrymen, that never found its sphere! What brilliant talent! what varied acquirement! what idiosyncratic genius! All wasted, all lost! Truly here was a life that was in the saddest sense a failure. The papers announce that Matilda Heron is on her way to San Francisco for the number of contesting the will. How she can come before a legal tithunula state. purpose of contesting the will. How she can come before a legal tribunal as a claimant to the estate, it is not easy to anderstand. If she was divorced, as is commonly understood, how can she present a claim? If she married Stoepel, without being divorced, how can she defend herself against an indictment for bigamy?

## "Hark! 'Tis the Pibroch."

Come to the mountains, where grows the brown heather,
Come to the brackens, where lie the red deer,
Come to the valleys, where stalwart men gather,
And whose bonnie daughters we aye will revere.
Ours is the land famed in song and in story,
Where hearts strong and true aye unconquered will stand,
Whose pride is to tell of their forefathers' glory,
Who longht for their chiefatins and bonnie Scotland.

"Hark, tis the pibroch, played down in you lonely
"Strains that, have strong of the days and own."

"Hark, tis the pibroch, placed down in you lonely gade, Strains that have stirred oft bold hearts underneath, And while the heather waves over their honored graves, Scotsmen as dauntless will tread o'er the heath."

- Will o' the Wisn.

Come to the land that has buffled invasion.

Each mountain and glen has famed story to tell,
How tartan-elad heroes, the pride of their nation,
With broadsword and targe the strong foe cid repel.
We have no craven heart rearreston our heather.
But mused 'mid the cold mists with no gentle hand,
Our mountain-bred valor with us ne'er will wither,
And deeds done before we can do for Scotland,
"Hark! 'its the pibrook,' etc.

Our forefathers' battles with pleasure recounting,
Unstructed shall shine on the long scroll of fame,
And long as the tortan our breasts is surmounting,
So long shall their spirits dwell in us the same,
Ours is the land of brave men never vanquished,
Who dare, do, or die at their chieftain's command;
We all love the country whose name is untarnished;

Hurrah for the mountains of bonnie Scotland.
"Hark 'tis the pibroch, etc.

SUNDERLAND, December, 1871.

# Special Brevities.

A sale is announced as about to be made in Paris of the puppets or marionettes which the late M. Ponson da Terrail, the well known romance writer, made use of whose employed in composing the voluminous resiliblems for which he was so celebrated. These puppets, which represent the various characters of the another's different novels, are small dolls about one foot high; their faces were cared expressly for M. du Terrail's use by M. Dollégus, a Swiss artist. These marionettes are divided into groups, each group bearing the name of the story in which the personages composing it played a part. For his great—in length at least—work of Rocamboli the author had no fewer than 282 puppets. It should perhaps be mensioned that this last work fills nearly a score of cosely-printed volumes. M. Ponson du Terrail at one time contributed simultaneously live distinct nevels to the was driven to the use of mechanical contributeds in order to avoid confusing his

A very serious schism has occurred among the Paris clergy, which, it is estated, will shake the Citholic Church in France to its very centre: It seems that M. Michaud, the vicar of the Madeleine, recently asked whether the Archbishop of Paris would allow the priests of his diocese to 2ive absolution to commissionants who do not believe in the degrams promulgated by the Vatient Council, and whether priests who did not in their hearts believe in those dograms would be allowed to celebrate mass. The answer was a decided negative. Thereupon M. Michaud resolved to resign his office in the church rather than submit to the tyranus seegah to be imposed upon him. He will, however, remains a priest, he says, and bagdize, marry, confess, bury, and give absolution whenever called upon, and wait for better times until the can preach again. Meanwhile he will numbes the Uttramontance

The Pompeian dinners usually comprised three courses. The first consisted of eggs, olives, oysters, saind, pickles, etc.; the second of made dishes, fish, and roasts: the bird of pastry, confectionery, and truits. From a painting descovered at Pompeii we have the representation of a large feast in those days. An assumence dish containing four peacocks stood in the center of the table, surrounded by lobsters, one holding a blue egg in its claws, another a stuffed rat, another an oyster, ynd the fourth a basketful of grasshoppers. At the bottom of the table were four dishes of fish, and above them partridges, harcs, and squirrels, each holding its head between its paws. This was all encircled by a sort of German sausage apparently; and then came a row of yolks of eggs; a row of peaches, meions, and cherries; and lastly, a row of vegetables of different sorts.

— Some pions Britons have been publicly praying that war between Great Britain and the United States may be providentially averied. This seems to us the greatest folly; if we could not leave this matter to the Arbitrators, without any assistance from outside parties, what was the use of the treaty! We do not believe that Providence will interfere in any way with a matter that is not before Him.

- At a meeting held at the Royal Albert Hall, which was attended by a large number of musical professors and amateurs, as well as manufacturers of musical instruments, to take into consideration the propriety of insisting on the instruments sent into future exhibitions being of the same pitch; and, this being agreed upon, to settle what that pitch should be; it was all but unanimously resolved that the pitch recommended some years since by the committee of the Society of Arts—of 528 vibrations per second for C—should be adopted. If is to be hoped that this resolution may prove the first step towards the correction of the absurd and incovenient varieties of musical pitch at present obtaining; and serve to check the upward tendency that pitch has manifested for now nearly a century past.
- Hans Andersen gives, in one of his books, an amusing account of a young man, newly appointed to some official position in the Court of Copenhagen, ordering his court dress in great haste, that he might be present at a ball where he meant to declare his attachment to a beautiful girl whom he had long loved. All went on smoothly, and he was on the point of proposing—nay, had spoken a few preliminary words—when a button gave way on the hastily-made court dress. The lover rushed abruptly away, and the lady, hurt at his unlooked-for departure, made an engagement for a riding-party, where she received and accepted the offer of another lover. Thus love as well as life often hangs upon a thread.
- The Dyaks of Tartary ascend trees by driving strong pegs of bamboo into the trunk, which they connect with an upright bamboo, and thus form a good ladder. The people of Timor litterally walk up trees by means of a long piece of creeper put round them and the extremities held in the hand. It is a wonderful sight to see a man thus ascend a vertical trunk, one hundred feet high, and then creep out upon a horizontal branch and couly brush away the myrinds of bees from a comb a yard in diameter, and become immediately enveloped in a crowd of angry insects, while he cuts of the comb and lets it down to his companions below by a slender cord. In this munner many tons of wax are annually collected.
- The influence of temper upon tone deserves much consideration. Habits of querulousness or ill-nature will communicate a cat-like quality to the singing, as infallibly as they give a quality to the speaking voice. That there really exists amiable tones is not an unfounded opinion. In the voice there is no deception: it is, to many, the index of the mind, denoting moral qualities; and it may be remarked that the low, soft tones of gentle and amiable beings, whatever their nusical endowments may be, seldom fail to please; besides which, the singing of ladies indicates the cultivation of their taste generally, and the embelishment of the mind.
- It has only recently been discovered that in the district of the river Amoor, Russia possesses a gold field which explorers of those parts are inclined to consider the richest in the world. Gold-washing and gold-digging is going on in the tributaries of the Russo-Chinese frontier stream and their valleys, and repay the persons engaged in it so abundantly that laborers earn from fifty to one hundred and fifty robbles in silver per day. To make these treasures available for western industry, a company has been started at St. Petersburg, working partly with English capital, to navigate the Amoor by a regular steamer service.
- Some idea of the growth and importance of our trade relations with Japan appears from the following figures: In 1860, the trade carried on in American vessels amounted to but \$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\_0\
- The number of mercantile failures in the United States during 1871 is reported at 2,915, the aggregate amount of liabilities being \$85,252,000. In 1870 there were 3,551 failures, aggregating \$88,242,000 liabilities, and in 1869 there were 2,739 failures, with \$75,054,000 liabilities. In 1867, the aggregate liabilities of failures during the year were over \$97,000,000; in 1861, over \$367,000,000; in 1858, \$50,000,000, and in 1857 over \$291,000,000; considering the great growth of the country, the showing for 1870 and 1871 is not so bad.—The Week.
- The official exports of treasure from January 1st to March 1st have been as follows: Overland to New York, \$274,014.61; to China, \$483,744.17; to Japan, \$100,281.13; to Manila, \$170,000; to Central America, \$90,235.22; to England, \$383,365.89. Total since Feb. 1st, \$1,503,641.02. Previously this year there was exported \$1,883,890.01, making a total since Jan. 1, 1872, of \$3,187,021.03, an increase of \$526,928.55 over the corresponding period in 1871.
- France appears to be going to work in earnest with her patriotic gift, and one hears of workmen giving up a day's pay per month. Towns, corporations, etc., are subscribing in a most laudable manner, and rumor speaks of no lady at a ball consenting to dance under half-a-franc east into the national strong box. The effect of this tax will probably be severely felt by elderly gentlemen who will be unable to refuse a patriotic quadrille,
- The Committee on Commerce in the Honse of Representatives, February 28th, agreed to report a bill for the encouragement of American commerce, to the extent of subsidizing the building of from and wooden lines of ships at from \$10 to \$8 per ton, according to the size of the ships, and to the aggregate of 500,000 tons of such vesse's; but they must be of American construction.

### Wanted --- A Director.

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#### Consul General of Chili.

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## Our Mineral Wealth.

In Amador county all the mining claims are yielding remarkably well; the average rock from the State of Maine mine pays \$33 to the ton. In Butte county a party of prospectors lately met with good lack at "diggings" about 25 miles from Chico, the pay dirt panning out at the rate of from ten to twenty cents per pan. In Calaveras county a very rich quartz lode has been discovered near West Point, the top rock paying \$30 per cargo of 300 bs.; mining operations are carried on in this county with great vigor and success. The Visalia (Tulare county) Delta says: "A Spaniard recently made the discovery of a rich silver lode at the head of King's He informed his friends, and about twenty-five members took up claims, which they are at present engaged in opening. It is believed the ore will pay \$400 per ton." The North American mine, Sterra county, has been sold for \$5,000. The Keystone Quartz mine, of Amador, yielded \$60,000 for January. Cerro Gordo mine back of Los Angeles, has turned out 350 tons of base bullion in the last sixty days,

Dack of LOS Algeles, has utried out 350 tons of mass million in the mass says days.

A New York telegram of February 16th to the Yreka (Siskiyon) Journal says.

"That the capital has been secured to proceed with the proposed enterprise of opening Yreka Creek. The sum of \$60,000 will be immediately forwarded to partial to the proposed of the process opening French (1982). The sum of spaces with a beyond the property on the line, which has been bonded for that amount, and in a few months we may anticipate a large force of men to commence work on the building of the tunnel. This tunnel will be the means of affording drainage of the vast basin in which Yreku is located, known to be rich with the precious metal, prospects having been obtained in every direction from twenty-five cents to \$1 to the pan. In Bildorado county, prospecting has been extensively engaged in during the last seven or eight months; the Bila quartz lode in Hoggs' Diggings is giving rock averaging \$50 per ton, and all prospectors have met with uniform success throughout the \$50 per ton, and all prospectors have met with uniform success throughout the county. In instancing the extraordinary richness of the Alida Valley mines, Inyo county, a correspondent of the Independent says: "The Gold Mountain Mindag Company have more than one well developed lode that yields large quantities of ore that will work above \$2,000 per ton. Mines of this class are not limited to one or two localities, but are tound throughout a vast expanse of that desert region, which, ere long, will make a big noise in the mining world."

In Mariposa county, the Washington and Quartz Mountain mines at Hornitos are getting out splendid ore. The Mariposa Gazette says: "The new Pool vein is the richest thing in the way of quartz that has ever been struck in this vicinity. Will-lams & Martinez have taken out several thousand dellars in the asst month.

liams & Martinez have taken out several thousand dollars in the past month. Far-rias & Co. the same, Martinez & Valencia (from the same lode) took out between rias & Co. the same, Martinez & Valencia (from the same lode) took out between 87,000 and \$8,000 last week, and more in sight. Jack Mossman took out 40 ounces last Friday, and more in sight." Webster & Co., of Squirrel creek, Plumas county, it is reported, are taking out as high as \$18 per hand. Some miners on Hogges old diggings, Placer county, on March 2d, washed out \$1,800 in gold nuggets, one of which weighed 90 ounces. A recent strike at Randolph Flat, Nevada county, is causing much interest, the decomposed quartz vein paying from \$2.50 and \$3.00 to the pan. The following favorable news we take from the San Diego Union: "Never since the discovery of the mines in this county have the prospects appeared so flatsince the discovery of the mines in this county have the prospects appeared so flatering as they do at present. In the different districts nearly all the leads are being worked, and the mills are all running except one or two, and their idleness is explained satisfactorily." The san Diego Bulletin furnishes the following interesting facts: "The total amount of bullion shipped from San Diego during the year 1871 through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express is \$116,000, nearly all of which was from the Julian mines. Frank Lawrence, agent of the Company, to whom we are indebted for the above information, estimates that \$25,000 has been shipped through other channels, making the total \$111,600. At the rate the mines are being developed we calculate that the yield for 1872 will be half a million dollars from the Julian mines. All reports from the mining districts of Nevada are of the most flattering kind, and give highly favorable accounts of the development, working and product of the

and give highly favorable accounts of the development, working and product of the mines. In Colorado and Montana, large shipments of bullion evidence very profitable mining operations and the rich quality of ores obtained. To illustrate the latter we will quote one instance from the Colorado Union: "The average ore taken from the Eagle Bird mine yields 206 oz. per top, and the highest assay obtained from ore in this mine is 3,700 oz. per ton, or \$4,900 in coin value." Judging from the continued repetition of most encouraging news from all our mining fields we are assured, the gold product of the Pacific slope for 1873 will even exceed the estimated large yield of statisticians.

# Wages and Morals.

We used to pay a woman four dollars a month to do the general work of a family. For that sum she was willing to cook, wash, iron, serub floors, pump water, carry full pails to every part of the house, keep the lamps clean, full and trimmed, with et ceteras almost infinite. But we had to keep our stores under lock and key. Do mestic theft gave much to do to the police. Now, an Irish lady condescends, in meant their gave inden to do to the poince. Now, an irish hay condescends, in consideration of thirty dollars a month, to prepare our meals and wash and iron our clothes, provided we supply her with a table and an apartment equal to our own, provided the Spring Valley Water Company and the Gas Works attend upon her as faithful servants at our expense, and provided our range, washing and wringing machines are of the latest and most approved patterns. But now we need not lock up our cupboard. Axiom: The dignity of labor results from high wages. Other axiom: Now it is the employer who has to steal, in order to support his servants.

## Henry Ward Beecher on the Darwinian Theory.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon, said: "There has been so much light and darkness thrown by recent research as to the origin of man on earth that men need to be taught as to what are facts and what are fancies. That speculative deductions from scientific facts have worked and are working mischief is undeniable. Obcomes from seeman case have a more amount of the seeman and seem their ears, and will have the race, it may certainly be said that the old chronologists were incorrect and imperiod. Man began after back than the six thousand yet is they fixed for his beginning. The Scripture do not undertake to meddle with this they fixed for his beginning. The Scriptures do not undertake to meddle with this question, and in removing the date of man's appearance we do not unsettle them. All present organizations have probably developed from previous forms. The divine method of creation was through a long series of gradually-occurring developments, so it is only the method of operation which need be doubted: the operation itself remains the same. Concerning mankind there are three views : First, that the race descended from one pair in Eden, who were originally perfect, but who degenerated through some moral delinquency, and whose descendants, inheriting their badness, have been plunged into ad sorts of moral confusion. The second view is that, according to the Bible, there were several distinct origins, and that this is true of only one line of the race; and the third view regards man as but the extension of the animal kingdom. This view gives great offence to common people on moral ground, and also for scientific reasons it offends many. Logicians say: 'It is a reasoning that, like the kanzaroo, proceeds by mighty jumps. It is an instance of philosophical imagination rather than of philosophica research and deuction.' It is not to be denied that there are multitudes doubting—ay, and unbelieving-because of these speculations; they have also tended to enhance the power which makes the strong domineer over the weak. These serve to make the negro not a human being in the same sense that a Caucasian was. The plane of the Ethiopian seemed that of service. A new theory of rights has thus come into vogue, that right is only a question marking certain degrees of position and power. "There are now two points presenting themselves for consideration. First, the present of the pr whatever theory prevails as to the origin of man cannot after the fact that man came into the world by divine method; and, secondly, as far as our duty is concerned we are more interested in knowing what he is than how he came to be here. Man may be studied; it is for us to know of what he is susceptible; and this is of more importance than what road he took to get where he is now. myself, I am a patient waiter for light. I neither accept nor reject, but I am bound to say that my faith is not afraid to take light from whatever source it may come. The truth is better for us than anything else. As to the present condition of the human family I am very clear and confident. The race of man is, in every respect, so much one that we are all heirs alike of moral benefits, however we came here.

God made all mankind of one blood.
"I reach out hands to Science. I believe it to be God's elect, not yet knowing its own mission. It is a means God has used to reveal Himself more clearly. All hail to the men who think and search! I bid them speed; but I cannot afford to say to any deductor, 'Take my faith.' That is too precious to be abandoned. My greatest desire is to see a higher spirit of sympathy for every good and progressive

work on the carth."

The leaders of the Bohemian Club movement have been obliged to abandon the original design of having it an association of journalists. As we are not a member of the Club, it is a matter that does not personally concern as whether it is composed of journalists or jackasses; if we now a member, we should prefer that he latter should predominate, a We pause to foregive the inevitable rejoinder that our presence would materially further that prodominance. We are proud to confess that we have more in common with the average San Francisco journalist. You have never seen him wear his owner's collar, knowing it to be a budge of disgrace. These things a jackass has never done; and these many a San Francisco journalist has done, and does. This it is that renders acidle of journalists in this city undesirable, and would make one a stench mits own nostril. Better a thousand times that it should open its cosmogelitan doors to the Knijch of St. Crispin, the Ancient and Frish-like Drand, the Young Christian, the Scavenger, and the Hoodlum. Better that it should comprise the lift of Barbary Coast and the hand ton of Dupont street. Better -0, bother comparisons between people of incomparable ampleasantness. Sam Williams, we are going away; to thee we delegate the duty of upholding the independence of the profession. The unspeakable extipation of the noxious brood of sycophants and tondies, we beg thou wilt set thy avenging hand. Smite hard, O valuant We shream, and let we want to the drops upon thy shoulders! Wear it, Sam, and see thou soil it not, or, by the red right arm of Ahrimanes, St. David shall not save thy pelt from an intricate system of intersected welts!

Levy, the cornet player, goes to Russia, under engagement to Prince Galitzin, at a yearly salary of over \$10,000.

## Little Chinchilla.

A SKATING SONG.

She wears the shortest skirts, And shows the whitest frilling; She looks, as Queen of Flirts, Miraculously killing! She'll skim the thinnest ice, As light as Queen Camilla; She looks supremely nice-My little pet Chinchilla. Oh, should the gracious fates, But deign to be propitious, I strap her fairy skates On furry boots delicious. Her willing hand I take,
In spite of Aunt Priscilla;
Then speed I o'er the lake, With little love Chinchilla ! The daintiest of doves, With roses on her real-skin. With tiny hands in gloves
Made of the softest seal-skin; A gossamer white "cloud," She wears like a mantilla; I'm soon lost in the crowd, With little sweet Chinchilla!

The warmth of her regard I take as sort of token : Although 'tis freezing hard, Our social ice is broken ! Coquettish in her furs, She minds not my manilla: Ah! what a glance is hers, My little dear Chinchilla! She'll figure, glide and twiri, And worry the officials; She'll cut out every girl As easy as initials! Oh, I could skate for miles, Or dance a seguidilla, Cheered by the sunny smiles Of little smart Chinchilla? Had I enough a year To find my sweet in sable, To wrap my dainty dear In ermine were I able; Had I a longer purse,
A neat suburban villa, For better or for worse. I'd take my pet Chinchilla !

-The Dark Blue.

## Eastern and European Dottings.

London had her thanksgiving celebration February 27th in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The spectators were numbered by millions. Celebrations were also held in India, Berlin and elsewhere on the continents of Europe and Asia. — The Firth and river Tay, in Scotland, overflowed on the night of the 24th instant and devastated the adjacent plain. Part of the city of Daudee is rendered uninhabitable. - Cluseret is at Geneva, Switzerland, and is said to be attempting to loment a rising in the south of France.—Antwerp was imminently threatened with a riot on account of the meeting of the Legislature there.—Chambord is with a riot on account of the meeting of the Legislature here.— Chambord is being backed by the Pope, operating on the French bishops, for ruler of France.

— Five distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Leghorn, Italy, on the 24th instant.—A meeting of citizens of Antwerp, held Feb. 24th, adopted resolutions protesting against the further stay of the Count de Chamford in that city.—Russin is proffering friendly overtures to the Polish dominions, in order to conciliate the Poles of Galicia, whomshe wishes to seduce from their Austrian allegiance. —The Radicals of Spain are seeking to form a coalition against the new Ministry.
—The Japanese Embassy arrived in Chicago, and were received with all the honors by the city officials.—The report of the death of the Mexican revolutionary General Portlan Diaz is confirmed.—The revolutionist General Gomez Portugal has occupied the Mexican city of Aquas Calientos. The State of Chinahua is sending troops to the revolutionist General Trevina, whose army is increasing rapidly.—Many ladies are making applications to the Japanese Charge increasing rapidly.—Many ladies are making applications to the Japanese Charge d'Affairs at Washington for situations as clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau of Japan.—Small-pox is in Washington, D. C.—Balfimore is in a high state of excitement over the discovery that one of its most accomplished clergymen has seduced several young lady members of his church, and then decamped, Jeaving an interesting family behind him.—The revoliting tribes of India have surrendered to the English forces, and all their country is subdued.—Before leaving Chicago last Tuesday evening, the Japanese Embassy presented to the Chicago relief fund \$5,000.—The total rainfall of this season at Nevada City, according to the South Yuba rain gauge, corrected, is 67:23.—The survey of the North Pacine Railroad Company is helig propagal above a variefly as the year with well were in the latest and the control of the North Pacine Railroad Company is helig propagal early and the variety will nearly the propagal to the control of the North Pacine Railroad Company is helig propagal early and the propagal early will nearly the propagal early the propagal early the propagal early will nearly the propagal early Yuda rain gauge, corrected, is 64:23.—Ine survey of the North Pacine Rainbad Company is being pushed shead as rapidly as the weather will permit.—The Los Angeles Near says that twelve hundred bars of base bullion, weighing about fifty-four tons, and valued at \$15 per bar, were delivered at the depot in that city for shipment to San Francisco on the 19th.—General Sherman and party had a picnic among the ruins of Pompeii, last Saturday.—Judge Davis' acceptance of the Labor Reform Presidential nomination will incite the "Passivists" to renewed. efforts to press their policy upon the Democratic National Convention,—Washington advices say the Administration has determined to make certain changes in the Federal offices in California, in order to divide the patronage more equally between Messrs. Cole and Sargent.—Judge David Davis (Republican, and appointed to the Supreme bench by Presidentia Lincoln) is hinted at by the Chicago Temes, a leading Democratic paper, as the probable Presidential nominee of the Democratic party.—All mails from Australia, China and Japan to Europe will be carried by the way of San Francisco, Chicago and New York as cannot the tries. Democratic party.—All mails from Australia, China and Japan to Europe will be carried by the way of San Francisco, Chicago and New York as soon as the trips of steamers are doubled by the aid of fuller subsidy from Congress.—Washington gossip says the acceptance of the nomination for President by Justice Davis, on the Labor ticket, will probably induce the Democrats to indorse him. It is also thought he will be indorsed by the Liberal Republican National Convention to

meet in Cincinnati, and that the State of Illinois will be carried for the Davis ficket.—The bribery investigation committee of the Kansas Legislature report that in 1867 much money was used to influence and corrupt members by Pomeroy, that in 1867 much money was used to influence and corrupt members by Pomeroy, Carry and Fuller, Chited States Senatorial candidates; also, that Senator Caldwell and ex-Congressman Clarke were guilty of bribery and corruption. Caldwell stated that his election cost him over \$180 000, and that ten per cent of this was paid to Governor Curry.—It is now setted that Horace F. Clark of the Vanderbil: party is to be elected President of the Union Pacific Railway on the still follow the Control of March. Torn Scott of the Pennaylynnia Central now promises to push forward the Southern Pacific as rapidly as possible.—A French naval force is guarding the British Channel against an expected invasion of Bonaparties from Fargiand.—A Direction trained against an expected invested in publications and in additionable two decembers, Italy and Australia stalked of, and it is said that is the mission of Prince Frederick Characs at Rome.—The queen has presented her groom, John Brown, with a good meetal, and granted him an annual of £200, for his promptness in arresting O Connor when he assaulted her Majesty .- The marnts profit in a directory of the Marquis of Bute takes place on the 16th of April. — In the debate on the bill imposing penalties for connexion with the International Society. Louis Blanc declared the passage of such a measure would throw France back three centers. Daine average or passage of siten a measure white their range oas Spanish Ambussador at Washington has been decided.—The donations granted by the German Emperor, on the anniversary of the entry into Paris, have given rise to much man Emperor, on the anniversary of the entry into Paris, have given rise to much comment on account of the bargeness of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince Charles, Generals Von Morlike, Von Roon, Von Tweitel, and the Duke of Bavaria, received each 30,000 thalers. — Pere Hyacinthe spoke in a Protestant meeting at Rome, on the 4th inst. — At Kingston, Engand, a party of royalists broke up a Republican meeting. Ogden, M.P., one of the speakers, barely escaped with bis life. It is said that the Pope will soon depart from Rome. — A ministerial breaken is expected in France upon questions touching the church and the rights of the press. — The operatives in the Leeds flax muls have struck for nine hours as a day work. — Garibaldi has been elected an honorary member of the Society of Interparanche of New York. — It is believed in Refus the Empary William and work.— Garbaldi has been elected an honorary member of the Society of Internationals at New York.— It is believed in Berlin that the Emperor William will decide the San Juan boundary case in favor of the United States.—Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, declines to stand as the Presidential candidate of the Reform Republican Convention, to assemble at Cucimiant next May.—Merchants in New York who testified before the Senate Custom-honse Investigation Committee are now being subjected to base and rigorous persecution by the Custom-house officials who were exposed and criminated by such testimony. - The Japanese were received with all due and customary honors by the President. - The celebrated Tichborne case is closed, so far as evidence is concerned. -Bismarck, having been attacked by the Polish members of the German Parliament on the 8th ult , replied by threatching to establish the German language in their country. - A Prince of Servia is about to marry a Russian Princess, and it is predicted that this marriage will have an important influence in driving the Turks from Europe.

#### Insurance Commissioners.

The appointment of Insurance Commissioner by the Governor, again illustrates the judgment and independence of Newton Booth. The new appointee, Mr. J. W. Ford, is acknowledged on all sides to be competent and to possess all the requisites necessary for the faithful discharge of the duties of his position. The point where our admiration of the Governor comes in, is just here: The law antheorizes the insurance companies to nominate, and the Governor to appoint. The insurance companies did nominate, and His Excenery did not appoint Mr. A. G. Stiles, late President of the defanct Occidental Insurance Company, and a highly meritorious candidate. The nomination of Mr. Stiles was, under the circumstances, indeficate, and the appointment of Mr. Ford ilastrates the fact that the Governor is assensible and resolute toward insurance combinations as he is toward Rugs, etc. While it is our pleasure and our interest to encourage all moneyed insultations and to promote all enterprises employing capital, we admire a man as Governor who is sei-rehant and independent in discharge of the duties of his office. We have great pleasure in referring our readers to the companies of California, to be found in another column.

— We observe that Mr. Bernhard Marka, in the only sensible, pointed, grammatical and witty letter he ever wrote, has "catawampously chewn up" Mr. Bungletoe" of the leall, who had incautiously displayed his gross ignorance of matematics, in criticising a definition in one of Mr. Marks school books. For the first time we suspect who Mr. "Bungactoe" is: the tull working power of our gigantic intellect never having been previously centered upon that absorbing problem. We wish that the pestilent fellow were not a personal friend of ours. Blast him! wed expose him. Query: Can a man who does not know the meaning of "perpendicular" property claim the protection of a tender personal regard! We have never been sorely tried till now. Mite, Atom, Mathematical Point, you owe us a bottle of hock!

London, with a population of 4,600,000, has only nine daily newspapers-five morning and four evening-while Paris has twenty, and New York twenty-four.

## Taxation of Church Property.

The student of history is well aware of the bitter war that has existed between the political and the ecclesiastical principle held that the industries of the people should be taxed for the support of religious teachers, and the freedom from taxation of all buildings and property owned by religious bodies. The defenders and advocates of the political principle held that equal and just taxation of all property was the only true and enlightened system of taxation. The success of the American Colonies was the first marked step in defense of the political principle. The contagion fled to Europe, and the free morary triumph of the French Revolution was the next step in the vindication of this principle. The Napoleonic invasion of Spain sowed the seeds of equal and just taxation in that country, but the triumphs of Wellington on land and Neisson on sea destroyed the germs of the political idea in that country. Thus, by one of those strange and inexplicable historical combinations, the arms of England, ever wielded in defense of civil and religious liberty, overthrew both in Spain. But even in the most enlightened political governments, thinkers and statesmen have been slow in enforcing the political principle of taxation; not because it was not just, but because the masses were deeply attached to their religious teachers, and consequently too great a violence done to the property of pricests and the church would have produced revolutions dissertons alike to political and religious towards an ideal manhood, free, noble, and liberal; but the masses advance with a painfully slow growth from ignorance and superstitions to complice dissenthruliment from their chains. Even in England and the United States the principle to tax church property has in this age fanatic and able opponents. We observe that a bill is now before the California Legislature for the taxation of church property. There can be no doubt that this bill will meet with a bitter and strong opposition, but we hope there will be enough of vitality, power and m

There is fire in the stars, and in the grass and glow-worms; yet our hair is not singed, nor does walking in a meadow scratch our feet. The sun takes up more water from the sea than is needed for drink and vegetation, and nobody knows why it does it. Men go to war, and rubbits run over ledges; and it is fear that inspires alike the man and the rabbit. A diamond repels the lightning, and charcoal invites it; yet charcoal and diamond are one carbon. A sunbeam striking upon the plumage of a bird is converted into song, but remnus a sunbeam. These, friends, he mysteries of exceeding mysteriousness, but a creater than they is this; By the printed programme of the exercises attendant upon laying the corner stone of the New City Hall, it appears that the Town Crier of the San Francisco News Letter was inclosed in the copper cusket, along with other trumpery and curios, and deposited in that caverned monolith. Yet list and ye shall hear him; behold he is with ye still; to vex and to plague -to censure the things wherein ye differ from himself, and to camp upon your trail! This is passing strange, and subducth the soul as a blanket overcometh a woman affame, or an inverted tub trimpheth above a howling pig. There are doubtless those of ye who would have it otherwise—who would fair believe that the programme spake truly in this matter; but it didn't. No future antiquary shall unbox the bonework of the T. C. from the moldering ruins of that edifice, remarking, "There were giants in those days!" but the post-willenial photographer shall consume with ency at the work days!" but the post-willenial photographer shall consume with ency at the work days!" but the post-willenial photographer shall consume with ency at the work days!" but the skins of wild beasts indifferently versed in art, but the horrid!"

### "La America Ilustrada"

Is the title of an illustrated Spanish journal published in New York. The first number is before us, and we must confess that for richness and variety of ear reases, typographical neatness and general appearance, it surpasses any of the illustrated Eastern weeklies published in English. The tropical and Oriental artistic externs have great warmth and life-like power. As a literary journal, La America Rustrada takes high rank. Among its special contributors are such eminent Spanish American writers as Sedona Juana Manso, member of the Committee of Public Instruction of Buenos Ayres—a noble woman, whose labors have been incessant in the cause of popular coluention; Hon. Automio Flores, Minister of Ecuador in Washington; Professor Mantilla, of the New York University; Don José Autorio Calcado, a Member of the Spanish Academy, and the most distinguished of South American poets. Other writers of no less distinction contribute to its columnatus, and the state of the special object the diffusion among Latin-Americans of "those political and social principles which have raised the United States to its actual splendor." Not only Spanish-Americans, but every person speaking the rich, beautiful and vigorous Spanish language, will find £a America Rustradag, fountain of intellectual wealth and artistic beauty. Published by J. C. Rodrigues & Co., New York.

### Attempt to Assassinate Queen Victoria.

In strange contrast with the extraordinary exhibition of a nation's localty, as exhibited in London on Tuesday hast, when occurred the grand ceremonies over the recovery of the Prince of Wales, is that cowardy act on the Thursday following, by which a would-be assassin attempted to take the life of the universally beloved Queen of England, Victoria. London dispatches of the 29th instant contain the following in reference to this extraordinary affair: "A miscreant this afternoon leveled a pistolat Queen Victoria while she was riding on Constitution Hiit. He was arrested. An official statement of the facts was promptly made in Parlament this evening, which, when it became known outside, greatly relieved public anxiety. Which the House of Lords was in Committee discussing the Ecclesiastical bill, Lord Granville entered and stated that at hall-past five this evening, the Queen, in returning from a drive, had reached Buckinghum Palace, and as her carriage stopped at the gate, a young man run to its side and presented a pistol within a foot of the Queen's head. The Queen bent her head down to avoid the shot, but the pistol did not explode. The fellow in one hand held papers granting releases to Fenian prisoners, which he shouted to the Queen to sign, threatening her at the same time with the pistol. He was instantly seized by aftendants and prevented from doing lurther harm. It was then found that the pistol was unloaded, and that it was of she has often before exhibited. She directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament to prevent exaggerated reports. The Duke of Buckingham expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of her Majesty. Was very calm, and showed the courage which she has often before exhibited. She directed that a statement of the circumstances be immediately made in both Houses of Parliament to prevent exaggerated reports. The Duke of Buckingham expressed the thankfulness of the House at the escape of her Majesty. Gladstone made a statement in

### Presidio.

There are several reasons why Mr. Cole should withdraw his bill for leasing the Presidio Reservation to this city for a public park. One is, that we have already secured a public park which, though not the best that can be imagined, is as good as we can get. Under the management of the Commissioners, it is already blossoming like the rose, and in a few months the whole eastern end of it nearly three hundred acres—will be as delightful a spot as one may descerate with his presence. Without a doubt some future Legislature will provide for the improvement of the whole tract, to the sea shore; and then what will be the need of another park? We cannot affort to improve two parks, and as we have already made a vigorous beginning upon one, let us finish that before making another issue of bonds for a second. Another reason is, that since the repeat of the Montgomery Avenne bill there will be no way to reach the Presidio Park if it is granted to us. As it is now, you must either clamber a chain of high hills, or go a mile round. Unless there is satert in it some landgrabbing swindle, we hope the bill will not pass. If it is a swindle, we withhold our judgment until we shall learn who are the interested parties.

#### Vine, Wine, and Brandy.

The California Vine-Growers and Wine and Brandy Manufacturers' Association, through its Secretary, addressed a letter, on the 6th ut., to Gen. Naglee, of San José, inviting that gentieman to attend a meeting of the Association held in Sacramento on the 21st of Fébruary, and accept the position of Chairman of the Committee on the Manufacture of Brandy from the Grupe Gen. Naglee in his reply regrets that owing to previous engagements it was impossible for him to attend the Convention or accept the position of Chairman. He, however, heartily assures the gentlemen comprising the Association that he is with them "in all that may be done to encourage the growth of the grape, to ascertain and encourage the selection of the best varieties of the same, and to facilitate the diffusion of all kinds of Knowledge that may improve the quality of the wine and brandy produced." Want of space compels us to omit the publication of the letter of General Naglee in tull, since it is very interesting. The author gives a graphic sketch of the cultivation of the vine and the distillation of brandy from wine, both in France and the United States. His own personal experiments in this important trade have been crowned with success.

We are glad to welcome back to our State the Right Reverend Bishop Kips and his excellent lady, who have been spending some months in the Eastern State. They returned upon she stemmer Atroka, and thus fortunately escaped the long and tedious snow blockade in the Rocky Mountains. We do very sincerely regret that the Bishop sreception of our ticineted and Reverend friend, A. C. Garrett, was of so frigid a character as to determine Mr. G. on the acceptance of a call some "ten thousand miles" away from the benighted flocks of our local hatep-folds.

## The Wheat Crop for 1871-2.

The Sacramento Union tells us: It is estimated that there is or will be planted in wheat this year all over the State an area one-fourth greater than that of any prewheat any year. In the San Joaquin valley there will be as much land of any necessary of the counties of Merced and Freeno as there was last year and in 1869 in the county of Stanislaus. In 1869-70 Stanislaus had nearly 200,000 acres in wheat, and the yield of Stanislaus. In 1809-70 Stanislaus had nearly 200,000 acres in wheat, and the yield was 3,060,000 bushels. In 1870-71 the acreage was 300,100, but owing to the drouth the yield was but four bushels per acre. That year, according to the Stanislaus News, there were but 12,000 acres planted on the west side of the San Joaquin river. This year the acreage in that division of Stanislaus County will be from 30,000 to 40,000. In 1869-70 the yield was 15½ bushels per acre. If the same average is maintained this year upon the acreage planted and yet to be planted in that county, say 330,000 acres, the yield will aggregate 5,000,000 bushels. The News estimates six millions and a half, but this would give an average of nearly twenty bushels per acre, which we think can hardly be maintained. At the lower estimate of 15th bushels are acre if Mercad and Freno what only as much as Stanislaus. offshie per acre, if Merced and Fresno plant only as much as Stanislaus, and San Joaquin as much as in 1869-70 (120,000 acres), the aggregate wheat yield of the San Joaquin as much as in 1869-70 (120,000 acres), the aggregate wheat yield of the San Joaquin, Calaveras and Mokelumne valleys will not fall short of 13,000 acres. bushels. The yield of the entire State in 1869-70 is stated in the report of the Surveyor-General at 17,041,190 bushels; the following year at 17,288,534. The sea of the greatest yield (1869-70) the counties of San Joaquin produced as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Stanislaus	3,060,000	Tulare	62,000
San Joaquin			
Merced	450,000	Total	5,145,000
Fresno	52,000		

That left 13.886,190 bushels for all the other counties. Should these other counties this year yield only as much as they did in 1869-70, and the five counties above quoted as much as the estimates of local residents (13,000,000 bushels), the total field of the State will be over 26,000,000 bushels, whereof we shall be able to spare 18,000,000 for export.

#### Presentation.

Mr. N. J. Hyman, for a long time manager of the jewelry business of Mr. Robert Mayers, and now about to go into business for himself, has been presented by his late employer with a very handsome gold badge, or medal, as a token of esteem. We are pleased to subjoin a copy of the letter accompanying the presentation:

SAN FRANCISCO, February, 1872.—Friend Hyman: As you are about leaving me, and I hope sincerely, to do better for yourself, and have expressed a desire to receive from me a small token for a New Year's gift, inclosed you will find such token; its intrinsic value is trifling, as you desired it should be, and I hope that hereafter, whatever our relations may be, we shall live and die friends. I am only sorry that the memento is of such an insignificant nature, but can assure you that you will always find in me a friend in consideration of the faithful manner in which you have studied my interest during the many years you have been with me.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT MA

ROBERT MAYERS.

This token of esteem is a very handsome solid gold medallion of California workmanship, magnificently engraved, quite novel in dest<sub>2</sub>n, and is one of the finest specimens of work in gold that has been made in San Francisco for many years. On its front the following is engraved and enameled in old English letters: "From R. Magers to N. J. Hyman, 1872." On the other side the following is handsomely engraved: "As a Mark of Esteem and a Shiph Recognition of his Fidelity."

A paragraph in a recent number of the London Standard states that the King of Italy has conferred the decoration of the ancient Order of St. Maurice et lazare, on Edward Whymper, Vice President of the Alpine Club, etc., in recognition of the value of his recent work on the Alps. The book was the result of some tion of the value of his recent work on the Alps. The book was the result of some fourteen years climbing, sketching and studying the mountains. Mr. Whymper is one of a family of artist litterateurs, and brother to the author of "Travels in Alaska," long a resident of this coast, and constant contributor to these columns.

- A very valuable collection of American literary works existed at the Hotel de Ville of Paris. It comprised 12,000 volumes on scientific and literary matters, and a mass of official documents relative to the legislation of the various states of the Union. Placed in order, catalogued, and classified in one of the rooms of the school in the Rue Descamps, until they can be transferred to the new maire, this valuable library escaped the general disaster of the Hotel de Ville.

<sup>-</sup> In the United States Senate, February 28th, Senator Schurz presented a petition with 10,000 and more signers, protesting against the recognition of God or Jesus Christ, as an innovation upon the freedom of religious opinion.

#### " Biz."

The most prominent feature of the week in business circles was the public trade sale of Teas and Spices by S. L. Jones & Co., comprising the entire stock and imports of Macondray & Co., consisting of about 5,000 pkgs. Tea. Black and Green, chiefly of Standard brands of webl-known chops from Chira and Japan. The terms were liberal: ninety days, or, for each, a discount of three per cent, allowed on purchases. In case of a reduction in duties, as now proposed by Congress, the buyer is to have the tall benefit, the bulk of the offering being in bond. The blidding for M. & Co. 8 Japans in papers was brisk: 1,360 hd. chests sold at the uniform price of 62c. The black inequered "Shreid" howes, 3,350, each 3 lbs., sold at 63c: 1,122 boxes, 15, lbs., sold at 61c: 320 do. 5lb. lacquered, "Obversion of 3 lbs., sold at 5 lbs., cold at 61c: 320 do. 5lb. lacquered, "Obversion of My lbs., 643c; 200 do. Frog. each 4g lbs., 55c: 24 do. do. "Swalow," each 4g lbs., 643c; 270 do. frog. each 4g lbs., 55c: 24 do. do. "Swalow," each 4g lbs., 643c; 270 do. frog. each 4g lbs., 55c: 24 lbs. jast costs of 676-68c; Shield, 92 hf. chests Japans, each 30 lbs., in 1 and g. lb. papers, sold at 8c: Fan, 5 lbf. do., papers, 42gc; 50 lbf. chests Dusk, in 1 and g. lb. papers, sold at 8c: Fan, 5 lbf. do. papers, 42gc; 50 lbf. chests Dusk, 41 gc; 440 pain boxes, each 1 g. lbs., Shield and Horse, sold at 8c: 65c. The competition for Green Teas was slight, not warranting their sale, with the exception of a tew sample lots, say 7 chests, Comet Young Hyson, Sc: 18 bys. Gunpowder, 8ke 6c 41: 19 bys. Young Hyson, each 2 lbs., 85c: 24 bys. 6lb. do. do., 92c c: 44 Byb. Ryd. do., 87c c: 22 bys. Imperial, 6 lbs. each, 37gc, 80 lbies Basket Teas, 54c: 10 lbf. chasts Conact "Southons," for Thess Teas, though in bond, were all sold at the "ing price." In addition to the above, on same credit, were sold sample lots of Spices, as follows: Coves, 10 bales, 17c: 100 terms were liberal: ninety days, or, for cash, a discount of three per cent, allowed same credit, were sold sample lots of Spices, as follows: Coves, 10 bales, 17c.; 100 boxes Tapioca, 7c.; 48 cases Sago, 6%c.; 10 cases Cassia, 32c.; 10 bales Black Pepper, 19% c.

The next most important transactions of the week to be noticed, is the large ar-

rivals overland of detained merchandise, several hundred car loads of long expect ed goods from the East having reached us, but no sooner than the goods shipped via Cape Horn, per Sea Serpent and David Crockett; in fact, these two clippers won the race and landed goods before those seat by rail reached their destination, and why? Because the cars were snow-bound on the mountains of the Union and why? Because the cars were show-bound on the mountains of the Chion Pacific Raifroad. Among other arrivals overland, we note severa hundred barrels of S. T. Smit's old Bourbon Whisky to Booth & Co. and W. W. Irodze & Co.; at the same time we learn that our old friend A. P. Hotaang has an order from New York to ship via Cape Horn 50 barrels old J. H. Cutter's Whisky. The object of this is to give the benefit of a double distilled long voyage.

Bags. Important contract purchases of Burlap Grain Sacks standard size have been made at 17c, say 100,000. Gampy Bags. An invoice of 1,000 bits adouble seved Calcutta, ex Memion, soid to arrive, leaving 400 bales yet unsoit, the price asked for latter, 20c.—Coffee The steamship Abska brought up as than 4,000 bag. for latter, 20c. — Coffee—The steamship Alaska brought up ess than 4,000 bag—not half what was expected—thus adding frumers to holders; basers banging back, waiting for the proposed change of duties.—In the anterum, the Spring trade will set in and all will go kiting, — Coal. For a wonder, the market is bare of Berlingham Bay, Coos Bay and Seattle, driving consumers to use Australian and English; Coast Coals named seil by the earge at §10, the Foreign at §150.14.—Dry Goods. Woolen, have all advanced ten per cent. Cottons are also higher. — Malt Liquots are held with more firmness, looking to a short supply from the Old Country. — Metals are all "on the jump," not excepting Pg Iron worth from \$50x50.—Naval Stores are scarce and high.—Oths are plentiful and cheap, particularly Petroleum.—Provisions, over and, are in free supply. Bucon, Ham, Cheese and Lard self readily at 2 good prices. Butter alone is on the descending Cheese and Lard sell readily at 200d prices. Butter alone is on the descending scale. Rice is a drug upon the market. Sugar moves off rapid y at the late decime of two cents per pound. Spices are inclined to advance. Spirits are unchanged in value. Wines are steady, excepting Landsberger's Private ( uvce and Spark-Francisch und Spirits and Spark-Francisch und Spar in value. Where are steady, excepting Landsberger's Private Cucce and Sparing, which is very lively and sells readily at good prices.—Woods attract attention everywhere. Short production the word over, and with an increased consumptive demand tog Woolen Goods. Manufacturers cannot get supplies sufficient to keep their mills running half-time. Bixby & Co., of Los Anaeles, have sold their 15,000 decees to be delivered at Winnington, for 30c., just 5c. more than last year. Hagan & Tevis sold their fine they at 15c, deliverable in Sacrumento; big prices these, and yet speculators are ran-sicking the State, paying as high as 45c for Wool on the beauty hough they extract the for it before she tring. big prices these, and yet speculators are ransacking the State, paying as man as 45c, for Wool on the sheeps' backs, thus contracting for it before shearing. It will be April before the Spring clip comes forward freely. In the meantime, we have received 300 tens Colonial Wools, worth 60c, and more is yet to come. California Wool chy in 1872 promises a money value of \$10,000,000.— The Wheat crop is now exceedingly promising and the export trade in Breadstuffs for a year to come will be all year capsideable importance giving employment to a large fleet. will be of very considerable importance, giving employment to a large fleet of ships and at good freights. Our atest Liverpool quotations for Wheat is 118, 80., which must put a stop to any further export trade this season, even at \$2,00 cents.

The New Zealand Herdit of Jan. 24th baving a correspondent in Samoa witing from Apia, says: "Our usual supply of vessels guano and Sydney traders and among otheritams, the mail steamer, from San Francisco, has been been cere, and intends to form a depot here for coals. An American agent is also here, in connection with a company and the Bank of California, buying up land for settlers. They have already established a depot for trading, and have also purchased over 49,000 to 100,000 acres, intending to buy up 80,000 to 100,000 acres. It is their intention to bring out from the States and England men to settle on it, to cultivate cotton, coffee and other things.

Here American energy will push ahead and take all the trade. They offer to take Here American energy will push ahead and take all the trade. They offer to take cotton to Liverpool for five cents on the pound direct from here. "—The Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, twenty-two days from way ports, brought up a large cargo of 2,000 tons from New York, etc., besides 3,710 bags Coffee and 2,589 bags Central American Sugar. The Dashing Wave, 51 days from Hongkong, to W. N. Olmstead, brought 28,665 bags Rices, 3,210 bales Sugar, 600 packages Tea, 213 boxes Pepper, and lots of Chow-Chow to John Chinanan. The Sea Serpent, 108 days from New

and lots of Chow-Chow to John Chinaman. The Sea Serpent, 108 days from New York, brought a full cargo of general Merchandise to Geo, Howe & Co., and distanced the Overland route, in delivering goods shipped same date.

The New York Times, of February 16th, has a long detailed account of wholesale samegrling in Dundee Goods, wherein W. J. Pollock, who has a business sign upon California street is made to figure quite extensively, and who, by the way, made not long since a large sale of 500,000 Grain Sacks to a prominent dealer in this city. From this account, it appears that: "The leading linen importers of New York experienced a sensible depression in trade for several months. Not that the demand for goods in certain lines had failen off, but because the market segment to be centralled by some particular persons, who offered inducements seemed to be controlled, by some particular persons, who offered inducements in prices that could not be competed with successfully by those who received importations in the regular way. This was specially true of Dundee goods. Finally a solution of the difficulty was sought in a systematic and determined investigation of the subject, and W. J. Pollock, importer, was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of \$20,000. It appears from evidence, that large shipments of linen goods have been of \$20,000. It appears from evidence, that large supments of linen goods have been regularly received per the various Liverpool steamers since the early part of has Summer, and entered at the Custom House under invoices undervalued to the extent of 50 and 100 per cent." Pollock, resident partner here, slipped away very quietly on the last Panama steamer. It is said that princely fortunes have been made by those engaged in these fraudulent operations.

#### The Queen's Letter of Thanks.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has received Her Majesty the Queen's commands to make public the following letter: "Winnson Castle, Dec. 26, 1871. The Queen is very auxious to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy of the whole nation on the occasion of the alarming illness of her dear sor, the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during those existent sense. so: the Prince of Wales. The universal feeling shown by her people during those painful, terrible days, and the sympathy evinced by them with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, as well as the general joy at the improvement in the Prince of Wales's state, have made a deep and lasting impression on her heart which can never be effaced. It was, indeed, nothing new to her, for the Queen had met with the same sympathy when, just ten years ago, a similar illness removed from her side the mainstay of her life, the best, wisest, and kindest of husbands. The Queen wishes to express at the same time, on the part of the Princess of Wales, her feelings of heartieft gratifude, for she has been as deeply touched as the Queen by the great and universal manifestation of loyalty and sympathy. The Queen capute couched without expressing her hone that her faither the results are the contents of the part of the part of the course of the c pathy. The Queen cannot conclude without expressing her hope that her faithful subjects will continue their prayers to God for the complete recovery of her dear son to health and strength."

Orient Mining Company... The rich and valuable mine owned by this company is located in Ely District, Newada. The parties in possession are reliable men, and several of the prominent owners of the Raymond and Ely are among the original discoverers. The mine is on the main ledge, prospected by a shaft sixty-seven feet in depth, showing a vein of good ore, assaying \$170 per ton. A few shares of the stock are for sale, the proceeds to be used for working capital. The entire number of shares are 10,000. The company has an office in San Francisco.

When a man is raging with disappointment, he is said to beat his breast. We have never seen any person in this condition of mind beating his breast, but it is very natural for a man to wallop the cause of his misery, and inflict pain upon the meanest object within reach.

— It is a great thing for the poets, says an observant contemporary, that "ever" rhymes with "never." But it is a most unfortunate circumstance that "onee" rhymes with "dunce," and always suggests it; thus bringing the poet's personality too clearly into his work.

A professional aeronaut says the voice of a man can be heard at the hight of a mile; that of a woman at the hight of two miles. This is a point gained in our knowledge of the location of heaven: we know that it can not be less than two miles from the earth,

## Laying the Foundation Stone of the New City Hall.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The one hundred and fortieth anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated in this city on Thursday, Feb. 22, in a manner that will long be remembered by our citizens. Never hetore in the history of our State has the occasion been so generally observed by all classes of our people. All stars as the oceasio and real, banks and other places of business were closed, and the streets were crowded with men, women and children in heliday attre.

Early in the morning the city began to stir with the preparations for the exercises of the day. Squads of soldiers were passing in all directions to and from their reof unity squares of some sweet passing in an direction, to and from their respective armories, and private citizens were on the qui rine to see what would happen. The great attraction was toward the City Hail Park, where the corner stone of the new editice was to be laid, with Masonic riles. The streets on which the procession was to pass were lined with the expectant multitude, and they were not disappointed. The day in every respect was successfully celebrated, and it is to be hoped that this occasion will not be forgotten, but that each year we may join in the commemoration of the memory of our beloved George Washington.

#### PREPARATIONS AT THE PARK

The vast area of the concrete foundation, a few feet below the general level of the street and the surrounding lands, afforded ample space for the congregating multi-tude. The arrangements made for the reception of the Masonic fraternity, the militia, civic societies and invited guests, were admirably conducted. The entire northern extremity of the foundation walls, on which is to be built the Hall of Re-cords, was covered with a platform, being circular, and two hundred and sixty feet in diameter. Account this state was a description of the proposed and sixty feet comes, was covered with a paraorin, near circular, and two limited and said retrieved in diameter. Around this space were cleveled seats, capable of accommodating four thousand persons. A temporary board fence was created behind these seats to prevent the outside crowds from breaking in before the procession had arrived and the guests seated.

At the northern end, the corner stone was suspended by strong blocks and At the normer cut, the corner stone was expended by strong blocks and ackles to three heavy pieces of timber a mechanical contrivance technically called shears. The foundation for the stone was several feet above the main platform, and around it was erected a stand for the accommodation of the Master of Ceremonies, Orator, the principal participators in the celebration and the representatives of the press. The stone to be laid was taken from Griffith's granite quarry, in Placer County, and measured five feet three and three-quarter inches long, by three feet eight inches wide, and three feet seven inches deep. The cavity for the recention of the laid of the contribution of the press.

reception of the box containing papers, coins, etc., was two feet long, seventeen inches wide and seventeen inches deep.

At the opposite side of the amphitheater was the main entrance, and a little beyond a triumphal arch, on which were inscribed the words: "Honor and Justice." Above the stand, over the entrance, were raised the American national flag, and those bearing the city and State seals. The inscription on the city arms: Oro in paz: in quarra farm \_gold in peace: in war, iron—was likewise inscribed on the box to be inserted under the corner stone.

Around the patform, and in many other localities, were flaunting proudly the native many of the patform, and in many other localities, were flaunting proudly the Interviously of the patform of all countries. The scene was exceedingly lively and beautiful. In the vicinity, and in neighboring blocks, a fine display of butting was made, and

every available elevated point was early prepared for occupation.

#### THE MILITARY

Companies turned out with full ranks, every company in the three infantty regiments being represented. In their neat and showy uniforms, with bright bayonates, our citizen soldiery made a creditable appearance, and received many encomiums as they marched through the streets. The military came in the following order as they passed the Cuty Hail, shortly after noon: Brigadier-General John Hewston and Staff, Commanding, Second Brigarde N. G. C. Drum Corps, First Regiment, Colonel W. H. L. Barnes and Staff commanding. Veterans Mexican war. Hewston Guarde, and Petaluma Ellsworth Ritles. City Guard. Summer Light Guard. Oakland Guard. Franklin Light Intantry, Hewston Ritles. National Guards, Band. Second Regiment Infantry, Colonel J. W. McKenzie and Staff commanding. San Francisco Cadets. National Cadets. San Francisco Cadets. Sustional Cadets. San Francisco Cadets. San Granting Cadets. San Granti Companies turned out with full ranks, every company in the three infantry regi-Warren Guard. Frisbie Guards, of Vallejo.

There were in all about 10,000 persons on the seats and in the area of the amphitheater; 40,000 spectators on the ground; the streets in the vicinity were lined with from 30,000 to 40,000 more, many coming long distances to see the ceremonies. Never has such a parade been witnessed in San Francisco. With the 3,000 Mysons, and the Commandery, in their magnificent costume, mounted on black chargers. Altogether the sight of the procession was a most imposing one.

#### AWAITING THE PROCESSION.

Those who were provided with tickets of admission were early conducted to Those who were provided with ackets in against of were 'any continuous to seal's within the enclosed area. Others were obliged to wait the coming of the procession. At twelve o'clock the zerounds were filled with a dense multiladed the same on the northwest side of the platform presented the speciace. of a mass of hats, bonnets and faces. Above them, on the crest of the hill, was stationed Bluxome's California Light Guard Battery, with mounted officers. The Second Artillery Band was placed in the center of the scene, and continued to discourse sweet strains for the entertainment of those present. The line of the procession was delayed until after one o'clock before reaching the park, and the exercises did not commence until twenty minutes part two in the afternoon

Meanwhile the people assembled in vast numbers, and it was with great difficulty Meanwhile the people assembled in vast numbers, and it was with great difficulty that the police force kept the seats reserved for those who were to come, from being occupied in advance. To their exertions, in a great measure, is due the credit of the success of the day. Order was preserved in an admirable manner, and, although the seeme was to some extent shut out from the spectators, every one had as good

an opportunity as possible for witnessing the ceremonies.

The rousting oxen were not, as had been reported, converted into soup by the rain of the preceding night, and those who were unable to obtain admission to the principal scene of attraction found amusement in the vicinity of the barbecue and feast preparing for the workmen.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

When the procession appeared in sight on Market street the scene was most enlivening. Thousands of people were gathered together and blackened every avenue of approach. It was a grand muster day for San Francisco, and everybody had turned out to honor the occasion.

The first to enter and advance to seats within the amphitheater were Major-General H. A. Cobb and Staff. After an interval of some time, they were followed by the President of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, Hon. P. H. Canavan, to gether with the Orator of the Day, Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, and the Mayor of the city, Hon. William Alvord. Then came the Consular corps, Lieut.-Governor Pacheco, the Board of Supervisors, Board of Education, District Judges, District Attorney,

the Board of Supervisors, Board of Education, District Judges, District Attorney, and officers of the California Pioneers in full regalia.

After another brief interval came the Grand Lodge of Masons, headed by Grand Master Leonidus E. Pratt. They were followed by the Knights Templar, Select Masters and other high members of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The stand and the seats immediately behind were quickly filled, and in a short time the gateways were thrown open to the public, who poured in and soon occupied the entire area prepared for the reception.

#### THE SCENE

at this time was very grand and imposing. The temporary fences behind the seats were removed, and there appeared one vast, undulating sea of heads. At least ten thousand persons were closely packed in sight of the stand, and as many more were gathered around outside of the enclosure and elevated spots. Some time was occupied in clearing the way for the principal officers, and in compelling those in front to take seats or retire, when

#### THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY

began. The band played "The Prayer," from Moses in Egypt, which was followed by an invocation to the Divine Being by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Hill, of Sacramento. An anthem was next given by the Handel Hadyn Society, sixty voices joining in the singing. After which

#### P. H. CANAVAN,

Chairman of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, stepped to the front, and addressing the assemblage, said :

FELLOW-CITIZENS: -On the 4th day of April, 1870, the Legislature of California empowered the people of this city to erect a City Hall adequate to the necessities

and commensurate with the growth and greatness of San Francisco.
On the 27th day of April following, by authority conferred upon him, the Governor of the State appointed Commissioners to execute the undertaking

The site selected was the Yerba Buena Cemetery, once the lonely burying ground of those pioneers who died before the long line of noble buildings, which now form the streets around us, were erected.

The first step of the Commissioners, after taking possession of the property, was to consult the heads of all the Municipal Departments, and the Judges of the sev-

eral Courts, on the accommodations to be provided in the new edifice

The result of these inquiries was embodied in a printed pamphlet of instructions and suggestions to architects. The Commissioners found they were asked to proand suggestions to architects. The Commissioners found they were asked to provide thirteen Court rooms, with Judges', clerks', and witnesses' apartments, and jury rooms, Grand and Petit, for each of the principal Courts, suites of rooms for the Boards of Supervisors, Education and Industrial School, the Police, Health, Street and Fire Departments: offices for the Mayor, Sheriff, Assessor, Tax Collector, Surveyor, Recorder, Auditor, Treasurer, County Clerk, Public Administrator, Collector of Licenses, District and City Attorneys, Coroner, Law Library, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, the Prison, and many other departments, all requiring transpared acknowledges. more or less accommodations.

On the 23d day of June the advertisement to architects, offering premiums for the five best designs, was published in San Francisco and New York.

On the 25th day of July the removal of the mound of sand which encumbered

the ground was commenced.

On the 15th day of November the competitive plans, seventeen in number, were received and exhibited for public inspection and criticism.

On the 12th day of February, 1871, the premiums were awarded, and the design of Messrs. Fuller & Laver, of New York, bearing the motto Ne cile tono, was unanimously chosen as the best representation of the advanced tasts of the age, inflammonsy chosen as the best representation of the advanced tast: of the age, the nearest fulfillment of the wants of the community, and the most skinful adaptation to the angular form of the ground. This blan had the additional recommendation of admitting of modifications which will permit the general design to be carried out within the limit of expenditure allowed by law.

On the 28th day of August, that port on of the property ordered by the Legislature to be sold was disposed of at auction.

On the 13th day of September, the work on the broad stratum of concrete, which forms the bed on which the future edifice will stand, was commenced. This monolithic hed is from three feet to six feet in thickness, and covers a superficial area of 17,000 yards

On the 10th day of December, the foundation walls, of immense strength, were commenced, and to-day are well advanced, and will, when completed, have an av-

erage hight of cleven feet three inches above the concrete.

On the 16th of January, 1872, the Supreme Court fluxily affirmed the Commissioners' interpretation of the statute under which they are actors, and the last legal

impediment sought to be thrown in their path was swept away

And now we are about to consecrate the enterprise by laying the corner-stone of this vast and magnificent structure with solemnities belitting the memorable occaston. Much has already been accomplished, and the years will not be many before yonder Old City Hall, with its narrow corridors, its close unventilated rooms, and yonder Old City Hall, with its harrow correlors, its close inventibled rooms, and scant and insufficient accommodations, will be abundoned for a New City Hall worthy of San Francisco, and which will stand for ages, the symbol of the resources, the grendeur, and the taste of the Metropolis of the Pacific Mr. Canavan then presented the Master of Massons of the State of California with a silver trowel, and invited him to lay the corner-stone of the New Citf Hall. [The trowel thus presented was a handsome piece of workmanship. The blade

(The trowel thus presented was a handsome piece of workmarship. The blade was of massive silver, the handle of ivery. Upon the former, encircled by a rich border, was an engaving of the front elevation of the New City Hall, as it will be when completed. On the handle were the arms of California.]

The Grand Master, Leonidas E. Pratt, reserved the tool, and in his turn addressed the audience. He referred to the importance of the enterprise which was about to be consecrated, and to the invitation extended to the Masons, to lay the foundation stone. He remarded his heavers of the antiquity of Masonry, and of the practice of the Order to lay the foundation of such handless as were to be devoted to the Central well-being of society. He showed how proper it was that Masons should be consecrated and the showed how proper it was that Masons should be consecrated. general well-being of society. He showed how proper it was that Masons should do this work, bound as they were by their obligations to the prosecution and performunee of such ends and duties as were subserved by the charfable and public in-stitutions of a ration. The concluded by picturing in glossing terms the future of California and San Francisco, and formully accepted the task of laying the stone.

#### THE GRAND MASTER,

Hon, Leonidas E. Pratt, receiving this, the proper and appropriate working-tool of his office and craft, responded as follows:

### GRAND MASTER PRATT'S ADDRESS.

In accepting the invitation the Grand Master spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow (Citizons: The Freemasons of to-day are the heirs and representatives of the practical builders of the olden time. They were operative—we are speculative. Venerable with age and enriched by the ciust ring memories of their labors and achievements, their fame and their art alike have come down to us through the unbroken continuity of many centuries. From a period anterior to the erection of the grand old edifices which still survive to mark both the Orders and the progress of architecture, from the time when Masonry was an operative science purely, we have been accustomed to lay the foundation stones of public edifices; not, however, without discrimination, but such omy as were to be devoted to those purposes calculated to advance the general welfare of society.

We have laid the foundation stones of your governmental buildings; and it was fit and proper that we should perform that service, not only because we are the representatives of the earliest architects and builders, but because Masonry inculentes loyalty to government, obedience to the laws, and devotion to the peace and good

order of society

We have laid the foundation stones of your educational institutions. It was right

We have bid the foundation stones of your educational institutions. It was right and proper that we should render that service also, for it is one of the great purposes of Freemasonry to impart knowledge and understanding. She teaches her children to be lovers of the arts and sciences, and "more light" is the constant demand and aspiration at every stage of Masonic progress.

We have laid the foundation stones of your public asylums—those edifices which spring from the heart-throbs of common humanity; the homes where the unhappy and afflicted wards of society, the mute, the deaf, the insane, the aged, the weary and the indigent, repose in peace and comfort on the charities of the Commonwealth or of individuals. It was appropriate, indeed, that we should do thus, for Masonru teaches with special envalues the years because of charity begrevalue. Masonry teaches with special emphasis the great lessons of charity, benevolence and brotherly love.

But to-day, in the grand and comprehensive purposes to which this edifice is to be devoted, are combined all the reasons which conspire to render it more fitting and appropriate that we should lay this corner stone with all the ancient rates and

ceremonies of our venerable Order.

On this spot shall stand an ediffice devoted to Justice, Order and good Government; and within its walls and beneath its lofty dome, through ages let us trust, shall be administered the vast and complicated interests of the queenly city, where Orient and Occident, under the inspiration of a nobler and progressive civilization, and reaching out to each other over continents and across sens, clasp hands to-day in fraternal grasp. This building is not for a year, a decade, or an age even, but it is for all the marshaled centuries which are coming forward to meet us from the

bosom of the vast and illimitable future.

How great the magnitude of the interests to be here considered and adjusted when the developments of time shall have converted the infancy of to-day into the manhood of a century hence, human foresight may not essay to comprehend. your noble State and thriving city, the future is filled and overflowing with marvel-ous promises. The land listelf is nature's masterpiece recred to bethe last and fairest empire of all time. If we were as faithful in its development as nature has Bartest capping of all tule. In We were a specific production of a not distant future will surpass the wildest visions of the present. Here shall gather people of every land, clime and condition; the young, the active, the vigorous shall come in pursuit of new enterprises and new industries, in search of fortune or adventure, or for the gratification of personal ambition. Here the wealthy shall come in search of health and enjoyment, and here the tourists from every land and the disciples of all learning shall linger to impart their rich stores of thought and knowledge. Here schools and colleges shall be multiplied and richly endowed, and philosophy and religion shall revive and flourish in unwonted splendor. Here political economy and the science of government shall attain perfection; here poesy and eloquence shall find their home; here the arts shall cluster and the sciences shall flourish.

And when the cultivated, happy and contented millions of another age shall stand where thousands only find their homes to-day, may the splendid structure whose corner-stone we lay to-day remain unshaken, to mock the ravages of time. Then, as in our day, within its walls shall be assembled the Municipal authorities, to administer the affairs of a mighty city, to frame and mold its internal policy, to guide and direct its expansion and adornment, to control its educational interests and disburse its charities; and here in solemn judgment the Courts of the land shall

still sit, to do exact and equal justice unto all.

These, Mr. Chairman, in addition to a custom older than civilization itself, are the considerations which render it peculiarly fit that we should lay this corner-stone with all our ancient rites and ceremonies; and in behalf of the Grand Lodge, and in the name of Freemasons wherever dispersed, with pride and pleasure I accept your invitation

Hon, John W. Dwinelle, by invitation of the City Hall Commissioners, then de-

livered the Oration of the Day.

#### ORATION.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens :- We are drawn together here to-day to mark

an era, and to give a notable event to history

Our modern civilization is a three-fold product. From Rome we get our concrete Our modern crimination is a infection product. From Rome we get our concrete logic, and the theory and practice of our legislation. From Athens our modes of thought, and the taste for the beautiful and true. From Judea our morals, and that idea of the equality of men in the sight of God, which has resulted in that political equality which we call Democracy

Rome had her capitol. Here were her archives; her Sybilline oracles; her treas-

Rome had her capitol. Here were her arenives, her Syolinhe oracles; her treasury; her mint; the spoils she had taken in war; the Sabine wolf, the symbol of her origin; the temples of the Capitoline Jove, of Juno, and of Minerva.

Athens had her Acropolis. There were deposited her laws; her revennes; the busts of her founders; the portraits of her heroes; the images of her gods; the wonderful statue of her protectrees, Minerva.

Jerusalem had her double hill, where were her temples; the altar of the unseen

God; the Holy of Holies; the City of the King; the treasury; the citadel and the

Courts of Justice.

It may therefore be regarded as an instinct of civilization that every calightened people should select some favored spot and stamp it as the center of its power by the erection of monuments which symbolize at once its advancement, its institu-tions, its culture, its taste and its hopes for the future. And such an event is a

great one.

In such a presence I cannot turn back to the past and recount what we and our comrades have done. I seem rather to be rapt into the presence of the great future. I am not unmindful of that great immigration, unprecedented in all history, which set down at once three hundred thousand adult men, with all the training, wants and aspirations of the highest civilization, in the desert wastes of California. We found ourselves a mere military colony, outside of the guarantees of the Federal Constitution, and our very laws written in a foreign tongue. We were in the midst of chaos, but we knew that the whirling forces were the elements of empire. We felt the spirit moving on the face of the waters, and were sure that the dry land of the continent would soon appear.
On this occasion we east behind us all that we have achieved, all that we have

suffered during the past twenty-five years. The fires and floods, the paralysis of panie, the intestine struggles, in which the higher law of self-preservation was vindicated by the temporary suspension of the law of routine. These are sufferings which live only in memory and no longer in feeling, and whose recollections produce even a said pleasure. Not sor be thought that so many of our comrades have perished by the way. The very soil upon thick we stand is sown with the bones of some of the noblest pioneers that ever cast their lives in the balance to win the destiny of Empire.

> Our comrades' bones are scattered wide, In desert bleak and rushing river; On wintry shore, and on ocean floor, Here shall they rest forever :

while we, not braver nor more worthy than they, stand this day in the presence of that future in which they, too, believed, and to which we, standing over their graves, now give a new date, and of which we thus make ourselves a part. So looked the great leader of Israel from his mountain hight upon the Premised Land. So looked Coimbus, with earnest, straning gaze upon the New World which he gave to civilization. So looked out Cortez and Pizarro pon the great Southern Sea. But we have accomplished more than these men did. We are in possession of the Promised Land. We have found the way to India, which Columbus thought he had discovered, but never reached. We have made conquests in the Pacific Ocean, of which Cortez and Pizarro never dreamed. which Cortez and Pizarro never dreamed.

#### COMMERCE IS THE QUEEN OF NATIONS;

hers is the Universal Empire. It knows neither geographical nor political limits. To her, both civilization and barbarism bring their tributes. Throned upon the

land, she wields her sceptre over the most distant sea.

Twenty-two years ago we looked at the future of San Francisco with the same assured hope which we cherish to-day. And yet at that time we believed that the assured hope when we cheast to any. And yet at that time we denoted that the placers would be exhausted, as they have been; we had no hint of the precious veins in the rocky ribs of the Sierras; nor did we hope that ours could ever be an agricultural State. But we looked at our glorious Bay, mighty enough to receive the fleets of all nations; at the vast Pacific Coast, as yet virgin to systematic commerce; and to the great islands and continents of the Southern Sea; and bothly wrested from the oracles of destiny a prediction of the future greatness of San Francisco.

And here she stands to-day, her population advanced in twenty-five years from 500 to 150,000 inhabitants; among the youngest of the creat cities of our Union, but the third in the tables of the Custom House; the tenth in population, and the fif-

teenth in manufactures.

Not unto us be the glory, "The Lord hath built the house; the Lord hath kept e city." He hath given commerce as her sustenance and her strength. She is not great and powerful, nor will she be enduring in her strength, because she is the metropolis of California, but because she is the metropolis of the whole Pacific Coast and of the great Southern Sea.

Coast and of the great Southern Sea.

And, because she is so great in this element of strength, she is, in this, greater than the State itself. She is more necessary to the State than the State itself. She is more necessary to the State than the State is to her. She is the great entrept of the Pacific Ocean, the great point of reception and distribution, and such she would still be, though she were built, like Venice, on a few sandy islands; like Petre, in a desert, or like Tyre, upon a rock.

"Oh, people of California," I would say, if my words could touch the heart of every citizen of the State; "Oh, people of California, cherish San Francisco.' She is not merely one of your jewels, but she is the very crown of your glory, all gold and lewels. You cannot control her destiny, although you may impede her march. You may make of the State a cattle pasture, and give it a mock Legis ature, which shall represent beasts and not men; you may tax her commerce, and retard bedevelopment; but you cannot defeat her destiny. Or, you may cherish her as your first and noblest born; you may ecople her outlying valless with a hanoy and crifted and problest born; you may ecople her outlying valless with a hanoy and crifted ments and search outling valless with a hanoy and crifted and objects born; you may ecople her outlying valless with a hanoy and crifted and search of the State and not men you may the probless born. first and noblest born; you may people her outlying valleys with a happy and cul-tivated human population, and plant with dwellings, schoolhouses and churches the wastes which now resound only with the tread of cattle and the bellowing of brutes; you may give her a free port, and, above all, you may LET HER ALONE, with

bridges, has now the limbs and unaded strength to work much re-high desting.

So shall she be, for untold ages, the queen city of the vars Southern sea. Into
her lap Commerce shall pour the treasures of the Pacific, while her heart responds

ner in Commerce shall pour the treasures of the Facilic, while her heart responds to the electric pulsations of the great conthents and empires which are washed by the boundless ocean of the West. And here, to-day, we have marked and consecrated the center of her legislation, of her executive and financial administration, of her educational institutions, and of the administration of justice.

The day is auspicious. It is the anniversary of the birth of Washington, the only one who has given to history the patriot's name, without tarnish and without repreach. The screenesky spreads above us, mild and beneficent, a symbol of hope with more, the otternic halls, in their registed heavet.

reproach. The screne sky spreads above us, mild and beneficent, a symbol of hope and peace; the eternal hills, in their varied beauty, seem to promise endurance to our work; the ever-roaring sea presents an emblem of the unrest, the ceaseless activity, and the ultimate success of our commercial empire.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, yours has been the grateful task, with rites that date back to the foundation of the Temple, to lay the corner-stone of that monument which fixes the center of this great empire of commerce. A monument of beauty, which we proudly commit to future ages as a symbol of our taste, our achievements, and of our trust in our destiny. And, in answer to your invocation, methinks I hear from the ocean and the land, from the mountains and the plains, the response: "Here shall be my seat; may it endure forever!"

### MINOR INCIDENTS.

The barbecue was the feature of the day most enjoyed by those who were anable to witness the laying of the corner stone. One of the oxen was seized by the rav-

enous spectators and soon demolished. We presume that they are hones and all, as we could find the remains of but one carcass at the close of the feast. The other was gnarded for the workmen, who feasted to their heart's content, and washed down the juicy beef with potations of wine and beer.

down the juicy ocet with potations of vime and ocer.

This interesting feature in the day's proceedings was prepared by the Contractors, Mesars, Cochran & Middlemiss, Mr. Dennis Jordan, Mr. H. W. Scale and Mr. P. Cadue. The whole was elegantly fitted up, and all the appointments perfect, the motto, "Friendship and Good Cheer," being conspicuously displayed.

The various bands, and the singing by the Handel and Haydn Society, contributed largely to the enjoyment at this very important civic event. The kind services of the Society were obtained by the indefatigable Secretary to the Board, Mr. R. George, who is an active and enthusiastic member of it.

Photographic views of the proceedings, at suitable periods, were taken by Mr. Muybridge, the celebrated landscape photographic artist, from stands erected for the purpose at the most advantageous points.

#### A COLLATION

was given by the Architect, Mr. Laver, in the rooms of the City Hall Commissioners, to invited guests, immediately after the close of the ceremonies. This entertainment was enjoyed greatly by all present. The lunch consisted of a liberal supply of edibles and choice wines. The champagne was of the finest Napoleon Cabinet of Bouché Fils & Cie. This liberality of the Architect was greatly appreciated, and came in just at the proper time, when refreshments had become almost necessary to relieve the tired and weary guests, who had taken active part in the ceremonies.

ceremonies.

Prominent among those present on Mr. Laver's right, were the Hon. W. Alvord, Mayor, the Hon. J. W. Dwinelle, Orator of the Day, his brother, Hon. S. H. Dwinelle, Judge of the Fifteenth District Court, Colonel Von Schmidt, President of the Pioneers, Senator Wand, Mr. Duffy, and many other Senators and Assemblymen, the Hon. P. H. Canavan, Chairman of the City Hall Commissioners, the Supervisors and the members of the Press; and on the left, were Wm. Lane Booker, Her Britannie Majesty's Consul, E. Breuil, Consul of France, G. O'llrart Taaffe, Consul of Denmark, M. Klinkofsohm, Consul of Russia, C. A. Duisenberg, Consul of the North German Empire, F. Berton, Consul of Switzerland, G. Muccke, Austro-Hungarian Consul, Isaac Rivas, Consul of Mexice, the Hon. S. Merritt, General Ellis, General Hewston and Staff, the City Officials, and many other guests. many other guests.

The principal toast of the day, "The illustrious memory of George Washing-

ton," was proposed by Mr. Laver.

The arrangements for the luncheon were very complete, and nothing necessary

The arrangements for the function were very complete, and nothing necessary for the comfort of the guests was wanting on the occasion; the cuisien and general management reflect great credit on the well known enterer, Mr. Swain.

The perfect arrangements for the day are due to the Chairman of the Board, assisted by the indefatigable Architect, who, seconded by such men as his Clerk of Works, Mr. J. W. Duncan, and his Chief Clerk, Mr. E. A. Hatherton, could scarcely fail to achieve a success.

#### EVENING.

In the evening, quite a number of balls and parties were given by different associations, the theaters were well filled, and not a few took a moonlight drive to the Cliff. The day will long be noted as one of the most eventful in the annals of the city's history.

- Charles Mathews the younger, puts on record a laughable specimen of abbreviation. Going into an eating house for lunch, he heard, as he entered and sat down, seven orders given in quick succession by a throng of as many customers, down, seven orders given in quiek succession by a throng or as many customers, one calling for a basin of ox-tail soup, two for mock-turtle soup, three for peasonp, and one for bouilli. The waiter, dashing to the speaking-tube that communicated with the cook, bawled out with marvelous rapidity, "One ox, two mocks. three peas, and a bully."

- Bridget Stoddard is one of the latest who have been caught, branded, and sent off to the Lunatic Corral at Stockton. Her type of nonsense is of this com-plexion: She declares that she is about to be crucified. She must he a great fool to think we will take the trouble to crucity the like of her. We are patiently awaiting the Second Advent.

- A man in Pennsylvania has three well developed arms and hands. Now it is very evident that this gentleman is able to enact one-third more sin—of the man-ual sort—than his fellow creatures. Justice requires that he should receive one-third more punishment. Is his soul one-third larger? or only one-third more sen

— "If we judge men by what they have done, Voltaire is incontestibly the most powerful writer of modern Europe." Such is the verdict pronounced by Lamartine, and few will be inclined to appeal from it.

## The Return of Bishop Kip.

On Wednesday, March 6th, Rt. Rev. Wm. Ingrahm Kip, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of California, arrived in this city on the steamship. Alaska from Paniama. The Bishop has been absent for some six months, the trip having been recommended by his physicians. He returns much improved in hea th, to enter with recuperated energies upon his duties as Diocesan. He and his lady, who accompanied him, are staying at the Grand Hotel, where the Clergy and numerous friends have called to welcome them back, and congratulate the distinguished Prelate upon his safe acturn and restored health. The trip from Paniama is spoken by the presence of a gentleman so eminent for all the higher social qualities, and with a mind so enriched by the best fruits of generous culture and extensive travel

The Emma Mine Again.

We have been shown a private letter which says: "Williams, Vice President of the London Emma Mining Company, is one of the London party. They visat Camp Floyd and East Cathon Districts before leaving for your city." The allision here is to a party soft out by the London Emma Co. to report upon the minesand the liftgation. Of course, every effort will be made to keep these gentlemen out of the reach of any one in San Francisco who can tell them the truth about the tire to the mine. We hope, however, they will have enough segacity and independence to seek information in the right quarter, and in some degree to cut loose from the leading-strings by which they are now held.

Orient Mining Company, Ely District, Nev.—Trustees: Jas. A. Pritchard, Samuel A. Raymond. Wm. Hazehhurzt, James Dods and Andrew Kohler. Phis Company's property at Pioche, is a portion of the well known Meadow Vatley lock. Number of shares in the incorporation, 19,000, at a par varie of \$100 cach. The Company, through their President, James A. Pritchard, offers to the public a limited number of shares, at a fixed and uniform price: the proceeds to be used in developing the property. Application for shares may be made to the President, at room 2, Express Building, San Francisco.

The Paris American Register says: "The subscription to the Washington City loan of \$4,000,000 cosed in Paris lately. The result is most gratitying. The loan was subscribed more than four times over, and the alcoments will probably not be more than ten per cent. The Messrs, Seligman process who control the loan deserve credit for their skillin management of the allar. This being the first loan ever made by the City of Washington was placed through Messrs, J. & W. Seligman by their different houses in London, Paris and Frankfort.

The City Index and Purchaser's Guide will appear on the 20th instant. The advance-sheets of this attractive and useful work have received such favor at the hands of our inst uncertaints and business-men, that the leading dry goods house in this city has ordered 2000 copies for its own especial use. At the first-class merchants and business firms pronounce The City Index and Parchaser's Guide the most valuable book of practical information they have ever seen.

Rapid Traveling.—A carrespondent of the Sacramento Union, in a letter dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 19th, relates the fact of the ice boat Whiz (of the New Hamburg lee Boat Cube accomplishing the extraordinary high speed of sixty-seven and a half miles an hour.

Somebody has been at the trouble of describing the personal appearance of Mrs. Southworth, the novelist. Gentlemen, it seems to the *Town Crier* that this business has gone about as far as it can well go in that direction. Let us return to our Grand Duke.

A Paris street scene: "Dear lady," said a child exposing a toy for sale, "buy this." "What is its price!" "Judge yourself, madame; I have eaten nothing to-day." This is dramatic enough to make the fortune of three English dramas of the present day.

An Eastern paper prays that during the coming summer "the spirit of intellectual and emotional piety may settle in the hearts of the people, and the grace of the gospel brood above the land." That is what it asks for; what it will get is Asiatic cholera.

[From the San Francisco News Letter of March 16th.]

#### A Californian in the Old World.

DEAR News LETTER:—Since my school boy days I had not, until the present occasion, visited this great busy world of London. Long had I cherished the idea that I should some day once more tread the old paths and visit the dear old scenes. When at last I was enabled to give effect to this fancy, that clung to me in my youth and did not forsake me through long journeyings in many lands during my matured manhood, with what an eestacy of delight did I turn my ionateps towards Albion's shores! Whilst, since my arrival here some months ago, I have fully gratified the fancies of my boyhood by reviving early associations. I have at the same time largely engaged myself in examining into and forming a judgment in relation to matters of commercial and public policy that were more interesting and important to me as a man of the world. In reference to these latter, I propose to send you two or three weekly communications which I know, according to the News Letter's wise rule, must be brief. If I was quite sure of your being able, in justice to other demands upon your columns, to afford me space, I should like to tell you quite a number of things that could hardly fail to be interesting to Californians. It has LONDON, Feb. 18, 1872. a number of things that could hardly fail to be interesting to Californians. It has been my good fortune to learn something of the operations of that marvelous cenbeen my good fortune to learn something of the operations of that marvelous center of wealth—the London Stock Exchange. At that emporium of money, much interest is taken in the mines of the Pacific Slope. Great confidence is feit in their richness, but there is lively suspicion attached to every statement that emanates from your mining operators. Millions sterling would be readily invested in Californian mines but for this suspicion. These millions rightly used would bring San Francisco a prosperity which no man to-day could set limits to. Who is there that doubts the truth of this? There are those, of whom I am one, who believe that the mines of the Pacific are hardly yet in their Infancy, and that they require only capital in order to develop untold wealth. If this he so, surely it behooves all interested in our State to insure into the cause of the suspicion which I have allunded. ested in our State to inquire into the cause of the suspicion which I have alluded to each in our state or inquire morbic cable of the suspensive which i have amment or with a view to its removal. On this subject I reserve some hints that may prove useful for another communication. In this connection can you tell me how it is your dully contemporaries fail to possess any authority whatever in the London your daily contemporaries fail to possess any authority whatever in the London money market in relation to mining matters and industrial pursuits generally? The Californian daily press is either altogether unknown, or, if known, is totally ignored. Much is said in San Francisco of "live papers," "journalistic enterprise," etc., etc., but I can bear testimony to the fact, which any traveler may easily verify, that the News Letter, not only in London, but in Europe, is the only known and recognized Californian authority. Moreover, it is perhaps better known throughout England than any other American publication whatever. This wide-spread knowledge comes about no doubt in this way: it is looked upon as reliable in its allusions to the better kind of enterprises of the State, and it is peeuliarly relished as being truly representative of local humor. Thus it comes that several of the very highest class of journals regularly quote from it, and so give it a widely extended reputation. Take up Public Opinion any week and you will find numerous extracts accredited to the San Francisco News Letter. The Standard, a London daily of large circulation and of Immense influence, being the recognized organ don daily of large circulation and of immense influence, being the recognized organ of Mr. Disracli and the Conservative party, regularly, every Saturday, gives about half a column acknowledged as from your pages, and headed "Californian Humor." This again gets copied by scores of other papers, and so I soon discovered that my old friend, the News Letter, is about as well talked of in influential circles in London as in San Francisco. I find it on file at the Stock and Lombard Exchanges, don as in San Francisco. I find it on file at the Stock and Lombard Exchanges, at Mark Lane, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, and, in short, at wherever merchants and business men most do congregate. Go to the Grand Hotel, Paris, and there you will find it regularly filed. At Hamburg, Berlin, and Vienna, also, I was delighted to find the News Letter, and from it to learn the latest home news. I happened to be, a few weeks ago, in the shop of Messrs. George Street & Co., the great news agents of Cornhill, when a jolly country representative of John Bull came in and asked for a copy of the San Francisco News Letter. Feeling interested in hearing that manner safed for a many miles away from home. I accepted the george and asked for a copy of the Sah Francisco News Letter. Exceing interested in hearing that paper asked for, so many miles away from home, I accosted the gentleman and said: "The News Letter is a remarkable paper, sir." "Yes," said John Buil, "it is a remarkable paper—avery remarkable paper. Its jokes, though, but are sometimes just a leetle too broad for England. I read it overy week myself, but I keep it out of the way of the girls." I may mention another fact: A friend of mine, in Lombard street, believing in the bona fides of the Emma mine, as I did my self, in consequence of General Schenck's name being connected with it, purchased fifty shares at par. In a few days they were selling at a premium. Just at this time Inty states at par. In a tew days they were sening at a premium. Just at this time the News Letter came to hand with an exceedingly precise, but terribly damaging article, in reference to the title of the mine. I immediately proceeded to my friend and showed him the News Letter. The result was, he sold out the same day at a small profit. Next day the shares were below par, and have declined ever since. The News Letter article got copied into London papers, and it was no doubt in answer to it that Gen. Schenck was led to publish, in his letter of resignation, the somewhat grainitous advertisement that "he still had the same confidence in the wine search". I am thus indebted to have News Letter for results and the same confidence in the mine as ever." I am thus indebted to the News Letter for enabling me to do a valued friend a kindness. But enough for this time—more next mail.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales are sojourning in the south of France.

FRONT STREET.

Yours,

### The Trans-Continental Railroad.

Less than ten years ago, five individuals incorporated to build the Trans-Conti-Less than cell years ago, the more interchant; two were jobbers in hardware; one, a retailer of dry goods, and one an attorney of limited practice. Their combined wealth would not have graded one mile of road in the Sterns; a war existed, and the Government felt the necessity of a railroad; California was isolated from the nation, and carnestly desired the road. The Government gave immense subsidies in land and money; the counties through which the road passed gave aid; San Francisco, the terminus, gave a million in money, acres of water front for depote, right of way through streets—making every necessary concession to the company. The road is now built, is still owned by five gentlemen, and their private wealth, beyond the ownership of the road, is estimated at from five to twenty millions each. Such being the history of this national enterprise, it seems very hard indeed that these persons should use the gifts so made them to menace the prosperity of the only great commercial city upon the Pacific, and threaten her three hundred millions of fixed wealth with a rival, to be erected within four miles of her water front, and for that purpose to ask from the General Government the donation of the only site provided by nature for the military protection of the harbor of San Francisco. The possession of this railroad franchise is a great power. It can be Francisco. I ne possession of this rutinosa traincrise is a great power. It can be wielded selfishly to the benefit of a few, or generously to the promotion of the interests of all. It can be so administered as to create angry and jealous feelings; it ought to be so conducted as to make the people of California and San Francisco feel that their interests are safe and run parallel with the owners of the road. San Francisco is the natural terminus. The business of the State should concentrate here; this should be the distributing point; here the commerce of the Pacific should meet the roads for transfer across the continent, and such must necessarily be the ultimate result. The merchants of San Francisco are the direct agents of this trade and commerce, and it cannot possibly result otherwise than that San Francisco will finally, as now, control it. The estimated wealth of our city is not Francisco will finally, as now, control it. The estimated wealth of our citbetween San Frandeisco and the rairond would be bitter and calleger in injury to both parties. Concessions must be made on either side; the fact must be looked squarely in the face, and the difference must be adjusted. The Legislature looked squarely in the face, and the difference must be adjusted. The Legislature must leave unrepealed the Five-per-cent law; and if Governor Stanford demands lands, roads, bridges, or other concessions, amounting to-say, \$3,000,000, and in return shall squarely promise and bind his company to make our city the terminus and central point of the railroad system, the money should be given him. Let some of our prominent business men take hold of the question, discuss it without passion or excitement, arrange terms upon a business basis, and we believe the people and property owners will respond, in voting the means needed to carry out the arrangement. San Francisco is rich, prosperous, and has an assured future; \$3,000,000 s only about two per cent, upon the assessed value of our city, and an increase of its debt to that extent would not be felt as a burden. If it is to be done, it were well to do it quickly: to allay the excitement and quiet the uneasy anxiety of its people is of the utmost importance. Let peace be declared in this railroad war at once. Its proclamation will bring an instantuneous increase of real estate. values largely exceeding the millions required to purchase it. We sincerely believe there is no one who will use his power with greater moderation than Governor Stanford; we believe him sincere when he asserts his friendly disposicion toward our city, and his declaration that he does not intend to make the interests of his company run counter to this commercial city.

mir, a smile and eyes. "A-I bug your pardon, madam." "A chee a nice one. You can let me see it, and if I like it you may send it up." The little salesman looked unutterable perplexity, turned his eyes upon his groceries and appeared to be looking for something. "I think, madam, they are all out. Perhaps you will call again!" The lady was too smart: "Sir." she said, "I don't think you know your business very much. What I want is something three-cornered—to eat. A chee, you understand." The little clerk felt hurt: "Madam," he replied, with slow sorrow, "I know the name of everything triangular, and everything that any Christian cats. But I don't know what a chee is, and I think you do better go to the shop across the way. Excuse the liberty, but I believe you are insane." The lady merely bowed, and went meekly to the door. Then she pansed, laid a jeweled forchinger alongside her nose, suddenly brightened up, and turning round, eaid, hastily but hesitatingly: "Now, I'm sure I can make you understand. It's what the moon is made of!" A revelation fell upon that clerk. It struck him upon the lower jaw, and that jaw dropped like a shot steer. Then he spake: "Madam, is it cheese you mean!" "Geod G—I but, madam, for the love of heaven! a cheese is not three-cornered!" Then he saw that, too, and so did we, who were standing by. But we went away and left the poor wretch to explain to the lady that a whole cheese is not three-cornered. As we happen to know the News Letter goes into that hady's family, and is read by her husband, we have a tolerably well grounded hope of seeing that gentleman, or hearing from him, before many hours have been added to our masturing youth.

### Our Hebrew Brethren.

It has always been a puzzle to us how it was that God Almighty chose the Jews for his peculiar people; there were several races existing about that time that we should have preferred, if called upon to make a selection. The Jews are a peculiar people, and there are some peculiarities that in our opinion might be safely imitated by Christians. Who ever saw a Jew begging bread, or found one in an almshouse? How rarely do Jews intermarry with outsiders? How proud are Jewish women to have children? How infrequent are divorces? What a very unusual thing it is to see a Jewish prostitute? Who knows of a Jew farmer, or a Jew farmer laborer? Who ever heard of an Israelite living in the country? Jews deal in clothes, but are rarely manufacturing tailors; they sell jewelry, but do not make it; they are merchants, but seldom own ships. They are scattered throughout the world, but are seldom pioneers, and never explorers. They deal in coin, but are never miners. They are industrions, but are seldom found at a vocation requiring road labor; look through the foundries, machine shops—no Jews; no Jew sailors, soldiers, or day laborers at hard work. Ever since the allotment of Christ's vostments they have dealt in clothing, old and new. As bankers, they rank first in the world; as artists, in music, painting, sculpture, and all the imitative arts, they are superior. Poor in real estate, they are rich in personal property; a diamond is to the Hebrew the embodiment of real wealth. Without nationality, their ties of race are stronger than those of any other people. Speaking all the languages of the world, they have nearly lost their own; scattered throughout the world Jerusalem is a ruin and a desolation. Intermarrying only with each other, their race has not degenerated. Half the Jewish firms in America are brothers; business continues in a family and descends from generation to generation; careful and prudent as are the Jews, they are great speculators and gamblers. In the family, the father is king and the mother is queen; the g

The triple-headed Harpics of the California Woman Suffrage Association have been discharging wind from the mouth at the California Legislature. Sutject: "Human Rights, or the Fundamental Principles of Republican Government." If the Assembly Chamber does not smell rank before high Heaven, if the Senators and Assemblymen are not odorous with the musk of female sweat, these Harpics must have been luxuriating in a Russian bath since last we were to the windward of them. We confess that we would not like to see the Legislature individually in the agonies of black vomit, nor would it be pleasant to see that body individually revolving upon the points of Damascus swords—the apex of the instrument being inserted in the unmentionable part of the anatomy; yet either of these sights would be more agreeable to us than that the Legislature should be talked to death by illiereate, ignorant, and brazen-laced Amazons. To us, personally, all women-shrickes are pinks of perfection; at a respectable distance we like them amazingly; but we do ask, as a special favor of Divine Providence, that our Solons of the California Legislature be preserved from coming in contact with those ranting female free-lovers who have vicious designs upon the virtue and chastity of our immaculate legislators. In a political and philosophical sense, what au exquisite and contemptible burlesque is wrapped up in this tirade of idiotic jawing entitled "Human Rights, or the Fundamental Principles of Republican Government!" If these charming women (God forgive us for this conteous and complimentary lie) say any thing having pith, force and originality, the Town (vier will swear on a stack of twenty-dollar gold pieces that the Harpics have been plundering his intellectual bank. We warn the Legislature against crediting them with anything but unlimited impudence, voracious vanity, and jaw as unintelligible as the clatter of parrots and monkeys. If these amiable women (another courteous and complimentary lie) must find congenial work to do, why will they not g

<sup>—</sup> We observe with pleasure that Tom Fitch and two other "Latter Day Saints of the Church of Jesus Christ," have gone to Washington to secure the admission of Utah into the sisterhood of States. That they may be successful, is our carnest prayer; because we should like to have our friend Fitch in the United States Senate as a representative of the system of plurality of wives. Thomas as a Patriarch, with wives and concubines, would be an immense success.

### New Books from Bancroft's.

The blockaded trains have at last reached us, and the holiday books that should have been here months ago, are only now to be found on the shelves of our bookstores. First among them, for little children, we must place "Sing-Song," a nursery rhyme-book, by Christina G. Rossettl. The verses are quaint and original, and the illustrations are most graceful. We select the following:

What does the bee do?
Bring home honey.
And what does father do?
Bring home money.
And what does mother do?
Lay out the money.
And what does baby do?
Eat up the honey.

Baby lies so fast asleep
That we cannot wake her:
Will the angele, clad in white,
Fly from heaven to take her?
Baby lies so fast asleep
That no pain can prieve her;
Put a snow-drop in her hand,
Kiss her once and leave her.

Seldom "can't," Seldom "don't" Never "shan't," Never "won't."

What are heavy? Sca-sand and sorrow; What are brief? To-day and to-morrow; What are frail? Spring blossoms and youth; What are deep? The ocean and truth.

To our young folks no book will be so welcome as the last work by the anthoress of "Little Women" and "Aunt Jole Scrap Bag." Miss Alcott holds the highest place in the learts of the "rising generation," and is the literary ido! of the American fireside. In her first story, "My Boys," she says, "I like boys and oysters raw," and then goes on to give an account of her first love: "My Augustus! oh, my Augustus! oh

<sup>—</sup> The adroitness with which the Demosthenic Literary Society has managed to closel its excessive talent under a bushel, thus robbing the general public of rare intellectual marrow, is only equaled by its immense stupidity in not recognizing the fact that we exist. Now, by our savage soul, we shall flagellate the Individual members, and so worry then with perplexities that they will rue the day they ever gave us the "cold shoulder." As a first infliction, Joaquin Miller shall lecture unto them on Tuesday evening next, and if they survive this, we shall take our flute and play them such doletal ditties as mortal ear never endured with the remotest degree of comfort. O, but we dearly love to perforate the hides of those literary abortions who persistently and viciously ignore our transcendent genius.

### The Flower Plucked.

[BY THE AUTHOR OF "HAYDEN."]

"You say 'you leave for ever?
Our talks and walks have had their day?' Forgive me! Spare the flower! Alas ('You say 'this flower must fade away, So friendship that you sever?' Alas, to think this little flower Should wait so long its blooming hour, Through all the stormy weather, Through March and April, May and June, And now must bloom to fade so soon! It shall not fade! "The better so It die farewelless, with a blow." She spake, and smote the fragile stem, And far the flower that bloomed for them Against his heart, and, from that hour, Flew soniming o'er the heather.

## Eastern and European Dottings.

A violent scene occurred in the French National Assembly, last Tuesday, on a motion to censure and prosecute two Deputies for libel on the Assembly. The motion to censure and prosecute two Deputies for libel on the Assembly. The motion was finally hid on the table.—Prominent Russians are in negotiation with exiled Poles to return to their native country and become reconciled to the Czar.

The Juarists have recaptured Zaccatecas, defeated Trevino, and Quereroga has been ordered out of the State of Tampico.—The cholers has broken out among the English troops in Bucharest, Indin.—Joseph Mazzini, the great Italian friend of freedom and union, is reported to have died at Pisa, in the sixty-third year of his age.—As a measure of civil service reform, Senator Trumbull recommends the election of Postmasters by the people and the prohibition of public officers from taking part in politics.—The House of Representatives agree to a resolution in favor of abolishing all the existing internal revenue laws and imposing taxes on the States in proportion to nonpulsion. the States in proportion to population.—General John A. Dix, General McCellan and other gentlemen of high standing were clerted, March 11th, a resultent row Board of Directors of the Eric Railroad. General Dix was elected President. The Board of Directors of the Eric Raijroad. General Dix was elected President. The new Board played a equip d'ett on J. Gould, David Dudley Field, Sherman and the old Board. —Bates, United States District Atterney for Utah, refuses the President's request to resisen. —The ex-Emperor Napoleon has just sold a piece of property he owned in New York city for \$840,000. —Palo, the new Spanish Minister at Washington, is not likely to be well received by this Government, because he represents a party hostile to American interests. — Leet & Stocking have been excluded from the general order business of the New York Custom House. — Governor Warmeth of Louisiana announces his opposition to Grant's re-nomination and re-election. —Eight thousand seven hundred illegal votes, out of 48,733, were counted at the late Brooklyn gleeting — Mexican roblyes are stealing cattleign. counted at the late Brooklyn election. - Mexican robbers are stealing cuttle and destroying property of citizens in Texas.—It is reported at San Francisco that advices via Tucson, Arizona, announce the recupture of Mazatian by the Federal forces.—The redemption of \$20,000,000 of the five-twenties of 1862 commenced forces.—The recempton of \$20,000,000 of the interesting of the received in Holy-rood, March 8th, and elected the Marquis of Queensbury successor to the deceased Earl of Kallie, as the representative of Scotland in the British House of Lords. —Seville, Spain, was threatened with a revolutionary outbreak. A like plot has also been discovered in Madrid. —Senator Cole introduced a bill in Congress on Monday to establish a mail service between San Francisco, Tabiti and the Marquesas Islands. —Motions in the English House of Commons to reduce the army quesas islands.—Motions in the longish House of Commons to reduce the army were rejected by large majorities, last Monday,—Congressman Morgan has introduced a bill in the House to abolish the offices of Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral,—Jay Gould, to get out of the dilemma which the comp d'entr of General Dig. Map by thin in, resigned the Presidency of the Eric Railrond Company, March 12th—Phe Ministers of Justice, composing part of the Japanese Embussy, visited the Department of Justice in Washington, to inform themselves upon our judicial system. -An English war vessel has shelled and destroyed the Australian village inhabted by the murderers of Bishop Patterson.—The lower House of Concress, March 11th, passed to engrossment the bill granting half of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company.—It is stated that the new Spanish Musi-ter Central Pacine Railroad Company.—It is stated that the new Spanish Monster comes to Washington for the purpose of bringing about an actual breach between Spain and the United States.—All the London journals approve the verdict of the Tichborne case. Tichborne's trial for perjury will take place in April.—The Emperor William of Germany has pardoned all the French prisoners held for civil and military offenses.—An alleged case of seduction and abortion, in white Carter, rector of the Church of the Holy Savior, New York, figures as a principal, is stirring up a great scandal. Carter had the woman arrested for blackmail.

Mark Lemon's widow has been pensioned by the British Government.

Gambetta is studied by water.—The Canadian Parliament grants \$1,250,000 in aid of the railroads in Ontario.—The Opinion Nationale hits that one of the objects of Prince Frederick Charles visits to Rome is to bring about a good understanding between Italy and Germany, with reference to common action against clerical parties in both countries. — Baez, on the 27th Feb., recaptured the Dominican town of Savoulta, and executed seventeen revolutionists. — Eight days and nine hours and eight days and eleven hours is the time respectively made in their last trips from New York to Queenstown by the steamships Republic and Russia — The Ceath sentence of J. Domingo Gullord, a member of the Cuban Chambers, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. — The Khedive of Egypt and Bey of Tunics are to visit the Sultan of Turkey in April. — The telegraphic cable between France and the French Colony of Guadabupe, in the West Indies, has been completed. — The Missouri River bridge at Omaha was completed March 13th, at 1 A. M. — The London Times, March 13th, asy the election of a new Board of Frie Directors, and the elevation of Dix to the Presidency, will restore contidence in American enterprise, — A dinner was given to the Japanese Embassy at the White House, March 13th, and the Japa gave a grand reception the following evening. — The Popedocides to remain in Rome, and acquaints Thiers of his purpose. — The Government Directors of the U. P. R. R. have concluded that the terminus must be at Council Bluds instead of at Omaha. — Summer, Trumbull, Schuzz, E. nton, Taplon, and other leading liberal Republicans, have agreed not to abide by the action of the Philadelphia Convention if it nominates Grant, — A combination is forming to make senator Scott a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. — Jay Gould still remains an Eric Director. The ship Great Republic, from Rio Janeiro to St John (N. B.) foundered at sea off the Bernudas; Captain and crew were rescued. — A great excitement in Yankton over the recent gold discoveries among the Black Hills, in Dakotah Territory. — The Government of Prince Edward's Island defeated, and House dissolved, March 12th. — Italian revolutionists causing airm. — A tel

— Were we called upon to assume the spiritual directory of an average congregation of good, healthy, pions Christans; to filter out to them in meacer measure a weekly dole of spiritual nutriment; to refresh their thirsting souls with the scant and protesting drops which trickled from our lean spiritual goblet, thus called upon, we say, our first thought would be, not for the solvation of that poor, weak soul which in humble obscurity pours forth the fullness of its allegiance in gennine worship of the Great Creator; not for that hung emp publican, who craves even bread and yet finds heart to bless the God who furnisheth him none; not for the stricken, nor the hopeless, nor the penitent who crya could for timely counsel in the means whereby they may be saved no; not for any of these, but our first impulse would be to count the noses of our opinient flock, to register in the pages of our purpose of the count of the pages of our purpose of the sexton, and, all this done, to cryb trom whatever theological stock might be handlest a spick-span, rose-water, bran-new discourse, and then deal it out sparingly besides. And, this done, to cryb trom whatever theological stock might be the additional and the deal it out sparingly besides. And, this done, to cryb trom whatever theological stock might be the additional the flattering unction that therein had we emulated, albeit exceedingly feebly, the teachings and the preachings and the examples of the brightest luminaries who dispense God's Word from all the pulpits in the land.

— The degradation of the intellect of that animal made a little lower than the angels, was exhibited in all its hideous deformity, a few days ago, in the Police Court. A fair and blooming young widow was accused of stealing a little goose from a Dutchman, which amended, might mean to say that the Dutchman was accused of stealing a little goose from the blooming widow. Be this as it may, two eminent Attorneys at Law beat the air with their gibt tongues for over thrity minutes, and all for the sake of filebing filtry lucre from their clients. Ah, for those cloquest old Woman lawyers who would wrangle over a little goose for forty-eight hours, and do it for just the fun of the thing.

— The Russian-Asiatic Fur Company filed its certificate of incorporation vesterday. Objects: seal catching and dealing in furs and other merchandise in Kamschutka, Eastern Siberia and adjacent islands, and for carrying on mercantile and shipping business generally. Capital stock, \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares. Trustees—John F. Miller, A. Wasserman, Gustav Niebaum, Lewis Gerstle and Wm. Kohl.

<sup>—</sup> John Brady has been sent to jail for disturbing a funeral procession. This may be an instance of legal intolerance and prejudice; perhaps Mr. Brady is opposed to funerals.

# To "B."

O imitatores, servum pecus!-Horace.

O shade of Pope divine, who wrote for Fame; Who "lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came:" Whose genius, great Minerva, at thy birth, Enstamp'd thee POET 'mongst the first of earth: Thou, whose deep draughts from the PIERIAN SPRING. Shame shallow bardlings who aspire to sing!

Shall I, great Shade, withhold my honest rage, Whilst vensi B\*\*\*\*\* rapes thy virgin page—With "snarl dyspeptic," and with "beggar whine," Steals from thy Dunctan "at a cent a line?" No:—I'll protest, though Are's self should cope, And convert the seriful arbo wallute these Deeps And scourge the reptile who pollutes thee, POPE.

And thou, proud PEER, of Albion's classic isle, O'er whose inspir'd page Apollo delgn'd to smile;
Who chas'd the grov'ling scribblers to their lair,
Till Grub Street hirelings blanch'd in mute despair:—

And GIFFORD! who drove PINDAB, for his bread, "In hated crowds to hide his hated head:" Assist me, thou, such wretches to disperse, And drive them headlong from the realms of VERSE!

SELAH.

### There be Two Richmonds in the Field.

Mr. S. T. Suit, of Louisville, Kentucky, the great whisky operator, whose daring feat of "buying up all the reliable OI: Kentucky Whiskies in the world," we last week chronicled, is doubtless a modest man. Modesty is the unwrying characteristic of genius. Having compassed the largest whisky transaction ever before known "in this or any other country," he, Napoleon-like, seizes the large weeth, places it on his own brow, and awaits the adulation of a nation. Possibly, however, we may err in this suspteion. He may be willing to let another bold whisky operation share the honor and responsibility of such an enterprise. Our California Richmond, A. P. Hotaling, denies the soft impeachment that Mr. Suit, "or any other man," has gobbled up all the reliable Old Kentucky Whisky in the country, and roundly asserts that "through the sagacity and foresight of his friends, C. Moorman & Co., of Louisville, the stocks of very reliable old J. H. Cutter, in Louisville, New York and California, consisting of from ten to twelve thousand barrels, have been saved from the famous corner of S. T. Suit & Co. to meet the increasing demand. The stock of J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky, at the California Agency, 431 Jackson street, comprises, we believe, parcels ranging from two to eight years old, the flavor and bouquet of all of which would almost cause a comoisseur of the true clixir of life to die of aromatic pain. For a rejuvenator of the corporal and intellectual man, commend us to a serial dram of 5° O. K. J. H. Co. will apportion a large share of their immense stock of fine whiskies for the commendius to of California, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of California, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of California, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of California, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of California, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of cosumption of california and control cannot compare the calle ever, we may err in this suspicion. He may be willing to let another bold whisky

will apportion a large share of their immense stock of fine whiskies for the consumption of California, and thereby aid in correcting the vitiated taste of consumers of flavored spirits, letc., under whatever cognomen or trade-mark these vile compounds may be known in the market. In relation to the foregoing we copy the following article, entitled "All About a "Corner' in Whisky," from the Louisville "Kry,), Bulletin, March 2d:
"An article appeared in a morning paper of this city, on the 29th inst. (and recenced throughout the land by the Associated Press), proclaiming the astounding news that a certain liquor firm of the city had become purchaser, at one sweep, of all the fine old whiskies in the world. This announcement amused and at the same time startled us; for we at once concluded that the Old Whisky Dealers, Walker & Go., Cunningham & Co., and Moorman & Co.—the latter manufacturers of the noted 'Cutter Whisky'—and many others, had been ruled out of the market. Upon inquiry, however, we learned that these firms alone held more than ten times as noted 'Cutter Whisky'—and many others, had been ruled out of the market. Upon inquiry, however, we learned that these firms alone held more than ten times as much fine old Bourbon Whisky as was reported to have been 'gobbled' in this 'corner' maneuver. To 'corner' these immense lots of fine brands of Whiskies would require the combined purses of sundry ordinary firms. We have sufficient knowledge of the business of the houses abone referred to, to assert, without fear knowledge of the business of the houses abone referred to, to assert, without fear of contradiction, that for years past it has been a common occurrence for at least two of them to constantly have on hand, and now have, fine times the quantity of Old Bourbon said to be affected by this recently announced 'corner.' 'Corners,' generally speaking, are pretty good things for somebody; but we are of the opinion that a combination does not exist and cannot be effected that would be able to secure one-fifth the stock of old Bourbon controlled at this time by the firms above spoken of. Advertising great achievements, as a rule, pays well; but we think this 'corner' in Old Bourbon is purely mythical; We have heard of corn in connection with whisky, but when it comes to 'corners'—especially in this renowned whisky market—we are a little credulous."

<sup>-</sup> The young ladies of Waterville, Maine, having recently organized an antitobacco society, the young men of that town have organized an anti-corset society.

### The Real Estate Market.

[Reported by William Stuart, Real Estate Agent, 418 California Street.]

The real estate market showed some signs of reviving about a month ago. But, alas! the reaction was short-lived. Without being quite so dull as it was before the revival, the market has nevertheless subsided into a condition of thungy which is very discouraging so far as its prospects for the coming spring and summer are concerned. It can scarcely be expected that any decided change for the better can now occur until after harvest. But then our real estate interests will undoubtedly show a permanent improvement, for with the restoration of prosperity and pienty which is now almost secured to the country at large from the winter's bounteous rains, there can exercely fail to be a renewed demand for landed property which the all our other mediums of investment, must eventually prove the most profitable, as it is the most reliable. It seems very absurd after the bitter experience which, in It is the most reliable. It seems very about after the other experience our community, ninety-nine men in a hundred have had of mining stocks, that there should be such a strong spirit of speculation again existing in these hap-hazardous securities. The money which is now invested in this way and it is hazardous securities. The money which is now invested in this way—and it is enormous might doubtless have partially found its way into real estate in the part three months, had it not been for this spirit of gambling which is now having one

three months, had it not been for this spirit of gambing which is now having one of its periodical revels, and runs away with common sense and hard cash at one and the same time. But its day will be short, and in due season the hard cash, or what remains of it, will return to the legitimate fields of operation.

Is it the exorbitance of power which the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads seem to possess, or is it a characteristic want of energy on the part of our merchants and our independent self and ever so much per centume capitalists, that likely to allow of the cession of Goat Island to an arbitrary monopoly. Surely, the injury that the location of the railroad terminus, anywhere but on our side of the Bay, must mestably be to our city, can no longer be questioned! Yet, in all probability, it will be perpetrated. And if it be, farewell at least for years to come to any increase in the value of our outside lands,—and larewell forever to the possibilly of our own city being as nowhere else should be the grand terminus of the railroad system of California. It is carnestly to be hoped that our people will make one final, immediate and carnes effort to prevent the consummation of the property of the consummation of the consummation of the property of the consummation of the property of the consummation of the property of the consummation of the consummation of the property of the consummation of the property of the consummation of the property of the consummation of the con one final, immediate and carnest effort to prevent the consummation of the proposed cession, which, in every point of view, and in none more than in real estate values, is disastrous and dangerous to our city and its best interests. The city requires that the Bay be bridged from Alameda to Hunter's Point Ravenswood won't do; nor Saucelito; nor any other point which such antiquated authorities as the Alia may be pleased to suggest. That errate journal has said in this connection that it confeases "to come respect for science and the concinsions of scientific mon," which, although a guarded confession, is nevertheless one which we would hardly expect from such a source as it is decidedly self-committal. The most scientific of the greeners are the self-scientific of the greeners and he so that of the properties of the committal. scientific of the engineers who have thus far discussed or reported on the matter have scienting of the engineers who have thus lar discussed or reported on the matter have determined that a bridge from Alameda to South Sau Francisco is not only quite practicable, but by far the most feasible that has as yet been proposed. Why should their conclusions not be approved, and some definite action taken in this most important matter? Merely because, in our community, private use foreer conflicting with public interests, and while the former are fighting for purely selfab purposes, the latter are immolated to their insatiate greed and rapacity

The most important sales recorded, for the week ending the 14th instant, inclu-

N. W. Corner van Ness Avenue and washington, w. 123312; 83-12, \$20,000 South line Bush, 137 & feet east, from Leavenworth east 45 10-123132, 11,000 S. W. corner Sacramento and Frankiin, W. 137 & 137 & 83-12, 17,000 S. W. corner Pine and Van Ness Avenue, 1303137 & feet . 25,000 West line Howard street, commencing 95 feet north, from Twenty-first N. 752245, aubject to mortizages amounting to \$10,000. . . . . . . . . 8,000 The total expressed consideration values of deeds recorded for the week ending

the 14th instant, inclusive, is \$343,443, of which, however, \$138,425 applies to conveyances in trust or otherwise than as sales. The mortgages for the same period aggregate \$125,050.

- We like a good lie. There is something manly in the unblushing assertion of that which is impossible to he true. There is a daring, amounting to the heroic when a man fearlessy confronts an assembly with an annitigated falsehood. That bold deed was performed before the New York Chamber of Commerce, by Col. F. A. Bee, who stated that "iron vessels had been condemned for the Pacific trade, on account of their sudden decay, caused by peculiar marine influences incident to that occan," Hud the gallant Colonel said "slow decay" our admiration would not have been so great, but "sudden decay" is charming.

- We do not treasure up even a limited quantity of furious hate against the buxon and fleshy Susan B. Anthony, but we confess that we have always had a special spite against her pet bantling-the dead Recolution. And now our spite is to be intensified by some crack-brained lady-angels, who are to resurrect it under to be interesting by some crack trained have agrees, who are to resurrect indeed the name of the New Times. If this Exerclusing Skrieker should invade our sacred precincts, the women-women engineering it will bring down upon themselves a trade of gentle admonition more unpulatable than doses of distilled adders.

### Wayside Gushings.

BY MRS. HARRIS.

DEAR OLD NEWS LETTER: Your paper comes as reg'lar to hand As them blockheaded males as is sent overland, Likeways billy-doos as was posted on Walentine's day, But through having no stamp was detained on the way. I knew your 'andwritin' when I looked at the kiver, But couldn't write before bein most dead with my liver. But "Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow," Such as '49 saw thee '72 sees thee now. You ask me for pottery, as in 'applier times,
When 'Arris, like Tennyson, was famous for rhymes,
But 'tis long since I took down my 'arp from the willow, So upset have I been by life's tempest and billow. I've retired from the world since I wrote you before, And the places that knew me now knows me no more. I'd 'ave interred a nunnery, but Alemany told me My views was so broad that no convent could hold me: I know that I am a good deal run to waist, Being just five feet circ lar, and the bony old praist Insisted that previous to taking the wail, I should swear off the heresies of spirits and ale. Says I, " By St. Bacchus, there's as much chance of that As for him to be wearing a Cardinal's hat; I'll stand to my colors—they're red on my nose—And not refuse villead's best balm when it flows. So I'll nun of the wale while my spirits is 'igh, And you won't catch me giving up of Bourbon and Rye!" So bein' thus 'umbugged and left in the lurch, I thought as I'd try the Episcopal Church, And I put an adwertisement into the paper And I play an adwertishment the war paper.

A voman who's a light, although she's no taper,

Whose life has been spent as a hinfant's dry nursey,

Is desirous of bein' made a sister of mercy." The Standing Committee replied in a trice: " The bishop's away, but we act as his wice So, dear sister, please say if of riches you've much, As the church at this moment is a-looking for such." Says I, "Reverend gents, I had once quite a store Of dollars, but fear I shall see them no more. That 'Igh Joint Commission my fortune's undone-I'm inwested in American skewerties in London: That there Allybammy question 'll never be settled The 'Igh Joints was fools, and both nations is nettled; Of these "conskential damages" the consekens is My shares is at zero when I 'oped they'd 'ave riz. When they 'eard this the white-choker'd wipers looked black,
And werry soon sent me this cold answer back:

"The Standing Committee decline Mrs. 'Arris,
And delying her to try the 'compiles of Paris.'' And adwise her to try the 'ospitals of Paris. So drinking their 'ealth in a bowl o' Tom and Jerry, I packed up my duds and set off to the Ferry; And it's snug in Mongolian apartments I am, Let cheap by a pigtail whose name is Ah Sam. O blessed retirement! They wash all night long, And the wapors of the washtub is awfully strong, But one can't enjoy privacy without inconvenience, So I looks on the pigtail's profession with lenience. I like this 'ere place a deal better than 'Frisco, It's much more genteel, altho' not quite so brisk, oh !

It's much more genteel, altho' not quite so brisk, oh! Here wirtnes and wicces is equally rare, Wegetation's luxurious and so is false hair. The climate's so 'ealthy that 'alf the men you see Rejoice in the life-giving letters, "M.D." Eddycation's the go, and the school-girls is pretty, 'Churches is noomerous and professors is gritty. Butthough science is abroad, superstition is strong, And has seized on a bird, whose legs are so long, That he steps out of politics into the realm, Where tables is the deck and Old Nick's at the helm. Billy Gagan, a pagan, Pardee an M.D., And Crane, who's insane, like Macbeth's witches three, Have been turning the tables and leaving their posts. And Crane, who's insane, like Macbeth's witches three, Have been turning the tables and leaving their posts. Says Crane to the table, "May it please your mahogany To answer a question in local cosmogony If I mentally ask it?" The table legs beat

Permission, and Crane asked, "Shall our County Seat Be removed, as proposed by Senator Tompkins?" Here the table perceptibly shook on its strong pins—The furniture creaked and quite got up its dander, oh! As it answered "The Seat must be still San Leandro." So the bird of ill-omen, this credulous Crane, Who had lifted the legs, let them slip down again, For though this Crane's equal to moving a table. To remove County Seats he do not feel able. Then he set off to 'Frisco and called on a witch, Who by telling men's fortunes has made hereelf rich, And as soon as she saw his long legs and his bill. She cried out, "You're a Crane," while, amazed at her skill, He confessed the impeachment, and said, "When I go To the nest of ill birds"—cried she, "Sacramento!" Here Crane's legs quite failed, and his bill quavered, "Oh! Gentle prophetess, say on which side shall I vote, Shall I paddle my cance beside Tompkins' boat? Oh, tell your poor votary, the Crane of Alameda, Which side I'm to choose 'ere I follow my leader!" Said the Sybil, "Now mark, if this table don't rap at all, "Tis a sign you're to do as I say at the Capitol, For of late the political thoughts in my head Are inspired by an Assemblyman recently dead. I'll now call him' "Crane's craniological bump Of fear here protuced, his legs gave a jump—" Sweet spirit, piease eay who the devil are you?" "May it please you, fair witch, I am Janues B. Larue." Here Crane trembling said, "Deceased chum, how d'ye do?" "Mar Arai," said the ghost, "I've just come from the tropics To give you advice on municipal topics. This bill must not pass, although it's engrossed, I'm determined to use all my weight as a chost To get it throw on!." Says Crane, "What shall I do? I'd vote both ways to please a dead colleagne like you." "By next train, my dear Crane, you must go back again To that den of choice es pirits, he Senate. Remain At the door till you meet the first man who meets you. Him greet, when you meet, if he don't first greet you. Could a ghost drink a toast, I would pledge y

A very good story, illustrating the desirableness of money, is told of the Hon, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Salmon P. Chase. When, some years since, the Union Telegraph Company were organizing and consolidating the various telegraph companies, end extending their business by the construction of new lines, it was anxious to secure the name of some distinguished citizen to act as Secretary of the Company, in order to give character and importance to the organization. Mr. Chase had been Governor of Ohn, United States Senator, and Member of the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and the position, at a large salary, was tendered him, which he declined. Subsequently he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. One of the fortunate members of the Union Telegraph Company, who had accumulated some millions of wealth by a successful manipulation of his stock, was recently discussing the incident, and after reciting the fact, said: "Chase might have been Secretary of the Company, and might have become wealthy in the ownership of its shares, but he declined, and now see where the damn fool is!"

It is Henry Ward Beecher who said he could never understand why it was that the devil always had the best music. Now, it is certainly true, not only that he has the best music, but the best of everything. When we were a boy, and under the discipline of a pious aunt, who had the delegated authority from our parents to spank vital religion into our unwilling understanding, we used to listen to the good, old-fashioned singing of Watts' hymns in resentful indignation. The first negro melody was to our soul a revelation of divine harmony; "Coal Black Lubly Rose" and "Jump Jim Crow," as sung: in a village barn, by a band of wandering mistrels, gave us a more realizing sense of melody than any kind of heavenly music on golden lyres, touched by angel ingers, or demonstrated to our intelligence through the nose of Deacon Thompson and the squeaking pipes of Aunt Eliza. In our boyhood nobody played the fiddle but darkes, dancing was wicked, and a revolution came into the village church with a base-viol. Now, the organ plays jems from operas, and we think we observe that just in proportion as music improves the people grow wicked.

— Treasure shipments for the past week have been as follows: Per China, hence March 5th: To England, \$169,382 78; to San José de Guatemais, \$19,145 00; to Panama, \$5,000; to Punta Arenas, \$934 56; total, \$185,452 28.

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

MARCH 13.—Went to see Barnes' new play, Stocks. In the same way that all the rogues and criminals of a great city flock to see one of their number banged, so was the theater filled with the stock-jobbing fraternity. They didn't like it, because the action of the piece was too near home, and that home is not large enough cause the action of the piece was too near home, and that home is not large enough to allow of personalities. In New York, or London, or Paris, people would fock to see "how the thing is managed;" but when the managers are the audience, they murmur. When the fox painted for the lion, it was the beast who was killing the man. Talked to B. about it, and he did nothing but shake his head; he wanted to see what the papers would say next day. There is nothing so abominable than people who shake to take their cue from the world, and nothing more detestable than people who shake their heads. The majority of them, when they do so, don't open their cars; it is only a very few who, whilst gravely nodding, have both eyes and ears open, and these are the most dangerous—the others are only weak impostors

March 14. - I was quite saddened this morning. I was going along the southern part of the city, when I met a huge frame on wheels, which was slowly bringing along a large tree from the mountains, to be placed somewhere in the city. Six horses were dragging it like a condemned felon to its place of banishment. I thought of the clear, it risk, life-giving mountain breeze that it had left forever—

that wind whereof Heber said :

"I know thee from a thousand winds bred upon sea or shore, For none, with privilege like thine, rifles the wild thyme's store, And none with such a power of voice maketh the tall pines rosr."

And the rich, virgin soil, bred of its own leaves, into which its roots had struck deeply and spread widely, those very roots, all hacked and sawn and rent, from their very tenacity to their old home, this has to be changed for the mixture of sand, clay and alkali which forms our gardens. Civilization has brought this child of the forest to adom to evivilization and live in a sickly atmosphere composed of smooth gasee from the sewers, the exhalitons of Selby's lead works and the thousand and

one abominations of a great city. Dust will dry up the pores of its leaves, the sea-charged fog will wither its exposed side until at length ugly, unfruitful and unre-garded, it is cut up for firewood to make room for another victim.

Marcu 15.—S. called, and our conversation turned upon Mr. Garrett's lecture on Darwin. He said, with some truth, that the majority of those who applauded the on barwin. He sain, with some trust, in at the halp rive of the works. I watched at the library and noticed that his books were all taken out since, so that perhaps Mr. Garrett, by drawing attention to the writer, has caused the very evil at would prevent. To lecture on such a subject to such an audience is to have it all your own way. It is "to raise the giants first and then to kill them." In this way your own way. It is "to raise the giants first and then to kill them." In this way Archbishop Whately proved logically that no such person as Juhus Cæsar ever existed. We questioned also the good taste of the reverend gentleman descending to caricature to illustrate his argument. Went to Mancusi's benefit; house full; to caricature to inistrate his argument. Went to mancial is benefit; house for the kind way in which he has given two or three young ladies a chance to have their abilities criticised by the public, and if that unfortunate stick of alabaster from Italy was a failure it doesn't matter much. Went out to the cemetery yesterday; met W. coming back with the air of a man conscious of having performed a duty. He had been to his wife's grave and left a bonquet there exactly in the same way that a man leaves his visiting card at a house, saying mentally, "Well, that's doesn" done."

### San Francisco.

There is one drawback to our city; it is either too large or too small. It is not big enough for a city, and it is just a title overgrown for a country village. It is just large enough for everybody to know every other body's business, and to interfere and meddle with it. If the right hand does some kind and charitable act, the left hand is sure to find it out, and send the item to the newspapers. One cannot even do some little wicked thing on the sly but it surely leaks out and is scandalously promulgated. Even small stealing is observed and commented on to that degree that holding office is rendered unpleasant. Buy a pretty girl a new bonnet, or shawl, and the chances are your wife has admired the same thing in a shop-win charity. Gamble your money in stocks and your creditors are offended that you did not pay your debts. If one dines with Jack Gamble or Charley Burroughs, the chances are even that you are subpensed to appear in an action against somebody for playing with Pharaoh and his daughter. If you go into bankruptcy, Hope, McKillop & Co, sends everybody a confidential notice of the circumstance. If no makes a deed of gift to his wife, of all his real estate, the News Letter records the fact, and credit is impaired. One cannot even be thrown out of a buggy of a Sunfact, and credit is impaired. One cannot even be thrown out of a buggy of a Sunday, on the Cliff House Road, but the newspapers publish the item. Provide for your housekeeper in your will, it is printed, and generosity is misinterpreted. One cannot have even a baby left on his door-step with impunity. No one dares purchase a ticket in the Havana lottery for fear he will win a prize and be found out. Dress and deportment are discussed at social parties, by Jenkins, for his Sunday readers. If our city does not grow faster, we shall be compelled to move to Oakland or San Andreas.

#### Cambria.

At the celebration of St. David's Day by the Cambrian Society, in Platt's Hall, March 1st, the following poem (in English) was read by its talented author, Mr. Gomer Evans:

I hail thee, Cambria! cherished childhood's home, Of grateful Britons, here in exile seen; I hail thee, Snowdon! thou exalted dome,

That from thy gloom behold st her valleys green.

Would that there were upon thy hoary brow,

A temple sacred to historic fame; Emblazoned there, in bold relief, I trow

Would glitter many an ancient British name.

Caractacus, who valiantly withstood The furious legions of Imperial Rome; Nor yielded e'er, till saturate with blood,

A single fragment of his island home.

A heroine, whose sword laid legions low,

Boadicea, princess flerce, tho' fair, Whom Romans deemed a worthy Roman foe,

With great Caradoc, should have record there.

Ambrotius, too, and Vortimer, and throngs
Of other chiefs, who no less flercely fought The barbarous authors of their race's wrongs,

And with their blood their country's freedom bought.

No less deserving of immortal fam

Tho' not like George renowned for warlike deed; Our Patron Saint, St. David, honored name! A man of God—for Wales to intercede.

We'll not forget the ancient British bard,

Who served his country with his magic lyre; Next nature's gift, to him we must award

A meed of praise, for Gwalia's martial fire. Then here's to Cambria-absent tho' awhile

Let no untriendly knave her name revile! Her hills and valleys more benignly smile.

Than any other spot of dear old Britain's Isle.

# Special Brevities.

- Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, is, it appears, an attentive reader of the journals. Considering his position, and considering the sort of reading to which he must be treated, how would be like this rittle extract from the Nation: "There is must be treated, now would be like this fittle extract from the Nation: "There is only one thing wanting to make the disgrace which Fisks slife and death have inflicted on the community complete, and that is, that Stokes, the murderer, should escape justice. That the Courts and newspapers should have been occupied for months with the quarrels of the two seoundrels about a common strumpet, and that the helpless stockholders whom Fisk had swindled should, after vain appeals that the heapers seek miners whom I is a manage among the heaper from Mansfield's production of Fisk's 'love letters' to her, was humiliating enough and all conscience; but the lowest depth would be reached if Fisk's read of the same tribe as himself, should be allowed to end their quarrel by ambushing and murdering him in broad daylight, in a great city, on the staircase of a crowded hotel, and escape punishment, either through legal quibbles or jurymen's stupidity."

An ingenious mechanic in New Orleans constructed a safe which he de-clared to be absolutely burghar-proof. To convince the incredulous of the fact, he placed a one-thousand dollar bill in his pocket, had hunsel locked in the safe, with a liberal supply of provisions, and the key east into the river, declaring that he would give the money to the man who unfastened the door. All the black amiths, and carpenters, and burglars in the State of Louisana have been boring, and blasting, and septembers, and officials in the state of blassaria line of tool and explosive mixture known to science, and the man is in there yet? He has whispered through the key-toole that he will make the reward ten thousand dollars, if somebody will only let him out. He has convinced everybody that it is the safest safe ever invented.

- The catalogue of the rare and valuable library of books relating to Mexico and Central America, collected by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg during a residence of twenty-five years in those countries, has just been issued in Paris. It includes the titles of eighty manuscript volumes on the language of Mexico and Central America, together with sixty grammars and vocabularies and eighty other historical documents. There are twenty works on the Maqua language of Yucatan, twenty-five on the Nahuatl of Mexico, fourteen on the Quichi, and many others. The grammars, which were prepared by the early Spanish missionaries, are said to be among the rarest works in philological literature.

- The New York Tribune thus criticises a play: "The configuration scene was shabby, and a great deal of irreverent laughter was excited by the behavior of a corps of supernumeraries, who ran three times into a burning building, and ou again by the back way, coming up fresh from the opposite side, with a faint pretence of being three different gangs. They carried into the midst of the flames a step-ladder, a coll of rope, a number of tomahawke, and a barrel, apparently containing gunpowder; and at last stood patiently and roasted to death in full sight of the audience."
- The Norwegians have determined to creet a buge granite monument on the wild coast of the Scandinavian peninsula, to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of their kingdom by the mighty warrior, Haruld Haarjager. This is a long period of national existence, filled with an interesting, almost fabulous history. In the early part of it Norwegian navigators excelled all others in boldness and skill, and it is pretty certain that they made discoveries on our coast centuries before the voyages of Columbus and the Cabota.
- Through tickets around the world are now issued in New York, the price being \$1,145 in gold, and the running time eighty-one days. The line of route, going westward, is from New York to San Francisco, say 3,000 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700 miles; thence to Hongkong, 1,600 miles; thence to Calcutta, 3,500 miles; thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles; Bombay to Suez, 3,000 miles; from Suez, by the way of Alexandria and Brindisi, to London, say 2,300 miles; and from London to New York, 3,200 miles.
- A London letter notes the fact that numbers of ladies are now applying for situations as lady-nurses at salaries varying from two hundred dollars per annum downward; and the only difference, so far as I can discover, between the lady-nurse and the nurse ordinary, is that the lady-nurse dines with the children at mamma's luncheon-table, and need not associate with the servants in any way. The advantage to the children in having a lady constantly with them is incalculable, and to lovers of children the life must be by no means unhappy.
- The number of applications for patents last year was 19,742; patents issued, 13,033; caveats filed, 3,366; patents expired, 2,654. Of patents issued, all but 522 went to citizens of the United States. Connecticut leads the other States in the number of patents issued, in proportion to population. Next in order is the District of Columbia, and next Massachusetts. The whole number last year is in excess that of 1870. The Patent Office paid, in 1871, a surplus over all expenditures of \$\frac{116.624.82}{116.624.82}.
- At a masquerade ball lately held in Glasgow, Scotland, the costumes of the past century were freely indulged in. A local officer of inland revenue, managing by some means to get admission to the ball-room, took down the names of all who appeared in powdered wigs, and has since come down upon them for double duty, for using hair powder without a license.
- One of those quaint old English costumes which the pen of Dickens has immortalized by clothing his Dolly Varden with in "Barnaby Rudge," has been growing in favor for several seasons past; but now it has received the approbation of both Parisian and American taste, and will in various forms be made the marked novelty in early Spring fashions.
- Among the literary curiosities in a library at Southampton, England, is an old Bible, known as the "Bug Bible," printed by John Daye, 1551, with the prologue by Tyndale. It derives its name from the peculiar rendering of the fifth verse in Psalm xci., which reads thus: "So that thou shalt not be afraid of any bugs by night."
- The postal card system has been in operation for several months in Canada, and has proved as popular there as in Great Britain, where it originated. They are freely used for purposes of correspondence where privacy is unnecessary, and letter writing in the Dominion has been greatly stimulated by their introduction.
- The local editor of the Paducah Kentuckian lately attended a party, and, according to his own word, saw nothing toward the close of the evening but "a billowy ocean of foaming skirts, which, in their virgin and uncontaminated purity, rolled, and puffed, and surged in the gas!it air."
- Paper car-wheels are proving far more durable than those made of iron. A set on a New Jersey road has run 160,000 miles, worn out one set of steel tires, and is still in good condition, with a new set. The ordinary iron wheels only run about 75,000 miles.
- A learned and entertaining book upon blondes has appeared in Paris. It traces the origin and history of the passion for light hair, which is shown to be away back in the mediaval times and among the women of italy.
- Clams, alive and heathy, have been dug out of the prairie one or two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at a depth of several feet, and the Houston people wonder how they got there.
- The Bank of France has lowered its rate of interest one per cent., and the Government is about to pay 400,000,000 francs to Germany, as part of the war indemnity due that country.
- The average speed of the fast trains on English railways is said to be about forty-five miles an hour, and on American railways about thirty miles an hour.

### Court Chat.

Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, whose little work on "Christian Theology and Modern Skepticism" has made a sensation in England, and is circulating ology and Modern Skepticism" has made a sensation in England, and is circulating fast in this country since its republication by the Appietons, is the head of the old-set but one of the English ducal houses. He is descended from an illustrious Norman family whose name, St. Maur, was corrupted by the English into Seymours have generally played an important part in English history. The greatest of the name was the first duke, the famous Lord Protector Somerset, of the reign of Edward VI, whose uncle he was. The present is the twelfth duke, and was born in 1804, and is consequently now sixty-eight years of age. He was educated at Oxford, was many year in the House of Commons, and as First Lord of the Admiralty was a member of the cabinet from 1859 to 1896. He has besides held many important offices, and it is not merely as the work of a great nobleman, the head of a great historie family, that his remarkable book has attracted so much attention in England. The and the standard proved shells man his remarkable took has attracted so much attention in England. that his remarkable book has attracted so much attention in England. The author's mature age, his proved ability as a public man, and his reputation for wt abense, have also greatly conduced to give it currency. Its chief value, however, is, that it says boldly and clearly what a great many men are privately thinking, but have hitherto refrained from saying openly, because they hardly dared to. To use a very homely Yankee phrase, the duke has "spoken right out in meeting." He declares that the educated, the cultivated classes of the community no longer believe the established doctrines of the Church; that philosophy and science stand aloof from religion in unfriendly attitudes, while literature gives currency to a thousand speculative opinions unfavorable to the old beliefs. The whole system of meeting education lends toward, the same result. The large and seasons. a thousand speculative opinions unfavorable to the old beliefs. The whole system of modern education tends toward the same result. Theological and secular instruction run in two opposite currents of thought. "Hence skepticism has been naturalized in modern society, and will not be repressed by denunciations against infidelity or by the lamentations of sentimental piety." The Duke devotes the greater part of his book to an exhibition of what he terms the inaccuracies and inconsistencies of the Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul. The stories of evil spirits and their miraculous casting out of the bodies of Paul. The stories of exil spirits and their miraculous casting out of the bodies of those whom they were supposed to possess, are declared to be supersitions fables. The star which is said to have guided the wise men of the East to the cracle of the infant Jesus is explained as a mere figure of speech. The supermutural conception of the Saviour is rejected as impossible. Miracles in general are set aside as incredible, and their worthlessness as a basis of faith is urged on the ground, among those who witnessed them. The contradictions between the assertions concerning the Apostle Paul contained in the Acts of the Apostles and those made by Paul himself in his Epistles are discussed at length, and the general conclusion is drawn that the historical partitions of the New Testament are nothing more than inner. that the historical portions of the New Testament are nothing more than imper-fectly remembered traditions, and that the claim for them of verbal inspiration cannot be maintained. It is but justice to the noble writer to say that his language cannot be mantained. It is our justice to the noble writer to say that his language is always courteous and decorous, and that he fully recognize the immortality of the soul and the existence of a personal God, and also admits the merits of Christianity, while criticising the Christian documents. The teachings of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, he concedes, changed the whole fabric of section, supplying a new basis for civilization, a new framework for human thought, and a new motive fee human setting. Design the adaptive practical of Expression histographs. new passes for civilization, a new framework for human thought, and a new indive for human action. During the darkest period of European history, the Church, be says, was the preserver of civilization, holding men together when all other bonds were loosened. Had the Christian religion never been bestowed upon mankind, it is impossible to conceive how greatly the condition of nations would differ from what it is. Myths have been weven around its origin, but some divine and indefeasible truths must be contained within its doctrines. These could not have lived through so many centuries and spread through such various forms of civilization, if they had not their undying roots in the heart of man. While we by no means If they had not their undying roots in the hearf of man. While we by no means accept the Duke's reasonings as satisfactory, we cannot deny that he states fairly and in an inoffensive manner the conclusions which prevail among the social class to which he belongs. At the same time, we are struck with his singular ignorance of the mental and spiritual condition of other classes. He seems to imagine that, because the aristocracy of England is skeptical, there is no helief anywhere worth noticing. He gives, for example, a vivid picture of the old belief in the existence of evil spirits, and, after citing Barrows' declaration that their influence could not reasonably be doubted because it had been vouched for by historians, law-givers, and a vast number of witnesses the Duke assay. "Ved now the workly historians." and a vast number of witnesses, the Duke says: "Yet now the worthy historians, and a vast number of witnesses, the Duke says. "Yet now the worthy insteriant, the wise law-givers, the vast concourse of witnesses, are all equally unavailing; the spell is broken, the evil spirits have vanished, and these phantoms of discredited tradition will not again revisit a more experienced and incredulous world. It is evident from this dogmatic passage that the noble writer is wholly unaware that he is surrounded, even in his own country, by millions of people who believe as firmly in the existence of spirits as they do in their own existence, and are constantly witnessing, or at least believe they are witnessing, an amount of spiritsure and the property of the propert interference in human affairs as great as was ever witnessed or imagined in any former age. We think he is mistaken, also, in assuming that skepticism is greater in the present than in any former age. In the last century unbelief in Christianity was almost universal among the upper classes in Europe, and the Christian religion was attacked with virulence by the most eminent authors of France and England. To-day, on the contrary, the strength of the religious feeling that prevails is shown by the fact that open opposition to Christianity scarcely shows itself, except in the most obscure quarters .- Appleton's Journal.

- In a letter dated at Rome, February 5th, the correspondent of the Court Circular says: "There is no doubt that the King of Italy, as soon as he has 'put his house in order' in the new capital, will possess a Court the glories of which will attract all Europe, not to mention the other three quarters of the globe. It requires very little foresight to predict that Rome, so soon as the proposed improvements are made in its streets and houses, will become the focus to which health and pleasure seekers will converge in Winter; the first on account of its warm and baimy climate, the second for its unlimited wonders and attractions. The comparatively easy distance from the cold of Paris to the Summer of Rome will, I venture to think, leave the city of La Belle France merely as 'a place in which to spend a happy day' or two en passant to the Eternal City of wonder, pleasure, and sunshing.'
- The King of Sweden is the greatest poet, the Emperor of Germany the greatest soldier, the Emperor of Austria the greatest linguist, the King of Bavaria the greatest musician, the King of Faxony the greatest scholar, the King of Italy the greatest hunter, the King of Belgium the best dancer, and the Czar of Russia the greatest smoker, among the sovereigns of Europe. The time is past, however, when Napoleon III. was proclaimed the greatest of European state-men.
- We learn on excellent authority that Professor Esmarch, of Hiel, the son-inlaw of Professor Stromeyer, and well known amongst us by his work on the "Use of Ice in Military Surgery," is about to be married to the Princess Henrietta of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of Prince Christian, who married our Princess Helena.—Medical Times and Gazette.
- Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince of the German Empire, has just been apprenticed to a bookbinder in Berlin.
- Don Michael Angelo Caetoni, the blind Duke of Sermonte, can repeat the poems of Dante from beginning to end.
- The Grand Duke Alexis is announced to sail for Rio Janeiro, from Havana, and thence direct to China.
- Guiseppe Mazzini, one of Italy's greatest republican patriots, died March 11th, at the age of 68.
- The appointment of Alexis as Viceroy of Poland is being considered by the Czar.
- We have no profound respect for the managing editor of a daily paper who babbles none other than the language upon which he was suckled. Cats and coyotes revel in the same inheritance. This is laid down without intended disrespect to Sam Williams et al. What we wish to say, with special admiration for these gentlemen, is, that we would like to put a Spanish head on them, for our eyes and ears are sorely afflicted with their rendition of the proper names and places in the country of Montezums. A late dispatch from the city of Mexico, as published in our village dailies, tells us something about one "General Pataccious," one "General Donalm Guerrera," and one "General Melaus," etc. Read, for these, General Palacio, General Donato Guerra, and "General Dontexist," and the linguistic blunders are corrected. If the managing editors were lately imported Fijilians or baby-devouring African cannibals, we could forgive this mutilation; but may San Pedro burl us from the heavenly portal, if we are not in a right good mood to d—n them, as it is.
- The Athens of Alameda County is in a state of financial bliss. This has resulted from the importation of a Cosmopolitan institution to that burgh. Verify, the Oaklanders grow merry over the idea of being able to support a theater. The journals of public abuse in that delightful retreat are in ecstacies because on one special occasion over \$500 was taken at the door. But little is said about the actors or the acting. The burden of the song consists in harping a refrain over the manificant generosity of the Oaklanders. Our semi-civilized neighbors across the bay remind us of little boys who invest their first two bits at a country circus and never cease talking about it. If the Athens of Alameda County does not keep very quiet about this financial expenditure, we shall be compelled to chastise those literary comsumptives there who are the head and front of the offending. Oh! immortal Oaklanders, why will be come down from the "high intellectual plane," and delight yourselves with the gross pleasure of having spent over \$500 for theatrical claptrap?
- The records of the lowest Temple of Justice has been lately defiled by proceedings wherein a burly policeman, under the cover of night and his official authority, followed and insulted married women. Had a like shameful thing occurred in some village nestling at the feet of the mountains of the moon, we should not sigh over the low state of African morals, but taking place in this saintly city, we are shocked at such evidence of immorality on the part of our imported and Christianized policemen.
- A Parisian journalist has compared France to a bottle of champagne, of which M. Thiers is the cork. One Bismarck is the wire.

#### Ballad. Subsidy: A Goat Island

TUNE - A Fine Old English Gentleman.

There is a corporation within this Golden State,
Which owns a line of railroad for conveying men and freight
To the Mormon town of Ogden, at an elevated rate,
And which began in a very small way ris the Dutch Flat swindle, but by
perseverance and bonds, including subsidies, became both strong and great,

For this Railroad Corporation is the deuce in subsidies.

Now this mighty Corporation had placed its terminus At Sacramento City, after no small bit of fuss, Whereat the San Franciscans raved and Oaklanders did cuss,

And tried their best to have a change, so that we of the Bay might have

all the benefits, profits, and advantages come flowing into us, Of this Railroad Corporation and its heaps of subsidies.

First, San Francisco said 'twould give all down on Mission Bay, If the Corporation would but make its terminus that way,

Some sixty acres more or less of finest kind of clay,
Which could be brought to the surface by a dredge with a ten-foot stroke,
or covered over with nice long piles if they wished to build a quay
For this Railroad Corporation from its many subsidies.

The Railroad took the handsome gift, but said twentd wait a while Before it filled the marsh-land in or drove a single pile,

And then it went to Oakland, and with clever word and smile, Agreed to make the terminus at that place if the city would donate all its water front and never-expect the cars to stop within a mile, For this Railroad Corporation is the dence on subsidies.

Next, the Corporation bought the old Vallejo route, And then, before the people could mistrust what 'twas about,

It gobbled all the other roads, and then expressed a doubt Concerning the permanent location of this remarkable terminus, which was as unreliable as a Spanish land title or an old black cat with a bad rheumatic gout,

For this Railroad Corporation wanted other subsidies.

And then this city rose from sleep, and in a hearty way,

And then this city rose from sieep, and in a hearty way, Exclaimed." If you'll come here we'll build a bridge across the Bay, We'll raise the funds, you'll have a bridge and not a cent to pay!" But the Corporation wrote a letter half a yard long, which, being inter-preted, implied that the Corporation was on another lay; For this Railroad Corporation had its eye on subsidies.

Then the People grew excited, and raised a hue and cry of "Anti-Subsidy," and vowed they never more would try To help the Corporation, but would break its power by A lot of uncorruptible and undefiled Legislators, who had been elected for

the express purpose of bestowing a black eye
On this Railroad Corporation which is fond of subsidies.

But when the Legislature met the simple People found

That the Corporation's agents had been slyly prowling round, Till the Legislators one and all had changed their stamping ground,

And voted as the rai road wished on every question, and sent Sargent to the Senate with the understanding that he should help Jim Nye and his confreres to expound

How this Railroad Corporation should have other subsidies.

And now that Stanford owns the railroads and the boats, One half the State and more than half the Legislative votes,

For Frisco or for Oakland he doesn't care two groats,
And has decided to retire to a secluded liste of the sea sometimes called Yerba Buena, but more familiarly known as the Island of the Goats,
With his terminus, his radroad, and his lots of subsidies.

Which little rhyming narrative just shows us that, Whereas,
The Corporation's clever and the Public is an ass—
Resolved, the first must always win, the other go to grass;
Which happy consummation every one who has noted the brilliant efforts of a San Francisco community to make a commercial idiot of itself

hopes soon may come to pass.

As also hopes the Railroad with its wealth of subsidies.

<sup>-</sup> The Speaker of the British House of Commons has a magnificent residence furnished and kept in repair at the public expense, and containing one hundred rooms. He receives a salary of \$25,000, and on retirement is always created a viscount and has a pension of \$20,000, which on his death passes to his eldest son. Oddly appear by the later than the public expenses to his eldest son. Oddly enough, neither the late nor the present Speaker, although both married men, has any son to inherit these good things.

## The Julian Gold Mining Company.

[Incorporated under the Laws of California, March 15th, 1872.]

Capital Stock, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares, of \$100 cach, placed to Subscribers at 10 per cent. on par value. \$40,000 to remain in the treasury to develop the Mine and defray the cost of erecting a new Twenty-stamp Mill and Steam Hoisting Works. Paymenns—On application, \$1.00 per share; on allottment, \$1.50 per share; within 60 days, \$2.50 per share; on purpose the returned in full in event of no allottment. Directors for the First third months—J. W. Mather, Geo. D. Rodorts, M. Mayblum, Geo. W. Beaver, Thos. 1, Poulterer. Treasurer—Alexander Forbes. Sechetary—T. F. Cronise. Offices of the Company 400 California treet. Sec. Procession. of the Company, 409 California street, San Francisco.

This Company is formed for the purchase and working of the Julian Gold Mine, situated near Newcastle, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The vendors, instead of giving voluminous reports from professional experts, prefer that parties proposing to subscribe should make a personal examination of the property, which can readily be done. Leaving the city in the morning and returning next day, will afford ample time for a thorough examination, and every facility will be extended those destring to do so. The following facts are respectfully submitted: LENGTH OF VEIN—2500 feet. ALTITUDE—970 feet above the level of the sea. LOCATION—One mile from the C.P. R.R. Station at Newcastle, and 113 miles from San Francisco, via Vallejo, in the semi-foot hills, and on the main gold bearing belt extending in a southerly direction from Nevada to Mariposa county. Geological Fointy-Atron of the Bell-Homblendic, feldspathic and micaceous granite; porphyratron of the Bell-Homblendic, feldspathic and micaceous granite; porphyratron of the semi-foot hills. cisco, via Vallejo, in the semi-foot hills, and on the main gold bearing belt extending in a southerly direction from Nevada to Mariposa county. Grological Formation of the Belt-Hornblendic, feldspathic and micaecous granite; porphyry; trap (diorite); and metamorphic slates. Course of Lode-Northerly and Southerly; dip, Easterly Södegrees: traceable for 5,000 feet. Pay Chutz-Continuous for 1,384 feet, as proved by workings (mill tests). Strength of Lode-From 3 to 5 feet; average thickness, 3 feet fo inches. Gangue-Laminated Quartz. Metals.—Galena Blende, Iron Pyrites, Gold and Silver. Title-Perfect; Government Patent applied for. Water-Ample for steam and milling purposes, or for motive power, if desired, at 10 cents per inch, miners' measurement. There of the control of the c safe to predict, will amount to at least ten per cent. per month upon the valuation at which the mine is placed to subscribers. This, in connection with the certain rapid appreciation in the value of shares, makes the investment a peculiarly and exceptionally desirable one. Estimate of Oar Reserves—We find in the 150 foot level, estimating 13 cubic feet in place per ton (see map):

South from Main Shait	5.169 tons
Between South and Main Shaft	861 tons
Between Main and North Air Shaft.	8.722 tons
Between North Air and North Shaft.	7.080 tons
Between North Shaft and Mexican	3.980 tons
On the 230 foot Level	19,600 tons
	,

estimate of values:

# Telegram from Governor Stanford.

In connection with the ceding by Congress of the half of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad, the following telegram from Governor Leland Stanford to the Board of Supervisors of this city will be read with interest:

SACRAMUNTO, March 11th, 1872. To the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco; To the Hon. Wm. Alvord, Mayor, and the Hon. Board of Supervisors of San Francisco: I am informed there will come up for consideration at the meeting of your Board this evening a resolution in regard to Goat Island being used as an of your Board this exeming a resolution in regard to Goat island being used as an accommodation to Commerce, in connection with the Central Parelle Railroad. The Railroad Company has now, and always has had, in reterence to their business accommodations upon the Bay of San Francisco, particular regard to the wants of the City of San Francisco; have been, and are determined to avoid, if possible, doing anything to its prejudice; but on the contrary, to subserve as are as practicable its interests. The occupancy of Goat Island simply means the transfer of the business of the Oakland wharves to the Island, and nearer and better facilities for the business of San Francisco, and of all others doing business with the rail-

road, as well as for the railroad itself.

As to the injury to the barbor of San Francisco in consequence of the occupancy As to the impury to the factor of San Francisco in consequence of the occupancy of the Island by the Railroad Company. I cannot concerve there is any cause for apprehension. If there were, the Railroad Company would not consider the project for a moment—its interests in that respect being identical with every other interest of the State and country. The question of affecting the bar at the Golden Gaie is determined by ascertaining whether the quantity of water passing by the tides over determined by assertanting whether the quantity of water pressing by the times over the bar would be lessened, and that is, determined at once by the amount that the reservoirs of the Bay would be decreased. Certainly this would not be appreciable, and therefore the scouring process of the fides upon the bar would not be doning ished. The possession of the island by the Rainroad Company wou d not affect their terminus in San Francisco any more than would continue ment to the Osksand wharves with their necessary enlargement, if the island is not to be had. Perhaps it is proper to add that the possession of the island would not interfere with the intention of Company to concentrate to the extent practically at Mission Bay, in case the necessary legislation can be had to make that point available, and, further, it is the decided opinion of the Company that the best interest of San Francisco require that the roads from the North should reach the is and, even though eventually they shall enter San Francisco by a bridge across the Bay. It is possible that the Chamber of Commerce of your city do not understand that the Southern Pacific Railroad will, in order to avoid the heavy grades necessary, consequent upon passing from Tulare Valley into the Santa Cara Valley, send its business by the way of and the Finale value, and thus reach San Francisco in company with the railroad system of the North, by the Livermore Pass and the Straits of Carquinez and Oakland, until the bridge across the Bay is constructed.

LELAND STANFORD. Respectfully.

# Sheriff Adams and His Defamers.

We believe that the character of the common scold has not been popularly considered the embodiment of the feminine virtues. As a general thing, the individual who distinguishes himself by his readmess to bring rading accusations against his neighbors, and to discover rascality and corruption wherever he turns his gaze, exneighbors, and to discover ascality and corruption wherever he turns his jazze, except at home, is not regarded as the highest type of the patriot and christian. Your foul-mouthed, reckless definer is not tolerated in good society; why should a newspaper be tolerated that seeks to gain a reputation as a "retorner of pointial abunses" by promiseous vilification of every gentieman who chances to hold a responsible office under the city government. Why should the promiseous public linr who circulates his foolish calumnies in print, for the sake of making a sensation and gaining notoriety for his raiscally sheet, he held less infamous than the private shanderer? Here is a problem in casuitety which we would, then to refer to ne mr wat creames as roomstreammines in print, for the sake of marking a sensation and gaining notoriety for his rascally sheet, he held less inflamous than the private slanderer? Here is a problem in casuistry which we would like to refer to the Professor of Ethics in St. Ignatius' College. We would concatable Serie to the Professor of Ethics in St. Ignatius' College. We would concatable Serie to the Verolessor of Ethics in St. Ignatius' College. We would concatable Series to the Verolessor of Ethics in St. Ignatius' College. We would concatable to snarling at his heels these three weeks past, were it not for the fact that there are victoring at his heels these three weeks past, were it not for the fact that there are victoring to around bragging of the exploit as if he had bagged a 2000. Some years ago a "live paper" in this city set out in the career of a "reformer of maintipal abuses." Aspiring to the high position of the public's cur, it sought to establish its claim to an occasional hone and the reputation of an hone-t watch-dog by veiferous barking against imaginary depredators. If there were no suspicious persons prowling around its master's premises, it showed to gums and made noisy demonstrations against any innocent passer-b. As big flees have little fleas to bite 'em, and these still less ad infinitions, so this little "live paper" has within the last few months had a still more insignificant imitator. Another crew of journalistic adventures have set up in the "municipal-abuse reforming" business and commenced howing. Thus far, we are glad to be able to say, they have not met with such success as to encourage further enterprises in the same line. The "municipal-abuse reforming" business has been overdone, and the community is very nicipal-abuse reforming" business has been overdone, and the community is very sick of it.

#### Female School Teachers' Successful Protest.

We have a profound contempt for the "somebody" who "told Senator Wheaton that the female teachers of San Francisco dressed extravagantly and were fond of parading up and down Montgomery street—silly young zirls with bows and jewels innumerable." Our contempt is no less profound for the man who drew up "the Bill to reduce the salaries of the Female Teachers in the Primary Schools of San Francisco," and ditto for the man who approved said Bill. The document—the contemptible offspring of a sterile brain and poverty-stricken heart—was introduced by the aforesaid Senator Wheaton, but the "country members" (all honor to them for the act), killed the mental abortion. Fortunately or unfortunately, when it comes to saying bitter things we are plethoric with bitterness and pour it out upon the heads of sinners like a swollen river overhowing its banks; but when it comes to saying sweet things, the fragrance of our heart is saturated with so much gall-that our words at best are "bitter sweet." Still, we shall attempt to say a kind and cheerful word for Miss Sallie Hart, a school teacher of this city, who was delegated to proceed to Sacramento and protest against the Bill introduced by Senator Wheaton. This noble-hearted young woman accomplished her work well, and through her efforts the unjust bill was defeated. As to the miserable and insulting "somebody," who traduced the female teachers of this city to Senator Wheaton, we have in store for the 'lunatic such sarcastic medicine as will make him wish he was born a Fijian—a status of humanity for which he is, no doubt, best fitted. When this Puritanical ass brays about school women who, after a hard day's work, take a passea up and down Montgomery street, it is time that his huge ears should be lapped across his eyes by special act of the Legislature. If a woman cannot dress neatly and richly, without a libelous wretch growing envious and jealous, shall we resort to the Furkish custom of having her veiled? But the pritance now given as salaries to the female teachers in Pr

#### A French Financial Idea.

We are not usually prone to analysis, because analysis is of our pet aversions, and produces upon our brain much the same effect as do green peaches upon our stomach. But even were we of the analytical turn—which we do not admit that we are—it would be infinitely more profitable, we are convinced, to analyze the peculiar inpulse which prompts a dog to bark at a shadow, than to follow the winding mystery of motive which impels a Frenchman to do everything that he does. We have fallen into this strikingly original channel of reflection after reading a recent dispatch from Paris, wherein it is stated that the Syndicates of the various watering places in France have petitioned the Assembly for the restoration of licenses for gambling. Almost any people in the world, other than the French, would, in a strait like unto theirs, set them about the reparation of their broken fortunes in a chastened spirit, wherein contrition for their past errors should be a shining and conspicuous element. But the idea that profit may be judiciously blended with vengeance has taken possession of the French mind, and its fruit is this inspired petition, which of course contemplates the easy absorption of the votive thalers which the German is expected to bring over and ofter up at the Spas of France. The success of this pleasant scheme of poetic justice would enable Frenchmen to cull from the profits of cards the sweets of revenge in amplest measure. It is wanting, however, in an element of success which to the unturord mind would seem of the last importance, to-wit: the willingness of the German to permit this garnering of this double harvest at his particular expense.

<sup>—</sup> When a Sacramento paper attempts to be funny we are led to believe that its editor enjoys an agony akin to that of an elephant trying to dole out Yankee Doodle from a wooden jewsharp. An editorial sharp, who resides where such journals are published, has startled the matrimonial world by discovering that the sixtieth section of the Civil Code reads as follows: "All marriages of white persons and negroes or mulatioes are illegal and void." We do not see why an editor should grow facetious over this net-work of words which so thoroughly invalidates the marriage contract where the parties thereto are white, colored or mulatio. Rather, is it a matter of sorrowful contemplation. But as there is nothing in it to prevent a full-blooded white American male from marrying a full-blooded Digger Indian female, should we not find balm and consolation in the thought that one avenue is left open by which the homogeneousness of the native races can be prosecuted with profit and pleasure."

#### Absurdity.

The tendency to an exaggeration of all the good qualities of the dead, although arising from a kindly impulse, is hugely absurd. A man dies—his death silences all the unkind criticis—ms of his enemies and brings into full barking chocus all the yelping eulogies of his friends. It is Washington Irving who writes "Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctions throb that he should ever have warred with the poor hundful of earth that lies beyond the tomb, but is it necessary to make show of fulsom adulation over every poor mortal who shuffles off the coil? The church-yard epitaph indicates that only good men die: the pulpit address delivered to weeping relations sends every-body to glory: the press embalms the memory in sweet scented herbs and flings flowers over the urn that contains the last remains; the preacher preaches held-flings flowers over the urn that contains the last remains; the preacher preaches held-flings hold the pressure of the pressur

#### The Cession of Goat Island.

Some months ago we warned the public that a war for the cession of Goat Island was inevitable, but the public failed to arouse itself to action until the eleventh hour. At the time of writing the war is being wazed in earnest. Upon this important subject we have received a large number of communications from leading merchants, warehouse-men, real estate owners, and others having weight and power in the community. Some of the communications will be found in to-day's Kiese Lekter, as we are desirous that the sentiments and opinions of our most influential citizens, on important public subjects, should have full and free-scope in these columns. In the present excited state of public opinion, a few calm and dispassionate words are not out of place. The people of San Francisco, as represented by our commercial, real estate, and financial representatives, have been dilatory in their action in this matter, while the Central Pacific Rainoral Company, representing the public at large, European and American, has been active and aggressive. This aggressiveness has virtually brought them victory. We cannot now enter into details, but we will freely confess our firm belief that the Central Pacific does not intend nor wish to injure San Francisco, for in so doing its own interests would suffer serious loss.

— A popular writer occupies an entire page of a magazine in describing his own vulgarity and insolence to a gentleman whose sole offence was parting his hair in the middle. A few years ago, when it was the universal custom to wear the hair in this natural and becoming manner, we make no doubt but this man would have been equally vulgar and insolent to any person who should have parted his hair upon the side of his head and he would have had a shade more warrant for it. A man who now parts his hair in the middle has the justification of nature and former custom; but the first who dressed their heads the other way could have been honorable, inasmuch as it was evidence of strong individuality; at present it is proof of a lavish conservation of intellect.

<sup>—</sup> An old gentleman, traveling on a Western railroad, had two ladies, sisters, as companions. The younger, an invalid, soon fell asteep, and the old gentleman expressed his regret to see so charming a young lady in ill health. "Ah, yes, indeed," sighed the clder sister, "a disease of the heart." "Dear me," was the sympathetic response, "at her age! Ossification, perhaps?" "Oh, yes, sir—an ossifer—a lieutenant!"

#### Hash-Houses.

A city of one hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants, and not a single hotel? That is accurately a description of San Francisco, to-day. We do not mean to imply anything to the discredit of our many excellent, and even luxurious, boarding houses; they have their functions and their advantages, but among these latter we must not rashly enumerate pecuniary profit to their owners. They don't pay, and they can't be made to pay. The truth is, a slow progress is observable in the hotel-keeping—a progress that marks rather tardily our advance in civilization. The "European plan" is coming into favor, and such establishments as the "Hoffman," the "St. James" and the "Brandreth" of New York, and the "Parker" of Boston, are crowding the old-style houses out. That is, they are making all the money; though, of course, it will take some centuries of steady loss to make people understand it. All our hotels are constantly full of regular boarders taken at low rates, and with people who mean to remain over night only. The man who is toot-loose—who designs remaining in town a week, two weeks, or a month, sometimes goes to one of these places. But he is insanc. As a rule, he gets "furnished rooms" and feeds at the rotisseries. "No deduction for absence from meals" is not a cheerful sound in his ears, and—in short, he won't stand it. What is needed by our present, and will be demanded by our future, social condition, is a place where you get all you pay for, and get the best; where at any hour of the day or night, you can sit down to any dish that is eaten by civilized Man; where you can find a servant who speaks your language, be the same however outlandish a speech; where you meet everybody and learn everything; a radiating centre of local and general intelligence; where you go to meet Smith, and mechanically to hear from Brown—in short, a hote!! The houses we have are good in their day; but we are outgrowing mere cobperative housekeeping. We have a more active movement, a more discriminating and a keener taste, a sharper and

## Snubbing Autograph Collectors.

We are told a good anecdote of the ingenious expedient recently adopted by a distinguished American wit for the purpose of baffling a bore. An autograph collector of New York, well aware that Oliver Wendel' Holmes had a lively antipathy to creatures of his class, but most anxious to capture a specimen of his hand-writing, fell upon the device of addressing to Holmes the following question by letter. "Which do you think the best dictionary—Webster's or Worcester's?" He, of course, believed that common courtesy would compel Mr. Holmes to send him a reply, and that in this way he would get the autograph which he was so very anxious to add to his collection. But Mr. Holmes was too many for him. By return of post he received a sheet of note paper, on which was neatly pasted the one word, clipped from the writer's own letter, "Webster's." There is another good joke of a kindred nature related of Mr. Frederick Perkins, whom his uncle, the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher, had, during a temporary absence from home, left in charge of his correspondence. One day there came a request for Mr. Beecher's autograph, to which Mr. Perkins responded in a letter of graceful acquiescence, subscribing it "H. W. Beecher, per T. B. Perkins." Some Yankees have evidently a neat way of snubbling certain bores.

#### In Memoriam.

ABNER H. BARKER is yet another name that 1872—so young, so merciless—has added to its solemn death roll of prominent Californians. One of our Pioneers, he came to this country in 1849. He engaged at once in mercantile pursuits, and was one of the founders of the California and Oregon Steam Navigation Companies. Later on, his wealth helped to develop the Washoe mines, and he was one of the first mill in Nevada. He was President of the Crown Point Mine for many years, and always held a prominent position in San Francisco. As we knew him, so we speak. Strictly honest and upright in his dealings with the world—of keen foresight and remarkable business talents—his heart ever open to the sorrows of others and his hand ever ready to relieve; his charity unbounded and yet unknown; his friendships rare but ever-during. A friend on whose strong arm we could lean; in whose true heart we could trust. And when the last sad parting comes to others as it has come to us, may it be tempered with the thought that he whom we loved is beyond the cares and sorrows of this world; beyond its temptations and its regrets; beyond its trials and its woos.

J. H. J.

## Our Mineral Wealth.

The Gwin and Hudson mines, Calaverus county, are yielding a large quantity of rich ore; the mins are running at their full capacity, and large returns will soon be made. The Calaverus Hydraulic Company have nearly countied the laying of the mining purposes. The rich ore: the mass are running at their full capacity, and large returns will soon be made. The Calaveras Hydraulic Company have nearly completed the laying of mineteen hundred feet of iron pape for conveying water for mining purposes. The Grass Vailey Union, of March 9th, says: "The prespects of the North Star Mine were never better. The mine has shipped for the four weeks ending yest-relay, gold to the value of \$19,000. The result is very good when it is considered that water in the mine has been very free during the month and that there were four "break downs," during the time, in the machinery." The Red Jacket Company Nevelan, have struck splendid gravel, and an English company are treating for its purchase, have struck splendid gravel, and an English company are treating for its purchase, have struck splendid gravel, and an English company for the sum of \$1,55,000. The Black Hawk Company, same county, are running on "top dirt" with very good results. Gold, silver, copper and a valuable copper fedge have been discovated in Fitzar Quantities of fine ore. Some assays made of a tair quality of shipping or evaluations of the over-sixt feet of main tunnel, was made by three men. Aleassay of the gallet over-sixt feet of main tunnel, was made by three men. Aleassay of the gallet over-sixt feet of main tunnel, was made by three men. Aleassay of the gallet over-sixt feet of main tunnel, was made by three men. Aleassay of the gallet shave sold their mens on trayerent's Hill. Sierra county, in the Mowey & Jones have sold their mens on trayerent's Hill. Sierra county, in the sum of \$15,000.

An expeciation in scarch of the tich silver looses discovered in Death Valky as been nitted out in San Bernard no. The Sheba naire, Nevada, is produced. The shipment, assays from which relate the pape graves on the health of the tich silver looses discovered in Death Valky and here shipment set full for the sum of \$15,000.

In Montana, the Union Company have struck ruch pay graves on the health Creek, the dirt washing out at the ra

amount, showing the mines in that Territory to be in a floor skin, condition. In Montana, the Union Company have struck rich pay greened on hedian Crock, the dirt washing out at the rate of \$5 to the pan. The reports from this Territory record great activity and energy in mining operations. In I tak, the production of builtion is unabated, notwithstanding severe weather. The Sail Lake Tribinary February 20th, says: "Weds, Fargo & Co, have received, since the 16th instant, two lots of builtion, valued at \$125,008 90."

Our mining exchanges are bare of actual results, but give accounts of the most extensive and thorough development of all classes of mines on the Pacific Slope.

# Protestantism and the Social Evil.

Protestantism and the Social Evil.

"For over six months," says the Unitedic Telegraph, of February Sth—a journal published in Cincannat.—"Dr. S. Edward McKaney, A. M., M. D. has labored at the procuring of accurate statistical information regarding the social evil in Chicago. Some items of the result of his labors are here appended. Total number of women of the denil mends in Chicago, 921. We sha not worry ourselves to find out why Chicannati takes this special interest in Chicago swickedness to find out why Chicannati takes this special interest in Chicago swickedness to find out why Chicannati takes this special interest in Chicago swickedness, neither shall we question the Doctor how he went to work to get his internation, Doubtless it was a labor of love. Neither shall we shring our shoulders doubt nucly, So to the comparatives, speal malber of exprising him give various we had Only No. Doubliess it was a abor of love. Nother stand we string our similarist modelly, as to the comparatively small number of exprisins in a city which we had fully be leved to have been the wicked st yet. Our business is with the results of the Doctor's labors as recorded in the Telegraph, which show, among a variety things, that out of the 937 laties of the Chergo Jenni monde, \$93 were Protestants! In fact, in the mind of the distance which medics, it would seen that Protestants must be the protection of the cherging product of the cherging product of the protection of the cherging product of the product of the protection of the pro in fact in the mini of the cashin, assing more as a many and a big. P. and Prostantion with a big. P. wire almost synonomous, he seems quite oblivious of the fact that Popery also commences with a P of like dimensions. The above argument is the strongest we have yet heard in layor of Roman cathol-frient. It is a staggerer. We are a Heathen coarselves, and don't care a rap for iciem. It is a staggerer. icism. It is a staggerer. We are a Heathen ourselves, and don't care a rap for any of them, and are happy to state that our exet is apparently unexpresented by any of them, and are happy to state that our exet is apparently unexpresented for social cytis" attogether in Chaegos, but had we have been Protestent it the period of reading the Doctor's article, we should have immediately secreted and thown into reading the Doctor's article, we should have immediately secreted and thown into the arms of what Protestant terms the "Seariet about". Lady of Babylon, "i.e. the Romash Charlet. And by the by, is this the solution of the mysistry" is father that "Mother of Intiguity" (we quote from Protestant divines has no need of the wickedness of her children, being too utterly dambad herself."

The dust of funnishes a variety of agusticing information of like purpose in recogni-

The doctor furnishes a variety of statistical information of like nature in regard to other cities, which is too vontainous for our columns. In regard to Paris, he says that there are 25,000 needsed "evils," of whom 2,000 are catholic and 19,000 Protestant: We had a kind of idea that Protestantism was not very rampant Paris, but if the above statement is correct, one of two inferences must be natural. ratis, man the above sharmeness correct, one of two interesters must be materially drawn; either that Paris is a Protestant cuty, or that all its Protestant who have fallen from grace. Doctor, if you had left out your Parisian investigations, we might perforce have believed you; but their record has, with us, at least, just

about let you out. Go and lie no more.

— Not a single Havana journal knew who James Fisk, Jr., was. The Voz, in mentioning his death, says, "He was probably one of those persons who lately figured in the scandalous abuses of the municipality of the State of New York," and calls him, also, a certain Mr. Fisk.

## Wayside Gushings.

BY MRS. HARRIS.

MY DEAR MAIL BAG: I pause while a-sipping my beer, To obsarve that retirement ain't possible 'ere, In a world as is allus a-gaddin' about, And drivin' folks mad with its riot and rout. In my last, which I wrote you a veek from to-day, In the country, where, lodgin' up two pair o' stairs, I composes my feelin's and drown life's dull cares In the Chinaman's washtub, as wrings 'em out dry And charges by the dozen, which the same is not 'igh. Last Monday the fust rays of Phebus Apolly Associated the control of the same and the s I fust thought 'twas th' oudacious Mongolian, Ah Sam, And bein' in my nightcap, I 'ollered out "dam,"
Ven, hopenin' my hoptics, whom should I be 'old
But my little maid Sayrah, impetaous and bold?
Says I, "What d'ye want?" "La, missus," says Sally,
"Thier's a 'andsome young man vatin' down in the alley!"
"Then show 'i'm up hinstant!" and whom should I see But the prince of Bohemians and poets, O'C? Says he, "Mrs. 'Arris, this hauspicious morn Upon which our distinguished friend, Patrick, was born, 'Ar independent as a little was been, 'Av indoosed me to call thus permiscous to see
If with a feller poet you'll come on a spree?'
"Vait a bit," says I, "Dan'l, till I gets on my bonnet And fixes my waterfall, for to-day I feel on it While I'm 'ooking my stays take a drop o' poteen And drink to Saint Patrick and Erin so green! So off to the boat arm-in-arm we both started, But the crowd was so great that I felt quite famt-arted; Says he, "You've a chapperong, don't be feared, Mrs. H," So I clung to his arm a most ready to scraitch. Yen we got to the corner o' Kearny and Jackson,
Says O'C., "Mrs. H., you stay 'ere, I'll be back soon,"
And there, unpurfected, I stood, be the powers,
As lonely as one of old Ireland's Round Towers. An' I nivar set eyes on the young man again, For the crowd, rushing on, wouldn't let me remain. I got a most 'orrible bruise on the stern From a Finnikin's 'oofs, and, not able to turn, I was borne by a hawful consekctive push. Till, quite 'eated, I stood at the corner of Bush.

There I viewed the purcesshan -my eye! weren't it grand,
What with wearin' of the green and 'earin of the band! That there triumphal Car, with that bootiful creetur, So graceful in form and so lovely in fectur? The band played "Rich and rare was the Jims she bore," From a poem as was written by Tummus O'Moore. From a poem as was written by Tummus O'Moore.

Some small boys be'ind me was up to some joily tricks,
A-pickin' of pockets while the men all talked polities:
Says one, "Top o' the mornin' to ye, Misther O'Toole,
D'ye think as the 'epe of old Ireinad's 'Ome Rule !"
Says he, "But' is our buttress," while another—I don' know who—
Cried "Three cheers for Butt and three grouns for th' O'Donohue!"
Another says, "Ome Rule be dammed, "says he, "dammy,
Out' ope's in a war 'tween John Bull and Uncle Sammy,
In conselience of the dammer as was drove by th' Allybermy. In conselens of the damage as was done by th' Allybammy— Ven it comes, may perdition be the fortin' o' that Mick As don't fight agin England with the 'elp of St. Patrick!" Says a feller, with sich himperence as never was seen, "Old 'oman, why ain't you a-wearin of green! So bein' alarmed, I concealed my hopinions, And raade my way through that 'ere party of Finnyuns, And valleing through the street I tried every store on it, For a bit o' green ribbon to stick on my bonnet; For since Queen Wictoria was stopped by O'Connor To a wartness termale it's incumbent upon her To be werry cautions when Finnikins is near For fear as they'd pop hempty pistols at her ear. But not a bit o' green could I buy at no price Though prepared for to purchase at a 'larmin' sacrifice;

The 'Ibernians had bought every bit of it out To make veskits and handidges for their turn-out.

So trustin' intirely to the green in my eye I took a helevated seat on some baskets and by The Market as did to a fish shop belong, Which their smell, I confess, were unkimmunly strong. At this moment Father Gallagher, best priest that thur is, Popped 'is 'ed out o' winder... 'Ow de do, Mrs. 'Arris?' Says he, quite familiar, an' I gave 'im a vink And drank 'is good 'ealth in a werry long drunk. Other priests follered arter with werry red noses, Their batton 'oles adorned with young cabbidge an' roses; Their lats was all shiney, their chins was all shaved, So I gave 'em a cheer and my 'ankercher I waved. Some on 'em was asleep while others was beguiling, The te dearm with coughin' an 'takkin' an' 'emilin', But the most of 'em seemed upon grim thoughts intent, 'Cos it's wicked for a priest to be caught a smilin' in Lent. Antiquarian raptur my buzzum did fill Ven I saw the man 'ose father at Winegar 'Ill 'Etped to wallop the Br tish—he were quite a corosity, And brandished 'is tinfoil with hawful ferocity. Them there Galapots\* too of old Erin's best days, I looked on their harmor with a hammerous gaze 'Ere the bottom of the basket gave way with a crack And some hoyster shells hinjured the small o' my back, So I picked myself up and before it grew later Began makin' my way to the Californy Theatre: But it took me two 'ours, and when I got there
'Twere impossible to find a sittin' or chair.
When the Grand Marshal saw me he 'o lered out, ''Thar is When the Grand Marshal saw me be overed out, "Inaris" That weenerplie female, the good Mrs. 'Arris's Let's give 'er a chair, 'and they gave three times three, Tho' I told 'em one chair were sufficient for me. Says I, "Who's a speakin'?' 'Says they, "Brother Justin," And 'is riverence came werry nearly a bustin' When he 'eard me, and says he to the band and the drum "Sound the loud timbrel, for 'Arris is come!" 'Ere my memory do not remember what follers, Except that Judge Londerback fined me five dollars !

"Mrs. Harris is here confused, probably by the "werry long drink" she mentions above. The old lady evidently refers to the ancient Gallowglasses, but Pors and Glasses are allone to her.

The American people are the most politic to ladies of all the nations of the centh. There is no other land where to woman is accorded the privateges, immunities and attentions bestowed here. John Bull is a besit to every thing but becauty; did anybody ever see an Englishman get up in a car or combos to a found, miless she was young and pretty! Did a German or Holland Dutchman ever get out of his comfortable position to make anybody else comfortable. Does history record an instance of Austrian or Richam being posite to a common female — we have poetry and romance. Everybody is posite to a Dutchess or a prima decaya. Politicness to woman is a sentiment that a Frenchman has no dec. of the has deportment, he will how, cry "merci" and "pardon;" but for gomene and kindly attentions to women, he is as callous as a callapages turtle. No woman who is not ugly, ill dressed or decrepid can go through the most fashionable bonlevard of Paris in the daytime even, mattended, without being insuited by rade looks and dishounciable proposals. The same remark is true of Madrid, Vienna and Berlin. A well behaved temale may travel alone from New York to San Francisco with scarce the possibility of insult, and in such an event will had a resolute and fighting defender in the first man to whom she may appeal. There is rot a community in our mining towns so rade as not to respect a virtuous woman. America is the land of genine chivalry and true politicness to the sex.

We sent our heathen to church. He says he went, and we must believe him. His notes are heconic but suggestive. Opening chorus by four voices: "Hair Oil, ye People!" generally responded to, judging from the Macassar atmosphere of the sunctuary. Don't inderstand the illustrated rebuses on the painted windows; answers probably on the walls, but he can't read. When the man in the raffled night-garment read the resolutions, they were adopted manimously. But when the collection was taken, he was sorry to see that Deacon G.'s hat-dollar had an elastic on it and went back into his sleeve. Not being a life member, he did not wait for the collation. Poor heathen! He says he prefers a day on the road.

<sup>—</sup> A man had his leg injured by a train on the C. P. R. R. Strange that any one should get mad and try to stop the cars in that way. It could not have burt the call seriously, us he probably will recover.

Special Brevities.

- The ruins of the world-renowned temple of Diana at Ephesus are being brought to light through the archæological enterprise of Mr. Wood. During the last twelve months a considerable area of the temple has been freed from the alluvial deposit which, following on the ravages of the Goths and the Byzantines, had closed over the remains of the giant building and obliterated its very site. In the course of this process of disentombment, many architectural marbles, more or less multilated, have been discovered, and colossal columns with a diameter of six feet have been uncarthed, proving this Temple of Diana to have exceeded in magnitude all other known examples of Greek architecture. Mr. Wood's labors were first carried on at his private expense, but subsequently the Trustees of the British Museum took the matter in hand, and the more recent investigations have been conducted under their anspices. Her Majesty's ironclad Caledonia has been engaged during the past month in shipping architectural specimens for conveyance to this country. These specimens have been selected so as to give an idea of the architecture as a whole; they include an example of the calatae columnae, and will be placed in the British Museum.
- Mr. Spriign Ausseum.

   Mr. Spriign recently spoke in his characteristic way of the burden of his pastoral duties to an audience in the Tabernacle, London. He referred to his illness, and advised every congregation to give their ministers a rest. They need not send them to Jerieho, but let them have a little leisure, so that their brains might be refreshed. As for himself, he had been six years without taking rost, and he found that his physical strength had been seriously weakened. No one living knew the toil and care he had to bear. He preaded for no sympathy, but taked indugence if he sometimes forgot something. He had to look after the Orphanage, had charge of a church with four thousand members; sometimes there were marriages and burials to be performed, there was the weekly sermon to be revised, the Sword and Trowel to be revised, and beside all this there was a weekly average of five hundred letters to be answered. This, however, was only half his duties, for there were innumerable churches established by friends, with the affairs of which he was closely connected, to say nothing of those cases of difficulty which were constantly being referred to him.
- is public readings, he dreamed that he was in a room where every one was dressed in scarlet. (The probable origin of this was the mass of scarlet opera-cloaks worn by the ladies among the audience having left a sort of afterglow on his retina.) He stumbled against a lady standing with her back towards him. As he apologized, she turned her head and said, quite unprovoked, 'My name is Napier.' The face was one perfectly unknown to him, nor did he know any one named Napier. Two days after he had another reading in the same town, and before it began a lady friend came into the waiting-room accompanied by an unknown lady in a scarlet opera-cloak, 'who,' said his friend, 'is very desirous of being introduced.' 'Not Miss Napier.' he lokingly inquired. 'Yes, Miss Napier.' Although the face of his dream-lady was not the face of this Miss Napier, the coincidence of the scarlet cloak and the name was striking."
- The Elliptical Map of the World is a new projection designed by Mr. G. T. Edkins, London, 3½ by 5 feet in size, and to be had on cloth, rollers and varnished, or on cloth to fold in case, for one sovereign. The map shows at one view the entire surface of the globe, and combines the advantages of the Mercator and globular projections, the different continents and countries being shown proportionately to extent of area. Among its special features may be noted the following; the dominant languages or races are shown by coloring; all the ocean currents and trade winds are shown, also the tracks of steam and sailing vessels, with distances and the submarine telegraphs; the periodical action and influence of solar light and heat, as also magnetic variations, are illustrated by notes, lines and a reference table. It will be seen that this map supplies a vast amount of special information. We have instructed our agent in London to forward one of the above maps.—Ed.
- The Spectator, ridiculing the shower of prophecies with which continental journals received the news of the success of the Sucz Canal, to the effect that Great Britain was to lose, first her commerce, then her commercial navy, then her supremacy at sea, and finally her Indian possessions; that the Mediterranean States were to recover their long-lost Oriental trade, and M. Lesseps was to be the average of an hundred seaboard cities ruined by the avarice of England, quotes the official return of the tonnage and nationality of the ships passing through the Canal in 1871: British, 546,621; French, 91,841; Austrian, 43,113; Italian, 29,400; Turkish, 16,959; Egyptian, 13,394; Dutch, 6,711; Russian, 4,820; Belgian, 4,400; American, 4,170; German, 3,250; Spanish, 3,157; Norwegian, 1,316; Portuguese, 919; Danish, 660; Burmanian, 408. Total, 771,409.
- —It is curious to observe that some of the simplest institutions make slow progress. The journals of a large and intelligent community, the citizens of Santiago, in Chili, are describing in strong terms the new plan of a Valparaiso bookseller to let out books for reading. His terms are to be 4s, per mouth, and books may be kept out for two months. It may, however, be noted that for some time public libraries have been encouraged by the State, and these are now becoming common in the great towns of Chili.
- The ponderous turret iron-clad ship Thunderer will be launched from Pembroke Dockyard, England, on March 25th. She is one of the largest ships in the world, her dead weight alone being 4,700 tons.

- The Walter printing machine, which has been kept a great secret, is now doing work for a Scotch paper. A continuous roll of paper four miles long is damped, printed, and cut into sheets at the rate of 12,000 copies per hour. Thirty-six miles of paper are printed each morning in two hours. It pumps up its own ink, and requires no skilled labor, supplying its own skill and brains.
- A student in the Edinburgh University, who was fined a guinea for disturbing his class, paid the greater part of it in haifpence, about a quarter of an hour being occupied in conting over the amount. This singular mode of "serving out" the professor who indicted the fine was carried out amidst the laughter of the class, by whom the amount had been subscribed.
- At a sale of autographs just taken place at Leipzig, letters of Goethe ranged from 49f, to 85f; Byron, 88f; Casanova, 27f; Linaeus, 31f; J. J. Rousseau, 60f; Schiller, 43f; Walter Scott, 26f; Voltaire, 75f; Young, 77f; Sebastan Bach, 83f; and Garrick, 75f. The original score of the *Invitation a la Valse*, by Weber, was sold for 37f.
- It is estimated that from January to June of 1871 no fewer than 393 panthers and leopards, 2-1 wolves, 263 bears, 188 hyonas and 183 tigers and cubs were killed in the Central Provinces of India. This destruction was effected for the Government at a cost of about 9,000 rupees.
- We learn that negotiations are being carried on between the Italian Government and the English for the transfer to Italy of the island of Socotara, and are fast approaching a termination. This island, it appears, has been my possession of the English since 1835. A penal colony is shortly to be established there by the Italians.
- At Baron Krupp's works, Essen, they have east another "infant" weighing thirty-six tons, and throwing a projectile of 600 pounds, with a charge of 114 pounds prismatic powder. The "infant" is to form part of the port armament of Kiel.
- —Mr. Winwood Reade is engaged upon a work called "The Dark Continent," in which he makes an attempt to apply Mr. Darwin's principles in their full extent to history and religion.
- Rumor has it that the story of Charles Dickens' life will be told again in the pages of All the Year Round, the relatives being by no means satisfied with Mr. John Forster's version.
- Direct steam communication is at length about to be established between Cardiff and the United States.

#### Court Chat.

- A paper tells us that the Prèfet of Naples went to the King and requested him to honor the ball at the Club del? Unione with his presence. His Majesty replied in the following words: "Vuol 'ella proprio che mi chiammo il tigho dell diavolo e lo scomunicato:" ("Do you really wish them to call me the son of the devil and the excommunicated?") The Prèfet then told His Majesty that it was customary in Naples to dance on the first Sunday in Lent, upon which the King waived his scruples and promised to attend.
- A bickering couple were overheard in high controversy, and the repentant Benedict exclaimed, "I am determined to have one quiet week with thee." "But how wilt thou get it?" said his taunting spouse, with that "reiteration" which married ladles so provokingly practice. "I'll keep thee a week after thou'rt dead!" was the tender rejoinder.
- The Khedive of Egypt never does things by halves. The success of Verdi's opera L'Aida, at the Cairo Opera House, has encouraged him so greatly that he proposes to hold in September next, at his capital, a great musical festival, to which the leading composers, singers and musicians of Europe are to be invited.
- The Emperor William of Germany has ninety-two orders and decorations. If he should wear them all at one time, their weight would be fifteen pounds. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria comes next. He has seventy-nine orders, weighing in the aggregate thirteen pounds and a half.
- A negro in the employment of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, said to have been formerly in Her Majesty Queen Victoria's service, and who acted there as a groom, is about to marry the daughter of a clergyman, who has been captivated by the merry, unconcerned ways of "blackey."
- The Western Mail is authorized to state that a marriage has been arranged between the Manquis of Bute and the Hon. Miss Howard, clust daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, and first cousin of the Duke of Norfolk.
- The names that have been most freely mentioned as those of probable Vicerovs to succeed the lamented Earl Mayo are the Duke of Argyll, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Dufferin.
- The Spectator says it appears to be understood that Lady Mayo will be created a Pecress in her own right, the late Viceroy not having a seat in the House of Lords.
- The Sultan has received a large gift of birds and beasts from the Khedive, among them some Cuban bloodhounds, with keen noses for a negro.

The snuff-boxes of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugènie form a valuable collection of works of art, and are now to be seen at the establishment of Mr. F. Davis, No. 51, Pall Mall. These splendid boxes are far too good for use, either as receptacles for snuff, or as ministering to any other sense lower than that whereby the most delicate forms of beauty may be enjoyed. Carved out of fine gold or cut out solidly from precious stones, and adorned by rich yet chase work-manship in gems and enamel, the "Empress's snuff-boxes" are masterpieces of a style of art which, with the changed fashion of the age, long ago became antique. The collection dates chiefly from Louis XIV. and the Louis XVI. periods, though there are one or two specimens of an earlier date, notably a large deep Louis IV. box, oval in shape, and cut out of a single sardonyx, wonderfully curved in wattens subjects. The beautiful face of Marie Antoinette adorns the lids of two boxes, one an oval agate, richly mounted in gold, and the other a singularly plain black tortoise-shell. Among the massive productions is a large square gold box enamelled an plein, with six charming paintings, which fix the date as assuredly as if the box had engraved on it a duly attested certificate of birth. Whatever may be thought of "Madame de Montespan as Venus." there can be no doubt that in no other reign than that of "the Grand Monarque" would an artist have ventured to present "Louis XIV. as Mars." Another, gem, specially splendid by reason of its size, is a long and deep oval gold box, richly mounted in brilliants, ship it has not a half a dozen compeers in the world. Amongst the other remarkable units in the collection are an exquisite gold box, by Holbè, richly mounted in brilliants, and reported to have been the property of Marie Antoinette, the Queen herself aguring among the subjects of the curved work; a Louis XVI. gold box, oval in form, richly enamelled in landscape scenery; a small but rare oval gold box of the same period, with an enameled on a charming b

— The preface to the new edition of "Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knightage, 1872," states "that Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart, threatened the editor with legal proceedings, under the circumstances stated by Sir Charles in is letter on page 345, which is copied without prejudice to either party." The Hon, Baronet's letter is as follows: WALTON, WARWICK, November 13, 1871. Sir—I have enclosed the printed form received from you with the words erased again ["And has issue living—Daughter, b. 1869"], which, at my urgent request, you refused to omit in your edition of last year, notwithstanding that they were omitted in all other editions of peerages, etc., by other editors at my request. I have, therefore, only to add that if the words erased are not omitted I shall bring an action against you, which will, at all events, bring out facts which I am desirons should be known, and for that reason I am indifferent as to whether you have the law on your side or not. These facts will then come out in a court of common law, and perhaps you, in conjunction with some others, would rather that such further exposure did not take place, but in this respect you will consult your own interests and those of Lady Mordaunt and her relations. I remain, etc., C. Mordaunt.

— It is understood that Lord Mayo died very poor. His family never possessed any great estate in Ireland. It was one of those which throve in good times upon military and clerical patronage, several of its members having been prelates of the Irish Establishment in its palmy days. The late lamented Viceroy inherited a very limited patrimony, and, with the exception of his wife's fortune, he has left no provision for his younger children. It was a knowledge of this fact which inspired a cheer on the question put by Mr. Osborne regarding the intentions of the Government, as to whether they would advise Her Majesty to confer upon the surviving members of his family some signal mark of Royal favor. It is believed that a pension of £2,000 or £3,000 a year will be granted to Lady Mayo for her life, with the remainder to her eldest son for life.

Her Majesty, in a message transmitted through the Duke of Argyll to the Acting Governor-General of India, tells how deeply she has been affected by the news of the "deplorable calamity" which has "suddenly deprived all classes of her subjects in India of the able, vigilant and impartial rule of one who has so faithfully represented her as Viceroy of her Eastern Empire." The Royal message concludes with the following touching words: "To Lady Mayo the loss must be freparable; and the Queen heartily symathises with her under this terrible blow."

- A German authority hints at a marriage between Prince Arthur and a Prussian Princess.

## Gloaming, Night and Morning,

As the gloaming softly falls Who is this who gently calls To my soul, 'What are you doing-Are you duty's path pursuing. Are you soothing neighbors' sorrow, Are you dreaming of to-morrow, Dawdling, drowsing day by day, Wasting all your time away, Getting older, doing less, Sinking into nothingness.

While the wisdom age should boast Is to thee forever lost?

NIGHT. 'Mid the silent hours of night, Gather round me visions bright: Old and young are deftly blent, In the aerial firmament; Long-lost friends have come again, Bringing memories in their train. Sunbeams of youth's joyous days, Lightening age's thickening haze, Til! I see around, above Myriad traits of genial love; And as night-clouds pass sway Hope and truth burst forth like day.

MORNING 'Mid the morning's brightening rays, Quickly flies the murky haz Sunny skies now sparkle bright, Brds are warbling with delight; Flowers elate are gently springing, Water, air, and earth are singing; Every luxury is here, That can make life sweet and dear, Leading wondering eyes to see What God does for you and me Then let us gaze and wonder still, And muse His praise and wait His will.

-J. Ballantine.

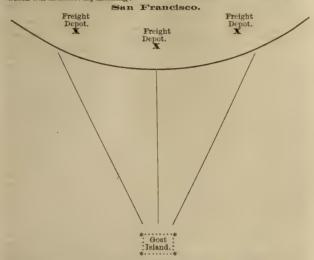
### Governor Stanford's Able Argument on the Cession of Goat Island.

While this very important matter was being discussed by the Assembly Committee on Federal Relations, at Sacramento, March 15th, Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad, was made acquainted by the Chairman with the wishes of the Committee to hear the statement of the President of the Rail-

road, and in response spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: With permission of the Committee, I will make a statement of Mr. Chairman: With permission of the Committee, I will make a statement of my views upon this subject. I believe that the resolution is founded upon misapprehension of the facts of the case. In the first place, Goat Island itself has no commercial value, I think, except in connection with a railroad, and for railroad purposes. As to the occupation of that island being an injury to this State, and to the Pacific States, I cannot conceive that possible. It would furnish better accommodation for commerce than is now possessed. The only accommodation at the present time for this great overland railroad on the Bay of San Francisco, where it can run its cars along side the ships, and thus save unnecessary expenses, is at Oakland. The wharves there are wooden structures, and, through decay and the destruction of the "teredo," they, of course, must be short-lived. The desire of the Company is to reach Goat Island, where their structures may be permanent, and where their business and the business of the community may be handled at the least possible expense. As to the injury to the harbor, I cannot think there is any least possible expense. As to the injury to the harbor, I cannot think there is any reason for apprehension. The Rathroad Company would be as reinctant and as unwilling to do anything that would injure the harbor as any other interest in the country. I made a statement the other evening to the Supervisors in San Francisco, in which I stated twith reference to the apprehension that the bar at the Golden Gate might be shouled in consequence of our being on the island, that the scouring process on that bar is determined by the amount of water carried by the amount of water carried. by the tides that flow in and out, and so long as the reservoirs in the Bay of San Francisco are not diminished, the quantity of water they will pass over that bar will not be diminished; and now I desire to reiterate that statement. At the presunit and be deministed. And the state of the Ilmited extent and with many restrictions. We have built the wharf at Second street at a cost to the Company of about \$600,000; yet we cannot land the farmer's street at a cost to the Company of about \$600,000; yet we cannot land the farmer's ton of grain, after ferrying it across the bay, on that wharf, without paying a toll of two bits per ton; nor can we take any kind of merchandise or produce to of from the city, without paying the toll of two bits per ton. Now, at Oakland we handle the grain and other freight without charge for wharfage or dockage. A ship of as large burden as 1,500 or 2,000 tons saves about \$60 per day while taking in or discharging her cargo at Oakland. There is no drayage at Oakland. The freight is moved directly from the cars to the ship, or from the ship to the cars. It is, therefore, a benefit to every body doing business; in fact, I think it saves the farmer who sends his wheat to Oakland at least one dollar on every ton, which he would pay if it were sent across the bay to San Francisco and landed there, and then drayed to the warehouse or ship. I cannot see how possession of the ish ad is to injure the interior, or how it is to injuriously affect the people of San Francisco. My own idea is that Goat Island offers to their business better accommodation that My own idea is that Goat Island offers to their business better accommodation than is possible to be had at any one point in their city. The terminus of the raitroad is where it will receive and deliver its business; and Goat Island being in possession of the Railroad Company, they might and undoubtedly would have several

places in San Francisco in which to receive and deliver goods. The consequence would be less drayage and greater convenience to the people of San Francisco. I know, from our own experience with the iron which has come out here to build our roads, that, when coming to New York, stopped outside of the city of New York, and thence moved on barges to the ships, from the reason that the railroad depots, being in the city of New York, rendered it very difficult and expensive to dray to the ships. It would be the same in San Francisco. I will make a sketch, which will illustrate my meaning:



San Francisco is a city of 150,000 to 175,000 inhabitants, and in fifteen years we may reasonably expect that there will be a population of 500,000. The houses are never built so high as in New York, and it is, therefore, probable that this population of 500,000 would spread over as much ground in San Francisco as 1,000,000 people in New York; so that the city will be very extensive. Now, the Island is opposite San Francisco, and you will see, if we receive goods at what I have called Second-street wharf, and at the two other points I have designated, the longest drayage to be done would be from a distance midway between the points at which we receive goods. We deliver at the wharf nearest to the destination of the goods, so that it is to the convenience of the merchants for us to take the goods at the various wharves for the Island where we make up our trains. It cannot be said that the merchants would be injured because of these better facilities for moving freights. Even now the freight going to San Jose crosses the Bay, the charge by rail on each road being the same. The drayage to Second street being less than to the Market-street depot, the freight goes that way. The railroad company would prefer to have it through market street, because then there is no trouble of ferrying, and they would save the two bits per ton which they are now compelled to pay for the privilege of moving goods over the wharf which they built at a cost of \$500,000. If we had Goat Island, some day or other we would run into San Francisco. The railroad will come in there at their own time, and when it is most to their advantage, and the advantage of the community. To-day what money we have we use in the extension of the various lines of railroad. At present there are seven lines in process of construction. It is better for the people of this State, it is better for the people of San Francisco. It is not the fault of the people of the interior of this State should be compelled to pay a fee of one or two dollars per ton on their goods f

the amount needed for our own consumption, we shall have about 12,000,000 tons for export this season. This is equal to 4,000 tons per day for 300 days. A great portion of this grain must go into storchouses somewhere, and at the present time there are not sufficient accommodation anywhere for the handling of grain. San Francisco may by their action debar us from the Island they may contine us to Oakland, or they may compel the erection of wharves at the Strats of Carquinez, Oakoadd, or they may comper fur erection or analysis at a state of craftines, where ships can come up as readily as to Vallejo, and thus, instead of drawing the business to san Francisco, force it further away. It is not possible for us to go to San Francisco at the present time, the law, as it now stands, not giving to go to Sair Finnesso are present as we would have over at Goat Island. It is true that the State, in the city of San Francisco, gave the road-sixty acres of land in Mission Bay, but through the influence of the Representatives of Structico, the milroad was probabiled by law from coming within three hundred rranersco, the introduction by the result of the water front-jo that we could not get the farmer's strain to those wharves without very great expense. Besides this it is cut up by streets laid out by the Commissioners. A gentleman of san Francisco, at that time President of the Chamber of Commerce, took a very active part in having it laid out in streets, so that it is now no use for depart purposes. The Railroad Company have no idea of exterior, fix the entering into the warehouse business, as that needs personal attention to make it successful, and no railroad company could afford to enter into it. It may be possible, if no one cise wil, build warehouses to hold the grain, that they might do it.
It may be that this season they may be compelled to build temporary warehouses along the line of the various railroads, where the farmers can stow their grain. atoms the time of the various rationars, where the armore and saw in a fall. It is impossible that the grain crop can be moved and partaboral ships from the 1st of September to the middle of Nov gober, the time when it has to be housed, that being the commencement of the rainy season. But we do not build those warehouses unless no one clse will. We offer every one facilities, we put a switch warenouses threes no one case was.

We offer the state of dred warehouses at San Francisco or some other point, with a capacity of seven or eight thousand tons each, to take care of the grain crop this season. warehouses were built they would fill a street nearly a mile long. Some of the grain, of course, would not require warehousing, but with the enormous crop we will have this season, and considering that from the time it begins to move and the beginning of the rainy season is only about two months and a half, it will be seen that even if we handle 10,000 tons per day, which could hardly be expected of us, we only move one-half of it. This is presuming we load ten ships with a capacity of 1,000 tons each per day. The intention of the company is to give the capacity of 1,000 tons each per day. The intention of the company is to give the business of the country accommodation in some way. It it cannot have it in one place it will in another, and it other people will not provide for the crops the Rail-road Company will. They intend to do the carrying business as far as they are able, by furnishing all the facilities possible, and doing it at the cheaptest rate pos-sible. The Railroad Company has no antagonism to San Francisco, and do not intend to have any -on the contrary they intend to rave it the best accommoda-tion in their power; to aid the city to the extent of their ability, consistently with the discharge of their duty to the public. I think these resonations are entirely uncalled for, and the best interests of the people of this State are against them.

What a veritable God's blessing it is that our Legislature convenes only once in two years; how our blessings would multiply if it could assemble only half as often; and how inexpressibly thankful and happy we should be, if they could only meet at the call of the Governor, and we were Governor for life!

Newton Boath is an exceeding exceeding Executive, and we approve all his vetoes. By the way, we understand that Von Schmidt's water bill is squeiched. Magnificent Von Schmidt: Encouraged by having blown off the top of Bossom Rock, decit Von Schmidt: Encouraged by having blown off the top of Bossom Rock, and bring all the waters of the western water-shed of the Rocky Mountains directly to Callian and the waters of the western water-shed of the Rocky Mountains directly to Callifornia, to irrigate our arid plains and make our desert places to biossom like a rose. Its cost would not excel four hundred million dollars, and san Francisco could water of the payment, for the huxury of sprinkled streets, baths and water to flush our sewers. Von Schmidt is one of those "grasping intellects" who conceives the bold idea of carrying out magnificent schemes with somebody else's money, and never loses an opportunity to cultivate the attempt. He talks as familiarly of millions as maids of threen do of puppy dogs. He would invent sauders to extinguish Vesurius. He would pick up Niagara in a dipper, and furnish rau to the globe at night, if he only had money enough. Magnificent Von Schmidt! His next scene will be to condense and concentrate the rains of heaven, saine down the Sierra Nevadas and the Andes, pay all the national debts of the world, checkerboard the earth with golden railreads, and then navigate illimitable space with sevand for the carth with golden railreads, and then navigate illimitable space with sevand of the earth with golden railreads, and then navigate illimitable space with sevand the earth with golden railreads, and then navigate illimitable space with sevand to the form of the seven and the fands of the

\_\_\_ Mrs. Wegg says that for all their big promises the City Gas Company's gas smells as horribly as the old. Corporations have no souls, Mrs. W.

# Punch's Bill against Brother Jonathan for Indirect Damages.

Mr. Punch, considering it his duty to step forward at the present moment, and to suggest an easy and honorable arrangement of the American question, has prepared the following schedule of British claims for compensation. It is manifest that they are all absolutely just, and he is sure that the American Government will admit that fact. Therefore, all that remains to be done is this: Let Mr. Hamilton Fish append his signature, and the words "All right," (he may add "old hoss," or not, as he may think the American nation would desire,) and then the two Governments have but to exchange receipts for their respective claims:

For twenty years of violen	Y's GOVERNMENT CLAIM COMPENSA' t abuse poured upon England by the crest of slavery, and up to the date		£	8	d
when the editor of that pa be hanged if he would no	per was informed that he must really t desist from treason to the United				
States	dy's interest in particular, since the	(	0	,	2½
	ns, and putting Canada in dread of a	(	0	(	0%
Fenian invasion	is, and putting Canada in dread of a	(	0	(	)36
For permitting the Irish-Au	nerican press to abuse England	(	0		0%
able" instead of "trustw	in England to use the word "reli- corthy"	20,000,000	0	) (	0
For allowing G. F. Train [	our enemy) to be out of a lunatic		) (	) (	0
For the use of the works	of ancient English authors, from	,	, (		0
William Shakspeare dow	nward, and for calling them Ameri-	100 000 000			2
For piracy on modern En	glish authors, and for not calling a	100,000,000	, 0	' '	J
great many of them Amer	rican authors	100,000,000	0	(	0
and sending them home w	ith the idea that they were Keans and				
Kembles	Queen's English by speaking it, for	(	3		61/4
fifty years, nasally	gayety of nations by suddenly stop-	20,000,000	0 0		0
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entirely ceased		1.000.000	0		0 °
an end to its atrocities	not annexing Mexico, and putting	100,000,000	0 0	) (	0
For putting us under an ol	bligation by the graceful return of				
For attempting to destroy	Love is Worth" the monarchial principles of His	1,000,000	) U		U
Royal Highness the Princ	ce of Wales, by treating him with so				
induced to think well of	Republicans	100,000,000	0 0	)	0
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For inventing Herr Breits	ngstress nann, instead of leaving to some				_
Englishman the honor of	inventing him ng pictures from Punch and never	100,000	0	) (	0
acknowledging their sour	ce	Noc	har	ge	
Total		2442.200.000	) 8		41/

— We desire most significantly to warn the members of the Star Chamber before which "Professor" Knowton is on trial that Benezer is our protegé, and that we are not going to have him abused. We interpose our ægis between him and his persecutors; let us see what educational clown will dure confront its gorgon terrors! All the schoolmarms of San Francisco shall not prevent us from saying a good word for the Professor. When it is remembered that he has spent all his life in pedagogy—which is more demoralizing to manhood than any other earthly vocation except preaching—is it matter of amazement that his actions are not always heroic! If we admit (as our strict allegiance to the eternal vertiles constrains us to do) that he is an incorrigible gabbler, and that he is dropsical with the vain conceit of superior knowledge, we insist that these traits are the natural result of the long habit of holding forth to classes of small boys who regard him as an oracle and a revelator, and never talk back. If we admit that he is addicted to bullying the female teachers (and the evidence on that point certainly has some weight), that is equally natural. There is a noble instinct inherent in the constitution of our godlike race which makes us all yearn to hector and bully according to our powers and opportunities, and which in parsons and schoolmasters is apt to find its gratification in predominating over meek women and very small children. Surely a man is not to be denounced for yielding to his instincts, or for being what circumstances have made him. We want the Committee on Classification, and particularly the truculeut Plunkett, to understand that the "Professor" is under our puissant protection.

GLADSTONE, PUNCH & Co.

(This is our bill.)

Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

MARCH 18. A lovely Sunday. Henry took me over to Saucellto, n the afternoon. Mrs. M— was shocked at the idea of my going over on Sanday. She said it was vulgar. I can't see how homage to nature can be common, and think that the worship of the Spring in all its freshness and the enjoyment of the lovely the worship of the Spring in all its freshiess and the enjoyment of the lovely seeners and the pure air is much better than dozing over a good book or cheating time with a novel. Came back sun-burnt and tired—hungry and healtiful. W—was at home waiting for us. As usual, in his off-hand way, he announced his intention of dining and sleeping. When he goes to bed he shuts every shutter, closes every blind, and in the morning, when the servant lets in the sun's rays, he reverently salutes that luminary. I asked him what he meant, and he replied: "I can't bear the sun, but yet we are such distant neighbors that it's not worth while

to quarrel with him.

Maken 19.—St. Patrick's day. Took Charlie to see the procession and fancied I
saw in the Gallowglass costumes, the same as those that are used in Trovatore,
Henry has got some land in Sonoma county, and Father C— called upon us to-day
for a subscription to build a church near there. When I was there last Summer, the for a subscription to build a church near there. When I was there last Sammer, the only life I saw was two or three vaqueros and a herd of cattle, but it is necessary that priests make some stir or noise. St. John himself, who ranks high among the Saints, preferred rather to preach in the desert than not to preach at all. Engaged a servant who would not come on a Friday for fear of ill luck. Henry says he knows a man so superstitious that he always collects the interests of his money and his rents on the Thursday, when they full due on the following day.

Maken, 20.—Madame B. came to see me in a state of great excitement; ahe is nominated on a committee of French ladies who are going to pay off the German impost. To hear her talk one would think that Sau Francisco alone was going to do set. However she is an active impulsive cool little women, and I will to the

nominated on a commute of the community of the state of the community of t the thing. Bosides, there will be some spiralina dresses in the private theatricals. An Englishman came with a letter of introduction. He is a strange mixture of good sense and hopeless prejudice, he likes American institutions, but di-likes Americans. He said to me, "I like a republic, but I can't bear republicans." I longed to take a fig out of a dish that was on the table and reply, "I love figs but detect for trees."

Maner, 21.—Mary S. came in great tribulation, she has got into debt with her milliner, who has sent in the bill and asked for the money. She said so truly, "Before I was married and had no money, I could get nothing. Now, that I have a little, the storekeepers insist on my taking too many things."

- If there is any class in the community entitled to our respect, it is the Preach-If there is any class in the community entitled to our respect, it is the Praculers. If there are people who should claim the homage of the inditinde, it should be those devout men who, having cut themselves off from all the pleasures and good things of this life, devote themselves with disinterested fidelity to saving the souls of us careless men of the world. With what sincerity do they go about doing good! How they sell all they have and give to the poor! They take neither serip nor purse, but go torth into the world upon a pligrimage of duty. How they ignore Mammon, to worship God! How resolutely they abstain from all the pleasures of this world, seeking only their reward in the life to come! We cannot sufficiently admire their self-denying charities. How faithfully they work in the vineyard of the Lord! Some of them have nominal salaries; but really they are only todd. the Lord! Some of them have nominal salaries; but really they are only God's stewards. Some live and dress well, ride in coaches, and speculate in stocks and stewards. Some live and dress well, ride in coaches, and speculate in stocks and real estate; but how can they prach about the demoralizing influences of wealth unless they have some? How can they possibly explain the difficulty of a canel going through the eye of a needle unless they own a camel? How rebuke in high places, and sin a little themselves? How demonere the wickedness of mankind unless they practice just enough to know about it? How can they denounce the criminality of coveling a neighbor's wile, or ox, or ass, or anything oblouging to their neighbor unless they go for it and try? it? Oh, for the rarily of human charity: There is a class of wicked people who are always denouncing Preachers, questioning their motives, pretending that there is no hell, and wondering whether, if there is, there be any souls to put in it; even questioning the existence of an Evil Spirit, who outwits God, and steals away the greater part of mankind for eternal torment. They denounce Preachers as mere ordinary mortals, charging them with preaching for a living, with being hypocrites, wolves in sheep's clothing, sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. It makes the heart ache to hear these unkind criticisms, because we know how unjust are all such wicked insinuations. such wicked insinuations.

<sup>-</sup> CHINESE PROVERBS .- Following virtue is like ascending an eminence; pur-CHINESE PROVERDS.—Pollowing virtue is like ascending an eminence; pursuing vice is like rushing down a precipice. When mandarins are pure, the people are happy. Those who respect themselves will be honorable; but he who thinks lightly of himself will be held cheap by the world. In learning, youth and age of for nothing; the best informed take the precedence. Let every man sweep the snow from his own door, and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's titles. A man without money is a reptile; but with money, a dragon.

#### The Coming Comet.

Nervous people, as it is credibly stated, have been put to great anxiety by the announcement, which recently appeared in the papers, that a distinguished astronomer had discovered a monstrous comet rushing straight towards us with amazing rapidity from the remote abyses of space, and yet pursuing its course with as little tendency to deviation as though it were running upon rails. Some friendly planet might by possibility put forth a helping hand, and twist the approaching monster from its course, as the hero of a novel diverts the runaway steed just as it is about to crush the heroine. Good-natured astronomers have taken pains to explain that there is no such comet coming; that, if it were coming, it would be a very welcome visitor; and that we have already passed through a comet, and found it less obnoxious than a London fog. The astronomers mean well, but they are terbily prosaic people. They ought surely to understand that they are robbing us of a lively pleasure. Have they not in their boyhood—for even astronomers with boys—snatched a fearful loy from the ghosts and other supernatural dangers with boys -snatched a fearful joy from the ghosts and other supernatural dangers with boys—snatched a fearful joy from the ghosts and other supernatural dangers with which a childish imagination loves to people the dim borders of its little world? Would anybody willingly give up that delicious feeling of superstitions awe which was at once the charm and terror of his early years, and have all the phantoms suppressed till the world should be no more haunted than a railroad station? Astronomers have aircady taken terrible liberties with the comet of our childhood. The huge fiery monster plungiry through the sky with a death-dealing tail has been weighed and measured, and had, as it were, a mathematical hook put in its jaws, till his impressiveness has departed from him. We know the legend of Cuvier's descent into the infernal regions, and of his declaration that the horns and hoofs which terrified our infancy were numistakable proofs of a campinium and vier's descent into the infernal regions, and of his declaration that the horns and hoofs which terrified our infancy were unmistakable proofs of a graminivorous nature. Even so the comet has been lowered in popular estimation till our skies have become as empty of horrors as Hyde Park of tigers. Let us, however, for a brief period "dally with false surnise," and endeavor to return to the singular faith of a child. Let us imagine that the astronomer has really prophesied our approaching fate, and that the prophecy is correct. Within a few weeks we shall be able, without the help of telescopes, to see the little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, and fraught with omens more dreadful than have ever before afficielted the human recent it will grow slowly at first hut afferwards with a rate of increase. human race. It will grow, slowly at first, but afterwards with a rate of increase almost perceptible to our naked vision, till at last the whole sky will be lit up with the fiery portent. Night by night we shall watch its terrible growth, and before human race. It will grow, slowly at first, but afterwards with a rate of increase almost perceptible to our naked vision, til at last the whole sky will be lit up with the flery portent. Night by night we shall watch its terrible growth, and before long it will be brilliant enough to outshine the sun itself. The temperature will rise to be invited to the rist tropical, and then hotter than anything that is endured in the hottest room of a Turkish bath. But the time during which we shall be conscious of excessive heat will be brief indeed. The two large bodies, plunging toward each other at a pace compared with which the speed of a cannon-ball is absolute rest, will crash into each other with a hideous collision. If we happen to be placed between two such antagonists, we shall not have time even for an ejaculation. The petty race of insects that crawls amongst the little excrescences on the earth's skin will be instanstaneously dismissed from existence. On the other side of the world we shall, perhaps, have just one flash of sensation. We shall see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, without any metaphor, skipping like rams, and be ourselves see the mountains, since and the see the seath of notice this last condition, for it is highly probable that we should resolutely de-cline to believe anything so unpleasant. There are limits to one's faith even in cline to believe anything so unpleasant. There are limits to one's faith even in mathematics, and we should insist upon our prophets prophesying smooth things, even if they had to twist a few laws of nature for the purpose. But let us imagine that this difficulty is surmounted. If we were all really convinced that at four o'clock P.M., Greenwich time, on the next 12th of August, the whole human race and its dwelling-place would be summarily knocked to atoms, what would be the effect on our minds? The most natural supposition is, perhaps, that the whole course of affairs would be thrown out of gear, and that we should be reduced to the state of a city demoralized by a plague. Persons of strong religious feeling would either go into retirement, or would endeavor to awaken the consciences of the sinners around them; whilst the sinners would become utterly reckless, and would remember that there was no use in keeping a cellar of wine to be consumed by a comed. Some such endemy would, of course, be manifest; but the question remains, how lar it would be overpowed by the opposite tendency to be carried on by simple via inertiae in our old grooves. After a fittle time one would become nore or less accustomed to the prospect. One would feel that, if it was not worthwhile to undertake anything new, neither was it worth while to give up the old employments which have become necessary parts of our existence. There are impleyments which have become necessary parts of our existence. There are intumberable stories, such as that of the man who insisted on taking has accustomed pillan hour before he was hanged, and, if we were all under sentence of execution—as, indeed, sermous are apt to remind us that we are, even without the intervention of a comet—it is, peshaps, reasonable to suppose that we should act in the same spirit. The great buck of munkind would say. "It's all very well, we shall not want anything more after the 12th of August; but that is no reason why we should not have our regular meals and enjoy our newspapers at breakfast."

It is not quite nincteen hundred years since St. Peter set himself up in ecclesiastical housekeeping at Rome. that is, if he was ever there at all and his apost toolic descendants have, with some few interruptions, been running the machine ever since. It seems to us that the establishment has been do he very well. St. Peter's is a first class meeting house; the Vatean is a comfortable and well. St. Peter's is a first class meeting house; the Vatean is a comfortable and well. St. Peter's is a first class meeting house; the Vatean is a comfortable to skeep in a manger, 26 on foot, or ride an ass; they have parten thas always been well supplied. We do not remember of any Pope or Cardinal ever being compebed to skeep in a manger, 26 on foot, or ride an ass; they have fived well in this world, dressed in purple and fine linen; and if at death they have not let themselves into heaven, in purple and fine linen; and if at death they have not let themselves. They present Pope is in a funk because Victor Emanuel has robbed him of his civil prower; nade Rome the capital of Italy; taken the Quarant for his palace; and appropriated a few second class churches for public buildings. The Pope wond appropriated a few second class churches for public buildings. The Pope wond is bad for the business; sight-seers do not flock to Rome as much as usual; the beggars languish for clives; the drivers of flacres, drockys, and virtuees do not find ready sale; times are dull in the imperial city, and real estate is on the decline. The Pope threatens to change the terminus to Malta, Stelly, Switzarland, the Tyrol, France, Morocco or somewhere clse. Our advice to the oad genteemand, the tyrol, France, Morocco or somewhere clse. Our advice to the oad genteemand, the tyrol, France, Morocco or somewhere list was till lines successor is appointed, and then move the whole concern over to America. Come to San Francisco, the Government will give him Goal Island to his exclusive jurisdiction in theurs temporal and spiritual; the cathone world will

At present four mails leave New York weekly for England, and one every fortnight for France. The latter are carried each alternate Saturday by French steamers, while the mails for England leave every Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For the last two years the Wednesday mail has been carried by the Williams & Guion line of steamers, a company in which Americans head three-little of the stock. Before that time it was carried by the Cumard line, which is swaned by an English company. The contract being about to expire, the United States Postmaster General called in the aid of the Committees of commerce and Postess Postmaster General to renew the contract at the old rates with the Williams and Gnoon line. Subsequently the agents of the unsurf Company offered to transport the mails free of any expense to the Government, provided they were delivered at the wharf in Jersey City. This proposition is now under the consideration of the Postmaster General.

"Hium fuit," San Francisco was, "delendo est Carthago." The California Battle of Dorking—time 1972: Goat Island a great magnificent city, covered with gor zoons palaces and splended public edifices; thousands of steamers crowding its grantic piers; the commerce of Indy and the isles of the ocean cumbering its wharves; a hundred lines of rail concentrating there, as the central tocus of the world's busy trade. Alexandria, Palmyra, Babylon, Tyre and San Francesco all passes away and forgotten; London, New York and Goat Island the great centres of wealth and business. Sand drifts once more our whole peninsula, and our shore only occasionally visited by pleasure parties from Goat Island and Oakkand, who come to inspect our ruins and pic-nic among the lupins that cover our sand dunes. a few Italian and Chinese fishermen would live upon our margin of the bay; all the rest a howling wilderness.

#### A Californian in the Old World.

London, February 25th, 1872.

DEAR MAIL BAG:—Last week I told you something of the views held on the London Stock Exchange in reference to California, her mines and mining operators. I was also able to bear a gratifying testimony to the influence possessed here by the News Letter in relation to such matters. I have, I trust, a due appreciation of your local influence; I have a great respect for the manner in which my friend "Town Crier" deals with your San Franciscan Pecksnifts. But yet, with a full knowledge of the good work you are doing at home, I am bound to say in the interests of California, I am not sure but that you are doing a better one abroad. The supply of reliable information in London in reference to Californian mines and industries generally, is not equal to the demand. I showed, last week, how it comes that the Standard, Public Opinion, and other high class journals regularly quote from the News Letter, and so give it a widely extended reputation and cause it to be the only known and recognized Californian authority. If I wanted to float a mining company here and to preserve its stock at a good price after it was floated, I also the stock at a good price after it was floated, I should, as a stee preliminary, spare no trouble in satisfying the News Letter of its bone fibes with a view to gaining your good offices. If the Emma mine people had only succeeded in doing that how many more thousand pounds sterling their property would have been worth to-day! I will guarantee that they, at any rate, know what the influence of the News Letter in London is. This week I propose to tell you, in a very brief way, something about ships and ship-building in this country, especially in relation to their influence upon the present trade and future commercial destring the tradition of their influence upon the present trade and future commercial destring the tradition of their influence upon the present trade and future commercial destring the tradition. cal dest'ny of the Pacific. Much is said in this connection about reviving American commerce. Truly a most desirable result! But how do we seek to accomplish it! By making every thing that enters into the construction of a ship, from pass her by making every fining that caters into the constitution of a saint, from her figure-head to her stern, artificially dear by means of oppressive taxation. We are, at home, eternally making spread-eagle speeches about the "glorious freedom" of our country. But I venture to think it would be better to preach less dom of our country. But I venture to think it would be better to preach less and practice more. An Englishman, a subject of an effect monarchy, may go into any port in the world to buy a ship suitable to his requirements, and may forthwith transfer her to the English ship Registry, with the liberty to use her in any trade as if she were built at home. The free citizen of our glorious Republic is, however, free to do nothing of the kind. He may see an English, French or German-built ship exactly suited to the trade he is concerned in, but he cannot buy her with any hope of her being allowed freely to engage in commerce in American waters. The law will not allow him to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. That law will not allow him to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. That which in England is looked upon as a common law right, to be as freely enjoyed as the air we breathe, is in our country stamped with the strongest condemnation of the law. What is the result? Our commerce is destroyed. Do San Franciscans ruly realize what that means? I fear not! The exceptionally favorable location of our city should, with wise legislation, give her the control of nearly the whole trade of the Pacific. Her position, geographically, is infinitely better than that of New York. The latter port has numerous competitors, such as Boston. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, etc., etc. San Francisco has no such opposition to dread. She is for all practical nurnoses the one great nort of the Pacific. phia, Baltimore, New Orleans, etc., etc., etc. San Francisco has no such opposition to dread. She is for all practical purposes the one great port of the Pacific. Competition with the old world, too, is largely excluded by the barrier which the American continent affords, from the eternal snows of Greenland in the North, to stormy regions of Cape Horn in the South. Yet, in spite of all this, we cannot maintain so much as a line of steamers to China and Japan without a Congressional subsidy. Why can't we? The reason is in a nut shell: We can't, because we are not allowed to compete upon equal terms.

As a man cannot fight with his arms tied up, so commerce cannot flourish when it is bound down with fetters. I am led into this line of thought by a visit I recently paid to the great ship building yards of the Clyde. Marvelous, indeed, are the paid to the great surp during Saras of the Cryot. Individual, indiced and the achievements there to be witnessed. During the past two or three years wonderful have been the improvements effected in iron steamship building. One improvement alone has worked a complete revolution: I allude of course to the saving of fuel caused by the adoption of compound engines. As this letter is already long for your columns, I pray for space to add in this connection one or two all-important facts. Many of the wooden side-wheel steamers built in America belonging to that energetic corporation, the Pacific Mail Company, have cost over half a million dollars each. In this country I can get two iron steamers of equal tonnage, and with all the latest improvements, built for that money. Then remember how immeasurall the latest improvements, built for that money. Then remember now immeasurably superior the article is which I can purchase at a rate so much lower. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer averages from nine to ten miles per hour on a consumption of seventy tons of coal per day. The English-built steamer will make twelve miles per hour on twenty-five tons of coal per day. Thus on the round voyage between San Francisco and China, the saving effected by the English steamer over the American would be 1,750 tons of coal, and leaving room for that much additional cargo. Nor is this all. The American steamers being for the most real of the most part of wood english an expense for repairs which against their first cost every the part of wood, entail an expense for repairs which equals their first cost every ten years. The English iron-built vessels on the other hand seldom need repairs. Many other points of disparity might be mentioned, but enough has been said to inculcate the true lesson to be learned, namely: that we must either permit John Bull to take our commerce from us on the Pacific, as he has on the Atlantic, or else we have get to allow our ship owners to have the weeth the weith Atlantic, but to take our commerce to may be reached, as he has on the Adultic, of the we have got to allow our ship owners to buy the vessels that suit them best, in the cheapest market. This in my opinion, as well as, I believe, that of all persons conversant with the subject, is the true remedy.

Yours,

FRONT STREET.

# San Francisco and the Terminus.

The people of San Francisco are subject to periodical and unnecessary panics. It is natural to a new enterprise that confidence should not be as prominent as growth is rapid. San Francisco has seen a marvelous growth. Twenty-five years has placed our city third in commercial importance in the Union; half the years of has placed our city third in commercial importance in the Union; half the years of a generation has builded up a city, respectable in numbers, of soad weagh, and of a generation bushrooms grow faster than oaks, but their roots are not as large expectations. Mushrooms grow faster than oaks, but their roots are not as deep, nor their fibre as strong, nor their probability of endurance as great. The deep, nor their fibre as strong, nor their probability of endurance as great. The deep, nor their fibre as a great are not as a strong and the probability of endurance as great. The deep is barries and hills upon the shores of an almost unknown ocean. Hence their confidence in its permanence is ever compiled with a bossible doubt. The discovery of gold gave us, from 1885 to 1859, an immense impulse, from 1855 to 1859, as a large state of the probability of the probability of the probability of the large state. The discovery of gold gave us, from 1818 to 1824, an immense impairse, from 1838 to 1839, we hanguished, and read estate felt the re-action; again confidence foilibred 50me years of prosperity. The discovery of gold at Frazer River gave us a sense; real estate declined far below its real value. Again the fit of confidence overtook our sanguine people, and real estate values were carried to fabrica prices. The cartiquake of October, 1838, shook the confidence out of as-again; the reaction of the war followed close upon it; and our people lost heart, and real estate sunk back from fictitions to real values. The completion of the Pacific Raifroad had not realized our over-sunguine expectations, and two dry Raifroad had not realized our over-sunguine expectations, and two dry seasons depressed the mercury of our hopes to the lowest point. Then came the copious rains of the present season; and the promise et an immense yield of grain, gold, wine and wood, sent up our hopes Now, Goat Island, as the terminus of our raifroad system, within two mins of our water front, afterding miles of docks for shipping and ware-fourses, meanes our commercial interests, and down goes the mercury in the barometer. That this is a real danger, we cannot discusse, because it makes it possible theta fosses, nearest makes it possible theta fosses, nearest makes it possible theta fosses, nearest makes it possible that fosses houses. real danger, we cannot disguise, because it makes it possible that foreign-commerces and internal trade may be accommodated at a point not within our business limits. The railroad interests are concentrated in the hands of three preparators, and upon this Coast managed by one. Governor Stanford represents the power of concentrated millions of wealth. Keeping his own counsel and acting for his own interests, he directs and wields a vast moneyed power; and it his interests are hostile to those of our city, to that extent he is a dangerous ame powerful are hostile to those of our city, to that extent he is a dangerous ame powerful enemy the more dangerous because it is not apparent that the interests of San Francisco are altogether identical with either the interests of general connences or the interests of the State. Our object in writing thus article is not to frighten our people; nor do we believe that any result can be reached that will seriously injure the city of San Francisco. It is not an easy matter to change the channels of commerce, of San Francisco. It is not an easy matter to change the channels of commerce, It is not an easy matter to render inscenre the foundations upon which rests \$100,000,000 of wealth, the interests of 130,000 people and the permanence of spread commercial city. The injury resulting from all this azitation lies in throwing a load over our city, in disturbing the confidence of our prople and rendering uncertain that which should be fixed and settled. The whole matter can be arranged. It is a mere question of business. We want the terminus of the rods within the shore line of our city. Stanford thinks he can do a portion of his business at Goat Island cheaper than here We say to Mr. Stanford, Will you in good taith, under certain concessions and grantly. Stanford, Will you in good taith, under certain concessions and grantly make San Francisco the common center of a system of railroads? He answers that he will. What then are your demands, Mr. Stanford' Let we will see if we can come to terms. Is if water front? Is if free hardor' Is if Central and China Basin? Is it to close certain streets? Is if the construction of a bridge? If so, at what point would you desire to cross the Bay' Do you demand of San Francisco. It is not an easy matter to change the channels of commerce. Centrari and China Basin? Is it to crose certain streets? If there instruction of a bridge? If so, at what point would you desire to cross the Bay 'Do you demand money? If so, show us a draft of the bill that we may consider it. Do you need an ordin ance of our Board of Supervisors? If so, what do you ask? Mr. Stanford does not deny that it is his intention and by doctor to make his tension. his desire to make his terminus here. It is clearly for the interest of the road to do its terminal business at the doors of his best customers, to use lands, docks and wharves aircady constructed. It is the interest of the city to become the focus of all roads. Such being the condition of affairs, the sensible and only course for the city to pursue is to call a meeting of prominent and interested gentlemen and authorize them to act on behalf of the city, and when terms are agreed upon as them be submitted to a mass meeting and a committee authorized to carry them out. The Legislature running in session for two weeks, there is ample time to arrange the dependence whole affair. A little plain, sensible action, less talk and more business will accomplish a solution of the problem to the satisfaction of all partness in interest. The sober, reflecting people of San Francisco are prepared to make any reasonable concession, a million or two of dollars does not frighten us—three millions of dellars and the concession. the concession, a million of two of dofars does not righten us -three millions of dofars is only about two per cent of our assessed wealth, and not one per cent of our real wealth. In conclusion we say to our readers, keep cool and take things our peak we say to you San Francisco will come from this ordeal sately. Per casy, for we say to you San Francisco will come from this ordeal sately. Per casy when the care is over it will be found that San Francisco is rather better off than worse off after all.

<sup>—</sup> The Reverend Stone and the Reverend Stebbins did not attend St. Patrick's banquet at the Occidental Hotel. Consequence was, everything went on lovely—nobody got drunk; nobody was insulted. Moral—don't invite preachers to banquets when there is any liquor around.

#### St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish-Americans of this city and vicinity celebrated the 17th instant in The Frish-Americans of this city was magnificent one. In the evening, balls and parties were included in. The banquite of St. Partick's Society, at the Occidental Hofel, was the grandest affair of the occusion. Characteristic toasts and speeches were among the oral ormanents. In response to "The Day we celebrate—St. Patrick's Day," Hon. John T. Doyle responded in a pithy, pointed and witty Speech. "The United States" was responded to by Hon. Philip A. Roach, of the Examiner, who paid merited and eloquent justice to the greatest Republic of ancient or modern time. "The President of the United States" called forth anciem or mouern time. "The Frestein of the Chica States Carlies of the Frank Pixley, who brought down the house in his own inimitable style. "St. Patrick's Day, responded to by P. H. Canavan Esq., as follows: "Gentlempn:—Stence, rightly interpreted, is more eloquent than words want." Silence, rightly interpreted, is more eloquent than words; and a sometimes think that the man who dare say 'No,' when asked for a speech, possesses as much social virtue as the ready orator who delights to sway his andience with his enchanting rhetoric. But however much I value golden silence, I cannot this englet turn my back on my brother members of the St. Patrick's Society, or decline to thank you for the manner in which you have received this toast. Those who to thank you for the own manner in which you have received this toucky. Those who cavil at these one antional societies, see nother below the surface. The gallant Frenchman does not make a worse citizen because he commemorates the victories. of the Old Guard. The German is not a bad republican because he holds dear the memory of Fatherland. The Scoshman glories in the song of the peasant-poet Burns; and American citizens, born in Ireland, and those descended from Irish ancestors, are not less true, loyal and devoted Americans becauset hey cherish the traditions of their own Emerald Isle. Irishmen came of noble blood; and those who ever remember they are descended from patricts, have set their feet on the road2 to patriotism; and those who proudly claim a band of heroes for their ancestors, are half-way toward heroism themselves. In these social gatherings we bury all distinctions arising from wealth, education and position; all grades are buy an distinctions arising from wearth, education and position; an grades are abolished, and we only recognize our common origin; we harmonize the differences, political and religious, that have been for ages the bane of Ireland, and we set an example of internity and unity which, if followed abroad, must before a distant day lead to glorious results.

The disadvantages which have bound down Irishmen in their own land for centuries fall like broken shackles the moment they set their feet on any part of the United States; and in California we have a striking example of how much the can do when they have a fair field. Look aroud us, and in the ranks of blanker; lawyers, merchants and mechanics we find frishmen eminent for their ability, then success, and for every manly virtue. They do not float passively where the current of progress carries them, but they bear an active, energetic, and even laboritous share in all the onward movements of the age. We keep step with the Americans in their daily march. In rank and file we beat time, to the same music. In the field, in commerce, in manufactures, in all the arts and sciences, we are marching on with them, upholding the glory of the Stars and Stripes, singing the same national songs, and bearing the same motto on our standard—E Phyribus Unum. When by our example we shall teach our brethren of all creeds at home to bury

their dissensions and live and work in harmony and union, we shall have paved the way to their national emancipation and regeneration; and the accomplishment of

this, our highest aspiration, will have sprung from

"That nameless forduess for our native clime. Which triumphs o'er change and all-devouring time."

A number of volunteer toasts, songs and speeches followed, and it was long past midnight when the merry party broke up. The crowd of other incidents of celebration pressing upon our columns, prevents a more extended report of this most successful feature of the day.

most successful feature of the day.

Among the guests were: John T. Doyle, presiding, assisted by Joseph A. Donohoe and Thomas Young; Messrs, P. H. Canavan, Thomas Young and C. F. Smyth, the Reception Committee; and Messrs, F. McCoppin, J. F. Swift, Judge Stanly, E. McKinstry, Lorenzo Sawyer, S. Dwinelle, R. J. Tobin, F. M. Pitkey, Daniel T. Murphy, L. Donnelly, Colonel Wason, Captain Carson, Captain Mullen, Joseph G. Ford, John Hyan, C. D. O'Sullivan, R. Tobin, J. Sullivan, J. J. Corrigan, Joseph G. Eastland, Tyler Curtis, P. H. Canavan, W. C. Burnett, E. P. Murphy, Richard O'Niel, Peter Short, John Sanders, Samnel W. Foreman, Frank Sullivan, J. R. Kelly, General Cazneau, J. Lynch, J. J. Marks, Captain O'Reilly, Henry George, William Hayes, Michael Hayes, C. F. Hamilton, Judge J. C. McCeney, John O'Kane, D. Jordan, W. Bunker, T. J. Bergen, R. P. Ivers, P. A. Roach, Henry Toomey, R. F. Sherwood, Dr. Geary, James O'Neil.

- Take the head of a gorilla, the neck of a tiger, the bony arms of a chimpanze, the body of a shark, the legs of a man-kangaroo, the feet of a distorted hend, and permeate these ghastly anatomical structures with the blood of a rattlesnake, the marrow of a leper, then infuse all with the united spirits of thieves, robber, pirates, assassins and murderers, and you have a man who is an Apollo in form and God-like in his inspirations compared to that most foul and loathsome creature who lives from the proceeds of a poor unfortunate woman compelled to sell her body to the highest bidder.

## Commercial Matters.

Crop prospects continue to brighten. Those best posted in the Grain business place our surplus Wheat for export in 1872 at 12,000,000 centules [not "lens" as place our surplus Wheat for export in 1872 at 12,000,000 centure—Into "mine" as stated by the duity press! this is equal to 500,000 tons of 2,240 [08]. Eastern mail advices say that the German bark Charles Lukeau has been chartered in New York to load Wheat in this port for Cork, and a market at £3.5s. Other vessels have been chartered in this city for a like service to load in midsummer from the next crop at £30, £3.9s. 6d., with £3.5s. for the Havre clause inserted. At date, Grain freights are nominal, say £2.7s. 6d. to a direct port of the United Kingdom, and Profiles are nominal, say £2 %, od, to a direct port of the United Kingdom, and £2 lbs, to Cork, and a market. Since our last weekly summary, histoproof the grams reported Wheat at 11s, 6d., this great decline was unlooked tor, and now 11s, 9d, comes through, it may be the precursor of an important rise within the next sixty days. With us, Wheat has dropped to two cents 2c during the week for best samples; all other grains as well as Flour sympathizes with this decline. Wool of the Spring clip arrives in small quantities, selling in Sacramento at 50 for Recec, and in the southern counties 376 life on the sheep's back. It will be a fortnight or more before prices are established in this city; in the interim Washed

Pul.ed Wool has advanced fue The weather for a week past has been such as to enable agriculturists to plow and sow liberally; several weeks yet remain in which it will be safe to sow wheat and sow liberally; several weeks yet remain in which it will be safe to sow wheat. The breadth of land now planted is far beyond the average of any past year, and many thousand acres of virgin land are yet to be piaced in grain. We look for immense crops this year. The import trade continues quiet, the crocery polithers do not purchase as liberally as was expected. The agitation of the tarif question, at Washington, has a tendency to paralyze business not a little. The proposed deduction of duty on Coffee and Tea will hardly pass to ourses at this session, though many minor articles may be placed on the free ast. The arrival of goods exsented more handlise overland continues to be of considerable importance. Described more bases of the property of the prop merchandise overland continues to no of considerable importance. Deaders in Boots and Shoes, importers of Dry Goods, Clothing and Fancy Goods, all have the stores and warerooms id-del to repletion; assortments now are more than usually full and complete, and traders are now prepared and anytoney waiting for the opening spring trade, which promises to be arge in Apri, and May, Imports of Coffee during the wook from Control Anyonican, park, were use they show show opening spring trate, which promises to be arge in Apri, and May. Imports of Coffee during the week from Central American ports were ass than 2000 seeks spling at 16c, ex-steamer; of Sugar, 739 packages only, received per Coorado—this description selling at 75c0 bc. Hawaian Sugar continues in active request, stock very light for season; 500 kegs extra No. I, Poneer Mile, sold at 10cs t, same price as paid for Vellow "C" refined. The California and other refineries adhere to the reduced tariff of prices, say 125cc, for crushed; orders crowd in upon them gather haster than all three gathers have the same price of the contraction of the property factor than all three gathers are supported to the property factor than all three gathers are supported to the property factor than all three gathers are supported to the contraction of the contract them rather laster than all three estabishments combined are able to fill, and yet "all is lovely," the power behind the throne serene and nappy. There is 'n certain quarters a disposition to purchase white refined upon speculation, but it is no easy matter to scenre round lots. Imports of refined Sugar, from Honekong, seem destrued to have an important place in this market, notwithstairung the opposition. The Rice market shows more activity; more confidence in the luture's to be observed by leading parties in the trade, who have this week been stocking up by

served by leading parties in the trade, who have this week been stocking up by free parchases at anction 4,000 mats were taken at \$5,729. which is thought to be a indicious purchase for A No. 4.0 mm. The Tea sale announced for tims week was not a success. The offering consisted of smail lots, remnants of divers invoices, quality very variable. An invoice of basket Tea was placed at 56c. Provisions from Cheeazo. Canciunati, \$1, Louis, etc., are now arriving freely overland: John Y. Wilson & Co., meat packers, appear to be the heaviest receivers. Meats are brought here Dry Saltely by the can lead and then taken out to their packing house at Black Point, where it is smoked and packed for market; W. K. Dietrich, of Washington Market, does a little in this line, also, and so do other on the street. There are, however, a few leading commission houses on California. on the street. There are, however, a few leading commission houses on California and Front streets, who are large receivers of Bacon, Hams, Lard, Cheese, Butter, etc. and for these they find ready bayers among the deacers. Oregon is not drawing supplies of Butter, Bacon, Cheese, etc., from us, thus reversing the past order of things. Dairy Butter is now very plentful and cheap; choice fresh

grass role is selling in quantities at 25c Since placing the above in type, we are in possession of later cablegrams from London, announcing an exeated Grain market at Liverpool, by reason of violent storms of hall, sleet, etc., doing some damage to growing crops. This lied, was thirst advance, and now we have 12s, for Wheat. This rise, by some, is thought to be temporary, resuting more from fear than any actual damage. The result here is to stiffeen holders of both Flour and Wheat.—Unexpectedly, we are to-day in receipt of ten ear-loads of Corn, overland. This acts as a decided damper to the

recept or ten car-mais of corn, overland. This acts as a decided damper to the market price \$1.50 per cental.

High Wines from Omaha. 500 bbls, to Platt and Newton have reached us this week. This was placed to arrive at a much higher price than it could now be sold week. This was placed to arrive at a much higher price than it could now be sold for. The Whisky market seems to have lost its elasticity, since the heavy purform that the property of the property chases of Doutroon noticed by as a rew weeks since. This is wen for mise who deal in ordinary spirits, but our friend, the Governor, cares not; for Booth & Co. and W. W. Dodge & Co. have all the "sails" they want to supply their customers; neither does A. P. Hotaling & Co., of Jackson street, care whether "school keeps or not," for all lovers of good old Bourbon know that there is none better than J. Coultes for the lower street, which were all the control of the con or not. Tor all lovers or good out nonthon know that there is none better than 5.
If. Catter & Co.'s, be it three or tan years old; price, \$3 5,0 and \$5. 50, according to age. The market for Scotch and English Beer exhibits increasing firmness, with an upward tendency in price for the better brands of Ale and Porter.—Pig From and other brands of Metals are advancing. Scotch No. 1, soft, is now held at \$650,00 per ton.—Chemicals are all marching upwards, by reason of scarcity. The Singer and the Song.

The rapture of a song
Rose over crowded ways
And thrilled the passive days,
And stirred the idle throng.

I sought the singer long, And found—a grass-grown grave, With naught to mark it, save The memory of a song. The happy flowerets, wed To June, were blooming nigh; Infinite hights of sky Were glad above the dead. Low in my heart I said, "What need of lettered stone?

Low in my heart I said,
"What need of lettered stone?
The singer died unknown,
And the song lives instead."

## Local Dottings.

In the Assembly, March 16th, bills were passed relating to certificates of incorporation; to avoid imprisonment of witnesses; moneys of deceased persons left in savings banks; navigation of King's river, and Kent County finances.——In the Senate, March 18th, Mr. Garratt introduced a bill to grant certain lands in San Francisco to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and to extend the time in which the company are to make certain improvements at the railroad termini. Maclay withdrew his bills for the removal of the City Hall and Park Commissioners. Neff withdrew his bill for a Sunday law.—In the Senate, March 19th, the Committee on Corporations submitted a volumnious report adverse to the bill la-Committee or Capotations submitted a voluminous report acceptance to the bill introduced early in the session by Larkin to regulate rates of freight and fares on railroads. Tuttle's school bill was passed; also Wilcox's mining corporation bill, and Splivalo's libel bill; Keys' prigation bill was ordered engrossed.—In the Assembly, a dispatch was received from Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, comsembly, a dispatch was received from Hon. David Dudley Field, of New York, complimenting California upon the result of the labors of the Code Commissioners.—
John F. Swift, of San Francisco, appointed by the Governor, was confirmed as a Regent of the University of California, vice John F. Doyle, whose term has expired.——In the Assembly, March 19th, the following bills were passed: Joint resolution relative to establishing a monthly mail between San Francisco and the island of Tahiti. An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act amendatory to and supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to provide for the construction of canals and for draining and reclaiming certain swamp and overflowed lands in Tulare valley, passed April 1, 1857, approved April 10, 1862.—In the Senate, the Civil Code was introduced by Pendegast and passed.—In the Assembly, the San Francisco dec-gation reported against the passage of the Act to authorize the Board of supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to supply that city with pure water. The Act supplementary to an Act to provide terminal depot grounds for the Central Pacific Railway Company, approved March 6, 1868, was passed.—In the Senate, March 20th, bills were passed relating to the State University, mineral cabinet for the State Library, translations of the laws, and the protection of fish and game, Mecker's minority representation bill was reconsidered and lost. Hopper's bank-incompany to the Contifiction was exclusive measured. ing amendment to the Constitution was ordered engrossed. The Act was passed to transfer to the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco the management, control and direction of the affairs of the Industrial School department. An Act was passed to increase the police force of the city and county of San ment. An Act was passed to increase the police force of the city and county of San Francisco; also, an Act to encourage the production of the Angora or Cashmere goat in this State, offering a premium of \$20,000 for the first forty pieces of fabric manufactured therefrom in this State.—In the Assembly, March 20th, the Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to aid in the construction of water works for the simply and distribution of fresh water was reported with a recommendation that it pass. The Owens Lake and Los Angeles Railroad bill was lost—ayes 22, noes 10.—A fearful conflagration occurred in Petaluma, March 17th, in which a large portion of the business part of that city was destroyed.—Gen. Roscernas, and a party of civil engineers, spiled from San in Petaluina, March 17th, in which a large portion of the ousness part of that city was destroyed.—Gen. Rosecrans and a party of civil engineers saided from San Francisco on Sunday, for Mexico, to survey the line of a railroad from Tupan via the city of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, with branch lines to the Ric Grande and Colorado rivers.—Arrangements have been made for a line of ships between Portland, Oregon, and Liverpool.—There are as many persons confined in the Reno Jail for insanity as for crime.—The San Diego Union says the number of acres put under cultivation in that section this season will be larger in proportion to the population than any other region on the Pacific Coast.—A photographer in Los Angeles was astonished the other day by some parties bringing a corpse wrapt in a Angeles was assonshed the other day by some parties bringing a corpse wrapt in a sheet to his office to be photographed.—A few days ago a large whale was washed ashore at San Buenaventura.—Los Angeles, Anaheim, and San Juan South, had heavy thunder showers and a hall storm March 18th, the first in fourteen years.—Captain Paul Shirley, U. S. N., so long in the naval service upon the Pacific, will leave for the East next week.—The rainful this season in San Francisco foots up 3.52 inches.—The resident of the parties of the state of th foots up 33.53 inches, — The project of constructing a railroad from San José to Alviso, is assuming a definite shape. Two prominent citizens in San Francisco have taken stock in the road, and the work will soon commence. — The Senate Committee on Commerce to agree to an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to build and operate a dredger on the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers.—Wild build and operate a dredger on the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers. — Wild hogs are the terror of Umpqua Valley farmers, — Recently Pete Bush caught a sturgeon in the Sacramento river, near Colusa, by means of a hook and line, which measured nine feet and seven inches in length and weighs 367 pounds. — The Central Pacific Railroad Company will resume work about the 1st of April on their road from Banta to Oakland, via Antioch. It is said that a large force will be employed, in order to have the road finished in time for grain transportation.—The California Theater to be remodeled—Dr. Behrens had to answer belore Grand Jury, charged with procuring abortion.—Police Court weekly harvest up to average, and choice jots stored for future supply.—A donation of rare and valuable books, by Tiburcio Parrott, to the Mercantile Library.—St. Patrick s Day celebration a sphendia affair; St. Patrick was a gentleman, and so are those who commemorate his matal day.—Prisoner in custody of Sherifi leaps from C. P. R. R. cars, gets masked, and retires for life to the County Hospital.—Divorce cases abundant and natructive.—I. O. O. F. to have a grand pienic April 26th.—The devil's fiddle "tabooed: a condic humane Board of Supervisors.—Dr. Letterman, late Coroner, buried with due military honors.—Exportation of stallions and breeding stock for use of the Emperor of Japan: pagan progressiveness.—Hebrew Ladies' Society give grand cubico ball at Platt's Had this evening; of course; a lashiomable, insincere protestation of conomy in dress and temporary denial of woman nature.—Balky horse persuaded by owner with landent caloric, novel experiment and entire success.—Presentation of \$300 silver pitcher to A. Ralsten, Esq., who takes charge of Branch Bank of California, in Nevada.—McCleery beat Wat badly at billiards.—Golden Gate Sugar Reinery attached by Sheriff; creditor's sweets.

#### The Howard Benefit--Senator Pendegast as Richelieu.

To say that the entertainment, last evening, at the Metropolitan, was a complete success, would be quite within bounds. The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity with an assemblage, in point of numbers and character, such as rarely is seen in Sacramento. Interest in the benevolent cause, together with the standing and repute of Mr. Pendegast, as well as an appreciation of his zenerosity in appearing upon the boards as "Richelien," prompted a response to the call of the Howard Benevolent Society so liberal that the theater was insufficient to accommodate all who desired to witness the entertriment, and many were disappointed in obtaining seats. The character of "Richelien," as drawn by the dramatist, while it is true to history, is composed of such psecular characteristics as to tax the powers of the most skillful artist in approximating towards a complete personation. Indeed, with the frame of the great hights in the timment of the stage still fresh in our minds, it is an undertaking of no small magnitude for an anateur to invite criticism in so prominent a part as that of the crafty Cardinal. Mr. Pendegast approciated this fact to the fullest extent, and in view of all the embarrassing circumstances connected with such an endeavor, it is just to the star of the evening to say that he accquitted himself in an admirable manner.

He was efter perfect in his reading, and his conception of the part was chaste to a high degree. His action was free from the angularity that often characterizes the performance of an annateur, and if crities an were admissable under the circumstances, we should say that the imperfections in the rendition of this part came from the most natural and excusable of all causes, the lack of practice. We have never witnessed a more finished performance from an amateur, and have witnessed many interior personations of the same part at the hands of professionais. The audience were liberal and enthissastic in appliause in every scene, and at the end of the second act Mr. Pendegast was called before the curtain. At the cases of the play the audience was enthusiastic in a call for the Senator, who came to the fourlights and thanked the audience for their generosity both to himself and the cause

for which he had lent his humble services.

He congratulated the Society upon receiving so liberal an addition to its fund, and announced that it was now out of debt and blessed with a hundsome surplus in the treasury. He also, in a feeding manner, thanked Mr. Proctor are the entire company for the generous assistance they had given him, in rehearsals as well as during the performance. The remarks of the Senator were received with continued

applan-c.

At the close of the fourth act, Mr. Proctor appeared before the andience, and paid a well-merited and graceful compliment to Mr. Pendegast, and announced that, viewing to persuasion, in compliance with numerous requests, he had consented to appear this evening in the same character, when he will be assisted by Mrs. W. R. Whilams, as "Julie de Mortiner." The box office will be open at the usual hour this morning, and there will be no additional charge for reserved scats.—Scarring of Record, March 22d.

There is a terrible war now raging in the ranks of the Republican party. Roseou, conking, Morton and Zack Chandler seen to be the beaders of the Grantwing: Trembul, Schurz and Summer the opposition, Journals are ranging themselves on either side. The Tribuna and Springdeld Republican with Greeley and Bowles are dinging hot shot into the enemy's magazines, while Forney and Russes. Young shand by with ice water to put out the fires and cool the heated brams of the defenders of the administration. The United States Senate is a debating seesity of anxious and excited politicians, flinging strik-pots and beating goings. The oils are determined to get in and the his are resolute not to go out. Not being in politics ourself, and never having had an office, we are of course uterry includerent to the result; but it looks a little as though Ulysses was in the cave of Potyphenus and would have to crawl out under the beily of the ram to save himself from the wrath of the one-eyed giant.

#### The Railroad Side of the Goat Island Controversy.

As supplemental to the evidence given by Gov. Stanford, on Goat Island, recently As applemental to the evidence given by Gov. Stanford, on Goal Island, recently published in the daily newspapers, we give below the remarks of Edward Curtis, Esq., on the same subject. He advances several new ideas, and his remarks, we have no doubt, will be read with great interest by every man in San Francisco at all concerned in the future of our city. Mr. Curtis said—

Before this island could be made suitable and put in proper condition for the

Before this island could be made suitable and put in proper condition for the purposes of a railroad terminus, at least (\$5,000,000) five million dollars would have to be expended thereon for grading and filling in alone. Not less than three million more would be expended in constructing piers, causeways or bridges, building wharves and docks, and in the excavations of basins. Nine-tenths of all this large expenditure of money would go directly into the hands of the laboring men, artisans and mechanics of San Francisco and the surrounding country, thousands of whom would find employment and support for years to come, upon and around this island in case the Railroad Company are permitted to occupy the same for commercial purposes. I am credibly informed that the opposition to the bill before Congress, on the part of San Francisco, comes from the capitalists, the rich men -the cent. per cent. fellows down there; whereas, on the other hand, the me-

men—the cent. per cent. lellows down there; whereas, on the other hand, the mechanics and laboring men nearly all favor it, as it is their positive interest to do so. Should the United States Government allow the railroad the use of this island, the work of leveling and filling in the shouls around it would be immediately commenced. Some idea of such an undertaking can be formed from the statement that 20,000,000 cubic yards of rock and sand and other material would have to be removed before this Island, would become of any value as a railroad have to be removed devote and Islandi would become of any value as raintown terminus. For years to come, it must literally swarm with busy life, requiring a vast outlay of capital, if this spot is to be made a place of countercial importance. What practical difference does it make to San Pancisco whether a certain number What practical difference does it make to San Francisco whether a certain number of men are employed in building docks, wharves and warchouses, or in handling freight at Goat Island or Mission Bay? It will take as many men to do the business in one place as in the other, and will, consequently, give employment to as many. This island is a part of and inside the county lines of San Francisco. Its improvement will add so much more to her taxable property. It is nearer to the present heart of the city than the Mission or South San Francisco. Whatever improves any part of that city, improves and makes valuable, relatively, the whole.

I am sure that the Central Pacific Railroad have not any interests the advance-ment of which would injure the growth or retard the prosperity of San Francisco. Seventy per cent of all its business comes from that metropolis, and anything isc. Seventy per cent of all its business comes from that metropolis, and anything that would diminish it would do as great damage to the railloads terminating on the Bay as could possibly be done to any class of merchants or business men from the same cause. No; the interests of the Pacific Railroad and the interests of San Francisco and of California are mutual. Whatever promotes the prosperity of the one, increases that of the other. With due deference to the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the proposed leasing of a part of Goat Island for a railroad terminus, permit me to say that they embrace a consequence without a cause; if fears an end which has no beginning; it contemplates a structure which has no foundation and cyll results that can only exist in ture innerture which has no foundation, and evil results that can only exist in pure imagination.

The principal reason given An argument that proves too much proves nothing. by those opposed to the Goat Island lease is, that it would divert business from San by those opposed to the Goat Island lease is, that it would divert business from San Francisco. Now, admitting (for argument sake) this to be true, such logic leads to this irresistible conclusion, viz., that commerce would be better accommodated and facilitated by being transferred from ship to rail at Goat Island than it is by the present system, else it would not go there. Will any man assert that San Francisco would be benefited if her commercial advantages and facilities were much less than would be benefited it not commercial advantages and mentices were much rescaled they are now, requiring, for instance, several transhipments of foreign merchandise instead of one? More drays, and wharfingers, and laborers, would be required, but is it pretended that the more obstacles and difficulties you throw in the way of commercial shipments and transactions, the more benefits and blessings a city derives from them? If the converse of this proposition is true, that the less impediments and the least expense attached to these transactions the better it is for the state of any site through which they was then the fact that Goat Island. the well-being of any city through which they pass, then the fact that Goat Island office superior advantages is an unanswerable argument that San Francisco and the whole commercial world will be benefited by making that spot a railroad terminus.

Up to the year 1851 the New York Central was compelled to pay a percentage of Op to the year 1851 the rew 1 ors central was compened to pay a percentage or its receipts into the State Treasury—on the supposition that the road would injure the Eric Canal—a State institution. More than this, for some years the road at certain seasons was prohibited from carrying freight at all. But it was at last discovered that competition in the carrying trade increased instead of diminishing the revenue and receipts of the canal, and this foolish tax and prohibition was removed by the State Legislature. It is a universal experience that the more facilimoved by the State Legislature. It is a universal experience that the more facilities for commerce the greater it becomes, and competition stimulates and enlarges the business of all who engage in it. Was the city of New York at all injured when miles on miles of water front were built opposite her on the Jersey shore, and when great ships landed there, and when the Eric road terminated there? Has New York been injured because of the magnificent whaves that have been constructed in front of Brooklyn? Has Liverpool declined because Birken Head has been built opposite to ber, and has become a great railroad terminus? On the contrary, these cities have been immensely benefited by the increased commerce

that has flooded in, by the works of public improvement that have grown up around them. San Francisco, the metropolis of the Bacific, has to-day, ness than two c3 miles of improved water front. It is cramped and wholly inadequate to her business. The Radfrad Company propose to increase the frontage by improving and leveling Goat Island, and it does seem strange that may considerable class of merchants or business men should be found to object to so praiseworthy a work. New York has about twenty-five miles of improved water front San Fran-

work. New York has about twenty-five mines of improved water front. San Francisco, as I-said, has but two, and her commerce must, at no very distant time, make her secreely second to New York as an exporting and importing city. A city is not a mere machine to be built up after a model, but, like a tree, it should grow and develop itself on all sides; and san Francisco would, in my opinion, be better off to-day if there were a terminas as Gont Island for the Central Pacific, another on Mission Bay for the Southern Pacific, and still mother at San Prancisco demand that all the railroads of the State should terminate in Mission Bay, to accomplish which would cost millions and nullions of dellars, whose tooks to disher some control of the dellars. which would cost millions upon millions of dollars, when Go at Is and is nearer to the business portion of that city than Mission Bay and when Sauce, to is the most natural transmus of all the roads north and west of the Sacramento river! North Beach wall be impoverished and greatly injured if Saucento is not to become a railroad terminus, in connection with a ferry across the Bay, and Calstor in and a rankoad termines, in connection with a herry across the Bay, and Cartor at and Front streets will have to move further south, if it is insisted that South San Francisco is to have all the depots of the railroads leading to the Bay. It was said of old that "all roads led to Rome;" and all railroads in this state lead necessarily to San Francisco. But it that city would preserve a proper equi bround, she can best do it by advocating one railroad terminus on the north of her, another at the south, and still another cast. Thus, with a Sancelito depot on one side, a Mission Bay depot on morther a Giget Island done, in trent at how send with the Baylice. Sound, and sunfandance east. Thus, with a suffering up of on the side, a grassian Bay depot on another, a Goat Island depot in front of her, and with the Pacific Ocean back of her, what city on the continent would then be better bananced or have more or larger facilities for commerce, or he more accessible for business of

One word more in relation to the warehouse question: If the Central Pacific R. R. Co, choose to monopolize the warchousing business, they could do it as well R. R. Co, choose to monopolize the wareholdshy business, they could do it as Weil on their lands in Mission Bay as it Goat I said; the saxly acres of band owned by the Southern and Central Railroad Companies, in Mission Bay, afford ample room for the building of as many warehouses as could be built on tood Island. But why should not the commerce of the interior, or at least some of it, be adowed to go unmoved and undettered through the Golden Gate without being stopped to pay reliable to any average and the said to apply the could be a superior of the could be about the could be a superior and the said to account the could be a superior of the could be a superi tribute to any warehouses at ask, or be taxyal to enit he few minor sent ask. Prancisco! These middle men are but of very little value to n city; they help swell the population, and that is about all the benefit they are to the community at large. I would, if I could, break every yoke that hangs upon the necks of our storage, lighterage, farmers, by doing away with all the commissions, brokerage.

cite, which now comes in between the producer and constant.

An important consideration is, that the more the larger gets for his produce of the less it costs him to get stor a buyer, the more money he will have to increase of the productions in the future, and to invest in wares of our merchants and manualfacturers to leave with his bankers; and this is what creates business and makes a city prosperous; it is not how many Chinamen or wharlingers are emposed, or Counsission menand agents kept busy, that sustains a city, but it is the activity of her merchants and the extent of her manufactures, both of which depend very much on whether or not the agriculturist has cheap fredities and the greatest convenience in finding a market; and if Goat 1-stand, when it shall become a milrocal tenumas, is going to benefit the former in the way I have proposed it would, I say it will benefit the solid business men, the merchants and manufactures and worker of San Fram useouses. I have conclusively shown, I think. But some say that a bridge to the island is going to run or injure the harbors; such was not the epinion of the late Gen. Thomas: he once, while crossing the water on the Oakland boat, pointed to Goat Island as the natural tenumus of the overland ratirord, and boat, pointed to Goat Island as the natural tenumus of the overland ratirord, and boat pointed to Goat Island as the natural tenumus of the overland ratirord, and boat pointed to Goat Island as the matural tenumus of the overland ratirord, and boat probably to the bay of San Francisco while such a connection with the main land wom make that rocky, barren spot far more valuable for multigry purposes than it is now, city prosperous; it is not how many Chinamen or wharfingers are employed, or make that rocky, barren spot far more valuable for military purposes than it is now, and I believe this opinion is concurred in by General's Scholield and Ord, the chief of the Coast Survey is of the same opinion. I care not what his subordinates of the Coast survey is of the Said opinion, among the hydrographic engineers may say; his single opinion outweighs them all, and he was out here last Summer and examined it in person.

If the great Bay which extends forty miles south of Gord Island, near San Francisco, could have been injured by the hand of man, it surely would have been when the natural curves in the water front of San Francisco had been filled in and when the natural curves in the water front of San Francisco had been filled in and extended till the original crosscent was made to head outward instead of inward, as it does to-day. To say that scattering piles, not a mire in length, between which the waters of the Bay can run freely is going to do a damage which 250 acres of solid carthwork, driving back the sea that much in front of San Francisco has failed on, is to me the highth of nonsense. The Oakland railroad wharf is now more than two mites in length—the longest in the world it has done no harm to the harbor that anybody knows of, and I don't believe, if it was extended three quarters of a mile, that it would hart anything, either. One thing is certain: if it did, when built, work damage to the Bay, the Railroad Company would lose no time destroying it, for any ninury done to the channel connection of the Pacific Ocean. destroying it, for any injury done to the channel company what are the destroying it, for any injury done to the channel connection of the Pacific Ocean with the harbor of San Francisco, would injure railroad transportation and railroad interests more than any other enterprise would receive on this Coast. Bettor for us that no railroad ran within fifty miles of San Francisco, than that its

going there should injure that noble barbor, which no railroad man is suicidal enough to think of doing for a moment.

Chicago made of herself a great city by resolving years ago that every good acre of land in the State of Illinois should be put within ten miles of a railroad; and San Francisco, it she would be great and strong and rich, should resolve to do the same thing. Let her cease fighting railroads, and become a city of real progress for once. I remember how Cressus was once showing his gold to the philosopher Solon, on seeing which, he replied, "Sir, if any other comes that has better iron than you, he wild be master of all this gold; "and so of San Francisco: If any other city comes—be it Vallejo or Oakland that has more iron railroad than her, that city will be master of \$An Francisco's cold. city will be master of San Francisco's gold.

## A Navigable Balloon.

Up to the present time the practical utility of balloons has been greatly lessened by the apparent impossibility of guiding them. Unlike a ship, which has the
advantage of two elements, air and water, they were entirely at the mercy of the
derman siege of Paris, when the northern and eastern departments were
entirely in the hands of the enemy, and when, consequently, a continuance of
westerly and southwesterly winds paralyzed the efforts of the ærial Post Office
and the sea, or into Prussian hands. M. Dupuy de Lome, the eminent engineer,
offered to construct a balloon which should have steering powers of its own, but
he encountered so many delaws from the suniences of the Government, and the offered to construct a balloon which should have steering powers of its own, but he encountered so many delays from the supineness of the Government, and the difficulty of procuring requisite material in a city cut off from the rest of the world, that his machine was only finished four days before the capitulation. Then came the disorganization produced by the second siege of Parls. At last, M. de Lome obtained permission to use some buildings at the Fort of Vincennes, and thence, on the 2nd instant, he started on his trial trip. Half a gale of wind was blowing when he went up, and the screw had been slightly damaged. Neverticless, he was able to land near Noyon (Oise), 70 miles northeast of Parls, and his balloon fully answered his expectations. The screw, when worked by four men, drove the balloon five miles an hour quicker than the rate at which the wind was blowing; while by the use of the rudder, the course of the balloon could be altered 11 deg. either way from the set of the wind, making a total deviation of 22 deg. The balloon, which is 118 feet by 50 feet, is shaped like an egg, the long part being placed horizontals; the car resembles a punt; the screw, which has two blades, is 29 feet long, and drus 21 times in a minute, when the balloon is going five miles an hour faster than the wind. The steering rudder is a plain triangular surface of unvarnished calico; the car is of wicker work and holds comfortably the windlass for the screw and eight men to work it. The balloon is divided into two chambers of unequal size. This serves to keep it stiff and of the required shape. We must be able to be that M. Dupuy de Lome does not profess to be able to beat to windward; but his invention enables him to have the wind free on his quarter. An ordinary but his invention enables him to have the wind free on his quarter. but his invention enables him to have the wind free on his quarter. An ordinary balloon, if the wind blew straight from Paris to Brussels, could only land at some point in that line; whereas M. de Lome's invention would enable the voyager to diverge northwards to London or southwards to Cologne. Further particulars con-cerning this highly interesting discovery will be found in the Gaulois, of February

Certific this lightly News, of February 19.

We should add that M. You is the constructor of this new balloon, and that it was to his kindness and indefatigable energy that we owe in a great measure the was to his kindness and indeatigable energy that we owe in a great measure the regularity of our correspondence by the balloon post during the German siege of Paris. In the course of construction several modifications on M. Dupuy de Lome's original plaus were found necessary; the rudder placed at the beginning on the balloon was ultimately fixed underneath. The car was shortened, and the cap of silk was adopted in the place of the usual netting. At the moment of starting one of the bamboos forming the framework of the car was broken; this accident, alof the bamboos forming the framework of the car was broken; this accident, although speedily repaired, caused a deviation in the shaft of the screw, and 'increased the friction so sensibly that it was necessary to put the eight men at work at once instead of obtaining a continuous motion by relays of four. When the screw was worked an impulsion of 11½ miles per hour was gained in the direction of the wind; it is therefore the opinion of M. Dupuy de Lome and his assistants that supposing a wind of the force of five miles per hour, by keeping the screw constantly at work they would have a resisting force of 6½ miles per hour. A small steam which is being made which will have a for greater force than eight year and he at work they would have a resisting force of 6½ miles per hour. A small stam engine is being made which will have a far greater force than eight men, and be much lighter. The gas was made in the riding-school of the Fort of Vincennes in 80 barrels, each containing about 800 quarts of acid and water acting upon fifty thousand pounds' weight of old iron; the filling occupied a little more than three days, and represented 3,800 yards of 2as; the length of the balloon from point to point is 42 yards; the hight, including the car, is about 30 yards; the silk cost 42,000 fr. M. Yon constructed the Captive Balloon at Ashburnham Park some few years ago.—The Graphic.

<sup>-</sup> For interesting matter, see fourth page. - Alta, March 10th. [The first time the Alta ever came to a head on any subject.

## Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

José Polo Barnabi, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, has been officially José Polo Barnabi, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, has been officially announced by his Government as appointed to that position.—The London Rowing Clubs have selected their crew to row against the Atlantic Club of New York, as follows: Stout, stroke: Ryan, Aulston and Strong.—The Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives was censured on a point of order for praying in the House in favor of woman suffrage.—William Cullen Bryant confinues his travels in Mexico.—News by way of Acapulco to San Francisco confirms the report of the complete rout and ruin of the rebel Mexican army at Zacatons. firms the report of the complete rout and ruin of the rebel Mexican army at Zacatecas.—Secretary Robeson testified before the French Arms Committee that he sold 10,000 arms to Baltimore firms, and that subsequently they were sold to France, but were not delivered until after the German war. The Government realized a profit on the sale of \$40,000. This testimony was substantiated by the evidence of Commodore Case.—The Austrian Government has decreed the dissolution of the Bohemian Diet and an election on the 9th of April for a new Diet.—By a majority of five, the House of Representatives, March 20th, defeated the proposition to increase the China steamship subsidy from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, ...—The car works at lefters my like Ind. were hurned March 20th, Loss \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. proposition to increase the China steamship subsidy from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

The car works at Jeffersonville, Ind., were burned March 30th. Loss. \$300,000. Woods Mubury, of San Jose, in this State, was one of the stockholders.—In New York, the Governor has signed the Eric bill.—The Chicago relief bill has passed the Senate, with the amendment, by a vote of 21 to 17.—Annong the persons lately ejected from the House of Commons, when reference was made to the demonstrations of visitors, was Minister Scheneks.—In Canada and the Northern States last Tuesday night was the coldest of the year. It is thought the navigation of the canals will not be open till Max.—The Russian Government has ordered the reopening of Sebastopol as a military and commercial port.—A disastrona conflagration visited the town of Dusseldorff, Germany, on Tuesday right, March 19th, which destroyed the celebrated Academy of Art and many famous paintings, besides other works of art of great beauty and value.—Fifteen thousand people attended the St. Patrick's Daw celebration at Cork, Ireland. Romage, the orator of ussues once works of art of great beauty and value.—Fitteen thousand people attended the St. Patrick's Day celebration at Cork, Ireland. Romage, the orator of the day, made a violent speech against the English Government.—Espartero, the veteran Spanish statesman, declines a nomination to the Cortes, on account of his advanced age.—The assassin of the Farl of Mayo, late Governor-General of India, was executed at Calcutta. He confessed the assassination.—There has been a bloody fight and destruction of buildings in Moravia, because the workmen did not get their pay.—Dr. Howard, an American citizen residing in Hasana, has here convicted of a sublising decimentary. not get their pay.—Dr. Howard, an American citizen resum: In Hasana, mass been convicted of a political offense there, and transported to a penal Spanish settlement in Africa. The House of Representatives, by unanimous vote, ordered an investigation as to the merits of his case.—Surgent presented a polition signed by four thousand persons of California for the enfranch-sement of women in the Territories and the Instrict of Columbia. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee,—Cole's bill to abolish the meome tax was reported upon adversely by Sherman, from the Committee on Finance; also, Summer's bill to reduce unternal taxes and abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,—By a bill passed in Congress, the Secretary of the Treesure, is directed to pay the officers and men of the United States ship Kenasary, \$419,000 for siking the rebel United States and Spain upon Cuban affairs. It is said derstanding between the United States and Spain upon Cuban affairs. It is said war may be the result. No Minister is to be sent by this Government to Madrid till explanations are made.—Sagasta anticipates a revolutionary movement in Spain very soon. This is probably the pretext of the King for strengthen up the army and thereby influencing the April elections in his favor.—A treegraphic cable is to be laid between Cuba and Mexico in April.—Governor Ito, of the Japanese Embassy, leaves Washington on Tuesday, to return to Japan on business connected with the negotiation of another treaty with this country.—The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of all liquors except home-made wince. mittee. Cole's bill to abolish the income tax was reported upon adversely by lature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of all liquors except home-made wine.

## Presentation to Mr. A. J. Ralston.

A. J. Raiston, who filled the office of Vice-President of the Pacific Insurance Company so creditably for a number of years, is about to leave this city for Virginia City, there to enage actively in business. Twenty-eight of the employes of the Pacific that has gone out of existence, and who are now engaged in various mercantile houses, on hearing of the departure of Mr. Ralston, determined that he should not leave here without some substantial expression on their part of the high esteem and regard they entertain for him as an officer and a gentleman. Accordingly, they met about 5 o'clock p. M., vesterday, and proceeded in a body to the office of the company, taking possession thereof for the time being. After being there a short time, one of them slipped forward, and, addressing Mr. Raiston, expressed to him, in feeling terms, the high regard they held him in, the many pleas and hours they had been associated together during the bright career of the company prior to the disastrous Chicago lire, and of the uniform courteous and gentlemanily treatment they had received at his hands as one of the executive officers. To show their appreciation, and for his mancy kind acts, they presented to him a appropriate inscription and monogram. Mr. Raiston, who was entirely taken by surprise, could hardly find words in which to express his gratifude on accepting the rich testimonial, particularly after they had been separated in business for several months.

#### Leaves from a Gentleman's Diary.

March 19.—Yesterday I enjoyed the novel experience of attending a seance of the Police Court—not in the capacity of a culprit, but in that of a witness. I wish that every citizen of San Francisco could be compelled to go through with a similar experience. It would tend to impress the public mind with the conviction that a police judge may be a tyrant more odious than a bashaw of seven tails, and that all other forms of despotism are mild and tolerable when compared with the power for oppression wielded by a policeocracy. Before that tribunal, the testimony of one policeman seems to outweigh that of a dozen respectable citizens; and its seems to be an irrefragible maxim with the Rhadamanthus who there represents the majesty of the law, that the waerer of a star can do no wrong.

March 20.—It is both amusing and distressing (notwithstanding the apparent paradox) to note how the quasi-scientific champions of the old theology writhe and squirm under the terrible attacks of their really scientific antagonists. One Noah Porter, a professor in some Yankee college, has girded up his loins and gone out on the war-path against Darwin, Huxley, and the materialists generally. If the merits of the controversy were submitted to a vote in the Young Men's Christian Association, we have no doubt that Professor Porter's drivel would be pronounced annihilative to the samants. The fact is, that with the average poins mind, a very small smattering of science will go a great way. What impresses me most strongly in reading the essays of Huxley, Mill, Darwin, and others of their class, is the tone of candor, modesty, and disinterestedness that pervades them. Their allegiance to truth seems to be sincere and paramount. They are calm, judicial and minipassioned, free from the partisan heat and fervor of the religions mind. Your theological disputant is almost invariably a special pleader. I never saw a volume of potenics that did not contain a style of argument that would not be tolerated in any other field of discussion. The priests are the most reckless and audacious of sophisticators.

MARCH 21.—The latest dispatches are a terrible damper to those sangnine spirits who have been beguling themselves with fond visions of a British Republic. Sir Charles Dilke and his brother conspirators do not seem likely to overthrow the venerable institutions of the "fast anchored isle" during this generation.

Maken 22.—All the Bohemians in town are now engaged in writing plays, and we may look out for pickfora in the dramatic market. Last night, in the course of three-quarters of an hour, I encountered three gentiemen "connected with the press" who were each in travail with a five-act California play. This morning I was waylaid by a fourth, who artfully inveigled me into his room, on the hypocritical presence of offering me a prime Havana and a glass of old sherry; but when I had taken the bait, he locked the door and drew his manuscript on me, and it was two hours before 1 made my escape. John McCullough will be back tomorrow, and then t will be his turn to suffer.

We have heard quite a number of simpletons express surprise at Judge Louderback's decision in the case of Citizen A. J. Plate. These simpletons insisted that the evidence clearly showed that poor Plate was treated in a most ruffianly and brutal manner by the Policeman Kearns; that the charge of vulgar and profane language entered against Plate was a transparent and inpudent "dam;" that it was plain from the testimony in the case that Kearns, after bullying and maltreating a peaceable effize, a rrested him and made a charge against him on the same principle on which a puglistic rough stamps on a man after having knocked him down. Now we admit the substantial truth of these allegations of the simpletons aforesaid; but when they proceed to argue from these premises that Judge Louderback ought to have discharged Plate and had Kearns severely punished for his unofficer-like conduct, we decline to accept the conclusion as logical. On the contrary, we insist that the Judge exhibited his characteristic discretion and fearlessness in this matter. The officer's name is Patrick Kearns, and Plate had descerated St. Patrick's Day by getting himself arrested on that great anniversary, and having his wagon driven through the Hibernian procession. It is true, that the wagon was driven at the time by the Policeman, and not by Plate. But Judge Louderback concurs with us in the opinion that this little circumstance is irrelevant. Whether, in fact, Plate did, or did not, use vulgar and profane language, is equally irrelevant. Policeman Patrick Kearns entered such a charge against him, and it was rather checky on Plate's part to deny it. Judge Louderback scems even more deeply impressed than we are with the conviction that it is better that ninety-nine innocent

A venerable Madagascar Chief has made a wonderful discovery. "What," he has asked his countrymen, "do the Vagah (Europeans) want with our indiarrobber? Why, to make big ships! When they have got plenty they will make great india-rubber ships, and come to Madagascar to take it, and when our soldiers at Tamatave fire guns at them, the balls will strike the rubber ships, and rebound and kill our own men. We are fools to sell them the rubber; and this, I say to you all, don't do."

## The Preservation of Grain in Vacuum.

The following extract from a Paris letter of February 21st, will be read with much interest by our farmers and grain merchants:

The Academy of Sciences expressed approbation, at its last searce, of the system of preserving grain introduced by Dr. Louvel. The report of the Commission, after having a laded to the importance of the question and the principal solutions after having a model to the unjointance of the question and the principal solutions it has already received, writes thus on the process of Dr. Louwei; It's known sust the most perishable substances can be preserved from patrofaction when they are kept from contact with the air. It is this principle which the inventor has endeavored to apply industrially. His apparatus is very simple, and is composed of a cyindrical vessel of sheef iron, closed by two convex covers. This species of portable gramary is placed vertically upon supports, at a convenient hach, so that the operations of filling and emptying can be conveniently carried on. The upper cover is preced with three openings; the first is a man-hole, by which the scena is introduced, and which can be hermetically closed by means of a rubber pucking; the second opening is fitted with an air valve, by which the vacuum is obtained; introduced, and which can be hermonicanly costen by means of a more strength opening is fitted with an air valve, by which the vacuum is obscured; and the third is closed with a gauge. The holtom of the vessel has only each for taking out the grain, and is closed with a soutable stopper. The capacity of the and the third is closed with a gauge. The holtom of the vessel has only eige father for taking out the grain, and is closed with a satiable stopper. The capacity of the apparatus is about 350 cubic feet. The vacuum is effected by means of a pump worked either by hand or power. A vacuum cand to three mehes or four transfer of mercury is subherent to destroy an insect life. M. Louvel estimates that £50 of meterry is sameless to destroy an instet the M. Louvel estimates that the price of a granary to note 350 orbit feet of corn, and 122 the price of the pump, which, with the necessary pipe fittings, etc., would bring the total price to ±66. Of course, one pump would serve to exhaust any tamber of vessels. The advantages M. Louvel caums for his system are, that the wheat is placed beyond chance of all spontaneous changes, and that the prompt evaporation of any excess of moisture which it could contain removes all tendency to bearing. The corn contained in the vacuum is protected basides from exterior causes of deteriorations, from the influence of the atmosphere, from the attacks of insects, in short, from every sort of damage to which it is exposed in ordinary gramatice. the clarity on not only causes to multiply in the closed chambers, but if they, and erries up in the course of a few days. The partial vacuum once made, the apparatus requires no further attention nor care, excepting an occasional glance at the 20 20, quires no further attention nor care, excepting an occasional glance at the gasge, to see if the degree of exhaustion is obtained. Flour, biscurts or day vegetables can be preserved in a smiart apparatus. M. Louvel furmishes, in support of the assertions which precede the result, the account of an experiment made at the experimental farm at Vinceniues, with perfect success. The following is a resume 15th July 1861, the one with what of good quality to which were charged on the 15th July 1861, the one with what of good quality to which were added for additions of riving characteristics; the second contained damaged bissuit, half destroyed by the insects; and the third a quantity of ordinary flour. The vacuum made in the three apparatises corresponded to four inclass of mercury; they were than left exposed to the action of sun, ram and frost, and they were opened on the 18th January, 1888, more than six months after they had been closed. The gasgas not exposed to the action of sun, rain and freel, and they were opened on the 24th January. 1868 more than six months after they had been closed. The garges showed a vacuum of fifteen inches, the great difference being accounted for by the experimenter by the evaporation of the water in the vessers. The corn showed natteration; it was very dry, and still preserved the power of germinoting, the destructions were all dead and very dry. The biscunt was in exactly the same sometion as when it was enclosed; but all the insects were completely destroyed. The flour was perfectly preserved. The Academy considers the process of M. Louvel as applicable with great pulsarious the process of M. Louvel as applicable with great pulsarious the processing and more address reference. plicable with great advantage in the preservation of corn and many other provise us.

Comparative Deadliness.

The Elbarieli Cuzette publishes some curious statistics of the comparative deadliness of the deficient weapons used in the Franco-German war. According to them, of 3,53 Germans wounded before Metz, no fewer than 95-5 per cent, were struck by chassepot buils; 25 per cent, only were wounded by projectibles from heavy gains, and there were only to se per cent, of women from old steel. As to the French wounded, it is calculated that as high a proportion as 25 per cent, were wounded by artitlery projectibes, and about 70 per cent, by the fire of the cardian deliquent. No fewer than 25,000 Frenchmen in all were struck by the projectives of the German articles. This gives an average of one effective shot in every three fired from the German batteries, a result which appears to us to be hardly excelled. The losses in the defected branches of the German army are estimated as fections by the Elbarieli Generals: Of every 100 met path hars do combat, 90 per cent, were in the infantry, 5 per cent, in the cavalry, and only 3 per cent, becomed to the articles. The total number of cartridges fired by the Germans in the late war is statulary. The total number of cartridges fired by the German in the at war is statulary purposes—just say months, this gives only an average of the cartridges per man per month for the whole army. Taking the total number of French k kled and wounded at 100,000, this would give an average of 250 cartridges fired to each man struck.

The N. Y. Bible Society offers an \$100 prize on the subject "What will make Christians realize their own littleness!" We answer, a hot bath. Pass those five twenties, N. Y. B. S.

#### Midnight Thoughts.

When day has vanished and the stilly night
Enshrouds the path unveiled by clowing day;
When night-birds carel and the moon's pale light
Awakes the owl to revel in its ray;
When langhing stars peep out apon the world,
And homage pay in twinklings to the queen
Of night, whose tissued banners, wide unfurled,
Hang o'er tired Nature as a silv'ry screen;
When night's cool breathings whisper loving notes
To list ning trees, where Nature's quiet dreams
Are tanned by nurm'ring breeze that gently floats
In soft'ning tones upon the moon's pale beams;
When wak ning owls outpour their mournful song,
Which wanders 'mid the tissues moonlight weaves;
When 'mongst the trees mild zephyrs creep along,
And startle into music quiv'ring leaves;
When all grows silent as the cold fomb's shade,
When sleeps the world, and sin and virtue sleep,
My sad soul wanders, and the joys that strayed,
On mem'ry's wavelets slowly to me creep.
The pitying moon looks sweetly down on me,
Her pale beams fringed with clouds in silver drest,
In sympathy the stars my sorrow see,
And fain would hush my throbbing heart to rest.
The midnight's silence wraps cach grieving thought,
My heart's wild beatings mark each fleeting hour,
In love's bright garden e'er the fairest flow'r.
Now from its limpid fount a jewel rare.
Steals forth and trembles slowly down my check;
A priceless gem, its beauty ever fair,
A crystal thought recalling her I seek.

Santa Clara College, April 1, 1872.

-.Tosé.

## Iron Ship-building on the Clyde.

During the last four years the number of iron ships built on the Clyde has been rapidly on the increase. In 1868, the aggregate tomage turned out amounted to 167,600 tons: in 1869 it suddenly rose to 188,600; in 1870 it was 190,800; and in 1871 231 iron vessels were built, having an aggregate tomage of 166,200. This gives the average tomage of each vessel at 850 tons, and represents a total value in hulls, machinery, and furnishings of at least £5,000,000. During last year there were launched on the Clyde 6 war vessels of 3,050 tons; 15 paddle steamers of 10,900 tons; 125 serew steamers of 158,000 tons; and 25 sailing vessels of 12,420 tons. The number of sailing vessels show a decline of 38 vessels and 26,150 tons as compared with 1870; of 80 vessels and 35,430 tons as compared with 1869, and of 81 vessels and 66,626 tons as compared with 1868. The increase in screw steamers is proportionately in excess of the absolute increase of tonning. Of the merchant vessels launched, 45 were for the East India and China trade, 40 for the Bultic and German trade, 9 for the North Afmerican trade, 7 for the Mediterranean trade, 6 for the West Indian trade, and the remainder chiefly for the coasting trade.

To appreciate the full importance of the iron shus-building trade in Scotland, it must be remembered that there were launched on the Tay at Dundee, during the past year, probably another 8 or 10 iron vessels with a gross tomage of at least \$600 tone. As not the Clyde Buse have been mainly expert streamers.

To appreciate the full importance of the iron ship-building trade in Scotland, it must be remembered that there were launched on the Tay at Dundee, during the past year, probably another 8 or 10 iron vessels with a gross tonnage of at least 8,000 tons. As on the Clyde, these have been mainly screw steamers. It will be apparent at a glance how much of this increased activity in screw steamers is owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The fast China clippers have now been drawn out of the field, since it was rendered possible to steam from London to Hongkong in 50 days. The 70 days' voyages of the crack clippers are thus unterly thrown into the shade, and these latter have recently been employed in making trips from China to American ports. There is every probability that the Clyde will continue to maintain its well-deserved pre-eminence in the building of iron steamers for the merchant service of Great Britain.—Scottish American Journal.

In Chickasaw county, Miss., Mr. Lorenzo Day married Miss Martha Week, upon which a local poet comments as follows:

A day is made, a week is lost,
But time should not complain,
There'll soon be little days enough
To make the week again.

Woman's-rights women say that society, as now constituted, inevitably makes wives faithless. We have noticed several short-horns on the streets lately,

#### The Will of Abner H. Barker.

The last will of Abner H. Barker was filed for probate March 19th. He gives to Elijah Fox, of Haverhill, Mass., \$10,000; to Abner B. Fox of the same place, \$10,000; to Humphrey B. Fox, of San Rafael, \$10,000; to Hamah Fox, its nicce, of Haverhill, Mass., \$10,000; to his nicce, Abbey May Barker, of Portland, Maine, \$10,000; to Julia Georget, of San Francisco, \$500. He gives to the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of San Francisco, and their successors in office, the stan of \$25,000 in odd coin, upon trust and for the uses following; to invest said money on good mortage or other interest paying securities, and such investments, to change from fame to time with plensure; to pay over yearly in cash and every year, to the Trustees or Directors of the Asylum, the interests, profits and dividends of said investment, so long as said Asylum shall be maintained as said Orphan Asylum. He gives to Louise Léchard his house and premises on the south side of Post street. No. 205, for and during her natural life, and after her death the same to go to his residuary devisees hereafter named. He gives to Joseph H. Jones, of this city, two promissory notes due by said Jones to the testator, one for the sum of \$10,000 and the other for \$15,000, and he is released from all liability on said notes. All the remainder of his estate, of whatever nature, he cives to his beother Neah W. Barker, of Portland, Maine; his sister, Almira J. Fox, of Cornish, Maine; and his herifestier, Sarah Barker, now Sarah Woodbury, of Portland, Maine, share and share able. He nominates and appoints Obdinal Livermore and E. C. Catherwood, of this city, and Humphrey B. Fox, of San Rafael, excenters without bonds, and he authorizes them to sell all or any part of his estate the sold, and after payment of the new nameer and upon such terms as they may see fit. He wills that his executors of check the income of his estate until the real estate be sold, and after payment of the payment thereof. He wills that he real estate he and not personal prepara fo

— Bishop Kip complains that during the eighteen wars that he has presided over the discusse of Casitomia, no one that has dued has thought to leave high money to the church; it is a meanuchely illustration of the solidshness of the sich. We should not be surprised to been that St. Peter had retused to open the Celestial Cases to a single one of these solish souls. It is the same thing with us; we have been printing the Vons Letter for sixteen years; we have been multiply serving the devit all that time, and yet of all his followers in this community, of the hundreds of wealths men who have died and gone home to their Father's fireside, not one has remembered us in his will. We hope the Bishop's hint was be taken, and that the godly well add coducils to their wills for memorial windows to the church, and that the ungodly and wicked rich people will reflect that as they cannot take their money with them when they die, and if they do it will surely meet, that they had better leave ample bequests to the Vours Letters—nothing would be better calculated to concellate his Infernal Majesty than a kind recognition and timely support of this, His organ.

#### Our Local Saints.

We regret exceedingly that we have not had time to sanctify the memories of our local senuts—our Bykers. Brodericks and Kings. We are museusely consoled, however, in learning that the daily papers have inked their commiss with the regular annual tribute to the memory of the illustricas philosophers, statesmen and varriors who sheep the sace that knows no wasking at Lone Montalair. When we reduct with what persistent oblivion the press of Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Arizonia Territories fails to notice that our local sumts ever existed, or having existed that they done anything to arouse yearly lamentations, we cannot be too generous in holding up to our sufful neighbors the fact that we had as its, military political and theorogram. Having thus briefly paid the tax of gratitude to the lamented dead with a judicious reverence, peculiarly our own, we decide publishing inflamatory obituaries.

The washerwoman who sent us lately the "Clergyman's Notes," writes us that since her disclosures the D. D. has taken to dannel shirts, that tell no tales. That's right! Keep a poor woman from an honest livelihood, and preach on charity. Jack, wag that cologne over to me!

At ten r.m. the Pope dismisses his couriers for the night. The number of persons presiding at the Variean, which consists of fifty separate buildings, with fourteen courtyards and 12,000 rooms, is 3,000. It is a town without streets.

## Saturday, Jnnuary 13th.

Junction H Ass'n to John E Olsen   Lot 17 blk 10.   \$ 350   Wm Harney to W C Ralston.   Webster s California, 41:3x81:3.   800   Wm Lunchey to Edward Studies Lundberg, Lot of and 5 blk 33 City Land Ass'n.   601   Cl O O'Suillwan to Robt Haley.   Bik 385 Outside Lands.   2,000   Andrew Dutel to Theo Leftoy.   Lot's 2 and 3 blk 29 R R Ave H Ass'n.   500   Jaar T Ayres et al to Maurice Dore.   Lot's 2 and 3 blk 29 R R Ave H Ass'n.   500   Jaar T Ayres et al to Maurice Dore.   Lot's 2 and 3 blk 38.   104   24 inclusive Gift Map.   104	Saturday, Junuary 15th.	
### Monday, January 15th.    Ben Franklin H'd to J H A Albers Lot 58	Edward Stone to Andrew Minchen Freedom no 4th no 05-90	800 Gi 2,000 4,000 500 311 700 2,200 300 6,500 14,000 700
Ben Franklin H'd to J H A Albers Lot 56		
Mis & 30th St H'd to H N Gillespie Lot 25 blk 3.   410	monday, vanday, rota.	
Tuesday, January 16th.	Mis & 30th St H'd to H N Gillespie Lot 25 blk 3. Same to Jacob Brickwadel Lot 232 blk 34. Michael Carroll to John Moroney. Stevenson ne 9th, 25x75 Lots 21 to 24 inclusive Cen Pac H'd As 'n H S Gates et al to A M McKenzie. Portion blk 310 Outside Lands.	410 375 2,000 1 31 5 5 1,000 1,000 350 700 700
B H Randolph to N R Tucker   Geary n 220 w Larkin, w 27:6x120   3,500		
Wednesday, January 17th.   \$ 300	B H Randolph to N R Tucker Geary n 220 w Larkin, w 27:6xi20.  Same to B H Fisher Geary w Larkin, 27:6xi20.  Gar Tract H'd to Hartwell Ware.  Lots 19 and 20 blk 2.  Lots 19 and 20 blk 2.  Lots 18 nd 25 blk 3.  Mission and 30th St H'd to J Isaacs College H'd Ass'n to F R Shafter  Lot 16 blk 3.  John S Luty to James Adams et al Lot 14 blk 49 Occidental H'd Ass'n  Sarah E Palmer to A Hemme.  Same to Hiller to Joseph Emeric.  3d and Folsom, 80x80, subj to mortgage Pt Lob Av H Ex Ass'n to G J Fake Lot 18 blk 644.  Leonora Hinkel to John Hinkel.  Sundry lots in south'n and west por city  B W B H Miller to John Hinkel.  Sundry lots in south'n and west por city  Howard and 21st, sw corner, 127:5x245.	38,000 300 500
Ben Franklin H'd to Gotlieb Alder   Lot 19	Wednesday, January 17th.	
	Ben Franklin H'd to Gotlieb Alder Lot 19 Same to Fritz Wiedeuran. Lot 17 Same to Andrew Hanselman. Lot 18 Michael McInerney to H J McVey, College H'd Ass'n to Chas Benson Lot 5 blk 7. A M Simpson to S A Woodbury Lot 5 blk 7. A S A Great State 1 de John Wieland. S A Woodbury to Wm A Bolinger. Bank of California to Jos Emeric. H M Hewhall to same. Same Lot 1 de John Fessler Lot 6 to 9 blk 18. Same to J V H Safford Lots 10 to 12 blk 29. Buena Vista H'd to N Atkinson. Lot 34 blk 107. Junction H'd Ass'n to H N Prescott Lot 20 blk 11. John Hill to B V Bergold. Lots 10 to 12 blk 29. Buena Vista H'd to N Atkinson. Lot 44 blk 107. Junction H'd Ass'n to H N Prescott Lot 20 blk 11. John Hill to B V Bergold. Pleas View H'd to Mrs J A Marvin Tide Land Com'rs to S Broshenan R R Ave H'd Ass'n to Jno Murphy A D Seegelken to B McDermöt. Lot 21 blk 59. Folsom and 3d, n corner, 80x80. Same to same et al. Lot 14 blk 107. Lot 10 blk 29. Buena Vista H'd to N Atkinson. Natoma n 275 e 7th, e 25x75. Lot 22 blk 52. Polk and Bush sw cor, w 108:9x30.	300 300 2,500 300 1 1 148 500 1,400 1,000 500 350 400 128 8 8 350 12,000 Gift 580 825 1

# Thursday, January 18th.

Inursuay, January 10th.	
Ezra F Dennison to F S Spring Sundry tots in Cobb Tract and Gift Map 3 \$	,(100)
Ezra F Dennison to F S Spring. Sunfervious it of the Thes II Potest to Thos Crane. 23d c Commbin, 39x104 Monroe Greenwood to W E Miller, Geary e van Ness, 27.6x129 Junction H Ass'n to R W Simpson Lot II blk IB Chas Land to Joseph Clemen. Bush and Leavenworth, 100x137.5 sub- 1 Leat to tright of way granted Septem.	4,000
Monroe Greenwood to W.E. Miller, Geary e Van Ness, 26,02120	350
Junction H Ass'n to R w Simpson Lot II olk 13	
Chas Land to Joseph Clemen ject to right of way granted Septem-	32,500
A T Dilworth et al to N Fabrics.  A T Dilworth et al to N Fabrics.  A Henone to J T White.  Same E Palmer to same.  Same to same.  J Hast ness to same.  Same Same to same.  J List ness to same.  Same J List ness to J M Muhken Lot 79 bits 573.  Junction H'd Ass'n to L Emanuel, Lot 12 bits 2.	2,300
A T Dilworth et al to N Fabrics. sth nw Harrison, Dw 40x60	55
A Hentile to J T White California w Van Ness, woxford	1
Sarah E Palmer to same Camerina w van 2005, a	3,300
Same to same Burston to Mrs J Hast ngs Block 406 Outside Lands	4,000
S. F. Con P. H. Ass n to J. M. Midhken, Lot 79 blk, 573	500 350
S F Cen P II Ass n to J M Midhken Lot 12 bils 573.  Junction H'd Ass'n to L Emanuel. Lot 12 bils 2.  Hamilton S <sub>0</sub> II d to P N Hamin. Lot 43.  H A Cobio to Manure Dore Lots 13 to 36 in bils 92, O'N & II T et	479
Hamilton Sc. H d to P N Hanna Lot by	5,000
H A Cobo to Maurice Dote Lots 13 to 36 H olk 32, O N & H I Com	5000
John O Connor to C E Dunsace . Por lot 11 of Same	1,200
Maurice Dore to 3 no O Conned Natoma S. 100 ne 11ta, ne 25x55	1,550
P. L. A. Proping et al. to Juo Peters. Lot 22 bik 52, City Land Ass in	90
F L A Proche et al to T Donovan, Lots 2 and 23 b k 4, same	180
H G Shanke to Win F Randall Wiscons n n Sterra, loss 100	2,000
Wm F Randall to E S Swan Same Stall ton Ways	6,000
HA Cobe to Maurice Done Lots 13 to 36 in blk 99, O'N & H T et John O Commer to C E Dunshee Por lot 11 blk 366 sare Maurice Done to Juo O Commor Por lots 15 and 14 same Mm Monadam to F J Kennedy Natoma so 103 ne 114 same P L A Pooche et al. to T Donovan Lots 26 ks 2c, City Land Ass n. F L A Proche et al. to T Donovan Lots 20 ks 2c, City Land Ass n. H G Shanke to Win F Randall Myseons n n Sierra, 158x100 Mm F Randall to E S Swan Same Same Same Same Same Same Same Same	
D B Spangler to John Conly Lots 21 and 25 bk 272 Lafayette P H A James John ton to John Sloan Tenassee n Batte, n 50x10x.  Nellie Row 1 ct at to D Jordan Portion bk 279 Outs de Lamis Daniel Murphy to C Conway C Lementian ne 2d 23x80 P J White to Elward Durkin Tehana w 5th, 50x80 W F Babeock et al to A Hamilton Lei lesdorif and California, 80x30 Harrison sw Dora, 25x80 Harrison sw Dora, 25x80	\$1,300
D B Spangler to John Comy Tenhessee n Batte, n 50x10c	1,500
Names John Coll to D dordan Portion b.k 279 Outside Lands	1,500
Deniel Murphy to C Conway Clementina ne 2d, 23x80	3,070
P.J. Whote to Elward Durkin Tehania w 5th, 50x80	100
W F Babcock et al to A Hamilton, Lei lesdorff and Cantornia, Soxao,	4,000
G W Smith to W B Swain Harrison Sw Dora, 20x30	5(0)
Buena Vista H'd to W P Redington Lot 31 bla 103.	700
Garden Tract if a to win Kinesia. Lots 23 to 26 inclusive blk 29	1,400
At Av Hd As H to J Oslander, Lot 198 blk 34	375
Wn. Wolf to T.J. (ca.) igher Page and Octavia, 87:6x120	6,500
( 8 Holm s to William Wolf Same	7,000
W F Rabeock et al to A Hamilton   GW Smith to W B Swain   Harrson 80 Dora, 25x80   Holms to William Wolf.   Same   Howard and Octavia, 87:5x129   Harrson 80 Dora, 25x80   Howard and 24th, 175x12236   Holms to William Wolf.   Howard and 24th, 175x12236   Howard an	2,1810
Rob' Murdock to J M Martin Natonia Swith, 27 (20)	Prem
City and Co S F to J D Walket Total S 136 W A	1,000
Wro P. Fox et al. to Cyra Winiams 14th e Howard, w 175:4 n 252 e 1949, etc.	50/100
John Role to Dennis Dudicy 7th nw Brannan nw 20x 81	1,300
Win B Fox et al to Cyra Weitams 14th e Howard, W 1533 it 352 c 1305, et al. John Robr to Dennis Duffley . 7th my Brannah my 568-5.  PCL Av H Ex Assin to L W Downs Lots 15 blk 643 and lot 21 bik 645.	29110
Pr.L. Av. II Ex Assanto I. W Downs Lots 15 blk 643 and lot 21 bsk 645 Pr.L. Av. II - v Assan to Basset al. Lot 10 bsk 644 Josiah Boden to Henry Pierce King sw 7th, 25x240 A. W Bowman to same How'd & Fol P.U to J.R. Carrick. C.F. Edelft on to J.H. Bannenberg John Boya to Julien Perrault. 30-varas 1, 2 and 3 11k 377 W.A.	1,2(0)
Josiah Beden to Henry Pierce King swith, 20200.	1 150
A W Bowman to same Lot 60	1,000
110W a & For F O J. H. Bannenberg, Sth n Brannan, n 50x60	1
John Boy to Julien Perrault 50-varas 1, 2 and 3 lbs 377 W A	10
Saturday, January 20th.	
Saturday, vanuary 50002.	\$ 345
H S Gates et al to W H Lyons Portion b.k 256 Ontside Lands	993
Same to John Hatro'd Portion like 25 Outside rands	698
H S Gattes et al. to W H Lyons. Portrom bik 25s Outside Lands Same to John Harriod. Portrom bik 25s Outside Lands Pleas Varw H d.Ass n.to W H Lyons Lots 12 and 3 bik 256 Same to John Harriod. Lot 12 bik 25s. Mission A 2001 St Hd to A Cerf. Lots 280 and 231 bik 39 Mary J Stevens to A Lamberth. Mariposa e Minnesota, 25x100 Win Steinbart Child to G B Starr. Lots 20 21 and 22 bik 1	251
Same to John Harrord Lots 230 and 231 blk 34	750
Mariposa e Minnesota, 25x100	900
Wm Steinhart et al to M Ullmann, 2d ne 137:6 nw Harrison, 68.9x12)	5,200 1,050
Wm Stembart et al fo M ( liman). 2d to 20 21 and 22 blk 1	350
Same to Emile Trick Lot 22 of 25 blk 1 8 9 10 11 12 blk, etc.	3,500
Same to John T Carr Lots 21 to 24 inclusive blk 3	1,500
Same to Sheaton Engeni Lots 42 43 44 blk 1	. 1,050
Same to Alfred Goldenwait Lot- 19 and 20 b.k 3	700
Same to T W Bowen Lots 40 and 41 blk 3	700
Same to Sheldon Littlefield et al Lots 25 and 25 bik 3	1 525
Keystone H Ass'n to P L Weaver Lot a like See Larkin 27 fix 120	6,425
H S Baldwin to Wm Geist Dupont n O'Farrell, n 41 w 120 s 40, etc	. 16,000
Win Schillage 1 and 22 blk 1 Same to Emile Trick.  Same to Emile Trick.  Same to John T Carr.  Same to John T Carr.  Same to Shedden Littlefield.  Same to Shedden Littlefield.  Same to Martin Burzeni  Lots 23 24 25 blk 1, 8 9 10 11 12 blk, etc.  Same to Shedden Littlefield.  Same to Alfred Goldfawait.  Lots 12 34 4 blk 1.  Same to Alfred Goldfawait.  Lots 40 and 41 blk 3  Same to Sheddon Littlefield et al.  Lots 25 and 26 blk 3.  Keystone H Ass no P L Weaver Lot T blk 588.  H S Baldwin to Win Geist.  Geary \$290 w Larkin, 27 6x 120  John Sullivan to D E Easterbrook  John Sullivan to D E Easterbrook  Tide Land Com'rs Andreas Zilin.  State Hardson, 22:11x160	. 13
June H'd Ass'n to Ellen O Brien. Lot 18 blk 10	350
John Nugent to Wm Watt et al Undivided 1-5 of 100 acres O L	. 6,000 700
P H Doucks et al to Jas Byrnes Portion bik 51 University M'd Survey	.   Prem
Tide Land Com'rs Andreas Zihn. 5th se Harrison, 22:11x160 Junc H'd Asa'n to Ellen O Brien. Lot 18 blk 10 John Nugert to Wm Watt et al. Undivided 1-5 of 100 acres O L P H Doucks et al to Jas Byrnes. Portion blk 51 University M'd Survey. City and Co S F to S H Harmon. College H'd Asa'n to P Condren.	300
College H'd Ass'n to P Conditon, I Dot 11 of S.	

# Monday, January 22d.

220114	ay, canaday sou.	
H H Haight to Charles Welsh	Townsend n 229:2 e 5th e 45:10x125	8 1
	Carr s Paul ave, 50x100, being lots 34	700
A Freuis to Jean Freuis Fanny Sinnot to Eliza Hickey	and 35 blk 1	50
Fanny Sinnot to Eliza Hickey	Poliard in Vancjo, in 207352; Lots 15 and 16 bik 344 O'N & Haley T'ct Townsend e 5th, 45:10x125. Franklin and Sutter, 135x120. Hampshire n 23d, n 50x100, subj to mort Sundry lots in Mis & 30th St H'd Union Lot 4 bik 3	Gift
Chas Welsh to J C Sala	Townsend e 5th, 45:10x125	350
J S Alemany to Win J Gunn	Hampshise p 99d p 50w100 subi to most	15,000
Edgar Briggs to Joseph Aron	Sundry lots in Mis & 30th St H'd Union	1,300
Garden Tract H'd to E L Gilmore.	Lot 4 blk 8	350
		1,400
Same to John F Kennedy	Lots 1 2 47 48 blk 2 and lots 37 38 blk 1. Lot 36 blk 1 Lots 7 8 9 and 10 blk 367.	2,100
Great Park II'd Ass'n to S Lambert	Lots 7 8 9 and 10 blk 367	350 1 000
R F Barry to John Barry	Lots 7 8 9 and 10 blk 367. 17th n 111:10 e Church e 25 n 100 w, ctc. Grove w Gough, w 25 s 120 e 12:6, etc Lots 9 ank 10 blk 10 Junction H'd Ass'n. Same Folsom sw 1st. 87:6x75	1,000
Geo T Knox to Eugene Riordan	Grove w Gough, w 25 s 120 e 12:6, etc	1,450
Robt Pinner to M E Citron	Lots 9 ank 10 blk 10 Junction H'd Ass'n.	450
Elisha Freeman Jr to G M Josselyn	Folsom em 1st 97-6-75	700 6,000
Cath Block to P Marsicano	Vallejo e Dupont, 22x60	2,500
P H Doucks et al to John Brannon	Henry and Bowdoin, sw corner	800
	ay, January 23d.	
	6th se Minna, 25x75; also, 6th se Min-1.	
o linvicing to havrenee lactually.	na, 25x75, also, Market sw 5th, 25x	18,500
	100; also Solano and Tenn'see 100x10	20,000
II Pichoir to L McNally et al	Frac'l blks in University Ex H'd Ass'n	215
Wm Corry to Elenor Peterson Henry Johnson to W A Johnson R W Jordon to W D Buren	North Ave n Cortland, 51:4x110 Dupont n Lombard, n 25x137:6	900
R W Jordon to W D Buren	Sherman e Florance 195v100	Gift 200 /
J C Spencer to S W Dennis	Sherman e Florance, 125x100 Francisco e Hyde, 137:5x68:9 Leavenworth n Washington, 20x57:6	7,500
Richard Clark to Cath Coppola	Leavenworth n Washington, 20x57:6	2,000
Pt Lob Av H'a to M II Lissak	Lots 2 and 3 DIK 629 and 9 10 11 DIK 640	1,500
Jos Lippman to Herman Levison.	Webster n Pine, 50x100	2,200
City and Co S F to J S Friedman.	Lot 19 Cobb Tract Portion Outside Lands	25 Prem
J B Magendie to Theodore LeRoy.	Portion Mission blk 35; also sundry	
	lots in Gift Man 2	5
J M Martin to Mary A Shay	Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Lot 6 blk 108. Lots 85 86 and 56.	Gift
How'd & Folson P II to M Dore	Lote 95 96 and 56	500
Market St H'd Ass'n to D Bruce.	Lots 1 and 2 blk 9 and lot 9 blk 17.	3,000 1,400
Garden Tract H'd to G P Johnston	Lots 36 and 37 blk 3	700
	lay, January 24th.	
	Lewis e Congdon, 160x30, being lot 7 bl 10	× 300
		300
		900
	Sanchez, 114x50, being lots 40 blk	1,000
Howard & Fol D II to W F Holo	20th W Sanchez, 30x114; also, 20th W Sanchez, 114x50, being lots 40 blk 107, lot 10 blk 108.  Howard n 18th, 25x192:6, being lot 76.  Sundry Ontside Lots.  Lot 1020 Giff Map 3.  Henry w Noe, 115x28, being lot 50 blk 118.  15th e Castro, 75x115, being lots 79 80 to 10 blk 118.	1 000
A H Ward to A B Southworth	Sundry Outside Lots	1,000 10
Chas D Carter to Thos Connerton.	Lot 1020 Gift Map 3	100
Hillside H'd Ass'n to Libbie Wells	Henry w Noe, 115x28, being lot 50 blk 118	500
Same to Julia J Wheeler	15th e Castro, 75x115, being lots 79 80 [	1,500
Goo Meerns to R S Thompson	Lot 6 blk 914 W A	, ,
Thes Bell to R C Roger	st blk 118 Lot 6 blk 214 W A Sacramento w of Davis, 20x119:6. Folson n Norwich, w 150x60.	250 7,000
Dan Gallagher to Rody Doyle	Folsom n Norwich, w 150x60	
Garden Tract H'd to Benj Miller	Gould's Paul Ave, 50x100	700
Great Park H Ass'n to RE Dowdail	20th Ave and C, 100x43:8	250
Wm J Gunn to S P Taylor	Rand w 35th secorner 190x940 O Lands	8
Lewis Holton to Chas Ackerman.	Tehama ne 9th, 21x80	2,900
D Gallagher to A C Tully et al	Wetmore Place's Washington, s 25x56	\$ 50
Mary Nodgkins to Chris Razzo	Lots 4 to 9 melu blk 29 West End Map 1	1 100
Buena Vista H'd to J H Sievers	Lots 13 to 16 inclu, 60 to 62 inclu, etc Lots 6 7 and blk 109	5,100 2,000
M Fenstermacher to Theo Meetz	Dupont s Geary, w 110x28:6	10,000
James Buckley to W L Strong	Larkin s Union, 25x62:6	900
H H Von Pein to August Schultz!	Fractional Lot D blk 79, Central P'k H'd	1,000
Henry Winkle et al to John Buccon	Sundry lots	3,000
Wm Schleiden to W L Strong	Brady Place and Larkin, sw cor. 25x62-6	10
College H Ass'n to G A Shurtleff.	Lots 9 and 10 blk 12	600
J S Alamany to Mary Shannon	Lots 13 to 16 inclu, 50 to 62 inclu, ctc. Lots 6 7 and blk 109. Dupont's Geary, w 110x28:6 Larkin's Union, 25x62:6. Fractional Lot D blk 79, Central P'k H'd Undivided half 50-vara lot 4 blk 452 W A Sundry lots Brady Place and Larkin, sw cor, 25x62:6 Lots 9 and 10 blk 12. Portion Outside Lands Sundry lots Glit Map 2.	500
A G Fitzpatrick to F R Seaver	Sundry lots Gift Map 2	1,500

## Thursday, January 25th.

George Treat to M P Jones F Livingston to same	Portion of Precita Valley Lands Fractional portion of New Mis'n blk 203	16,600 100 750
June H'd Ass'n to F W Schneider.	Fractional portion of New Mis'n blk 203 Lots 215 and 216 blk 31 29th and Douglas, 152:8x114. California Ave n Prespect Place, 50x80. Brondway w Powel, 68:6x28. Mission 8 22d, 30x125.	750 1,050
Thos O'Connor to John Maloney	California Ave n Prospect Place, 50x80.	1,050
Thos Finegan to Jas Rowland	Mission s 22d, 30x125	2,500 1,800
Same to Wm Wynne		1,800
H S Gates et al to J E Brennan	Portion blk 257 Outside Lands	107
J R Mains to R L Crary Morris Wood et al to Wm Kilday	Jackson and Webster, 68.9x6899. Folsom sw 5th, 25x85. 16 n, 150 w Sanchez w 30 n 87, ½ ne j 30.5½, s 113, subj to mort age \$600. also, 18th s 55 e Noe, c 25x101 6. Longia Disco, p lips of 5700 m.	7,500
Bridget Dolan to Patrick Dolan	16 n, 150 w Sanchez w 30 n 87,4% ne / 305% s 113, subj to mort same \$100	2,000
Man Draw to W. W. W. W. Allen	also, 18th s 55 c Noc, c 25x101 6	
Mary E Leaney to W A. van Allen.	bennie i mee n Fine, 20x00	1,800
Geo W Dam to N I Wilson et al.	Individed 23 acres Outside Lands Bartlette 25th, 130x117:6. Pine w Steiner, 68-9x137:6. Buchanan and Lilly Ave, 60x137:6. Polk's Pine, 30x025. Tyler w Webster, 27:6x137:6. Lot 41 bit 23 City Land Ass'n 16th w Mission, 52x110.	12,000
Daniel McCarthy to Michael Miles	Buchanan and Lilly Ave, 60x137:6	6,000
Wm M Bevins to same	Tyler w Webster, 27:6x137:6	3,000 1,500
F L A Pioche to J F Fahrenkrug.	Lot 41 blk 23 City Land Ass'n	95 4,538
Same to same	16th w Mission, 5 mehes x 60 feet	
E C Kirby to Maurice Dore	16th w Mission, 25x110 16th w Mission, 25x110 Minna sw Jane, 60x80	500 1,200
	y, January 26th.	-
O C Pratt to Caroline Chambers	Greenwich alley 111.3 fm s l Lom 100x26 Same Clay and Gough, 127:8x137:6 Stockton n Ellis, 27:6x137:6.	Gift
James Pullman to H M Heuston	Clay and Gough, 127:8x137:6	\$1, VII)
Phenes Mish to Julius George et al	Stockton n Ellis, 27:6x137:6.	15,000
Oco r comm to a r co-op L & D .	w 275x114; also, Jersey s, 225 e Noe -	5,500
C A Pettit to Thos Cook	50x114	100
Earl Bartlett to Timothy Nealing.	Green w Sansome, w 22:11x68:9	1,400
City and Co S F to S M Culver et al	Green w Sansome, w 22:11x68:9. Portion Outside Lands. Buchman's Lombard, s 30x110	Prem 500
Jas F Glover to Wm A Horigen.	Broadway w Jones, 23x60.  Broadway 229:6 w Jones, 23x60.  Lot 11 bik 7.  Glover w Jones, 48x60  Battery s Union, 25x120.  Broadway w Polk, w 30x62:6.  28th w Nos. 101:10x14.	200
Junction H'd Ass'n to F A Rouleau	Lot 11 blk 7	310 350
James F Glover to Jas Walsh	Glover w Jones, 48x60	560 4,500
Eli Harrison to Ellen K Gould	Broadway w Polk, w 30x62:6	I
John Cox to J H Dane	Fair Oaks n 24th, 102:9x25	2,076
H M Beach to J L Smith	Broadway w Pois, w 30x62:6. 26th w Noe, 101:10x114 Fair Oaks n 24th, 102:0x25. Vermont and Alameda, nw cor, w etc Same	2,735
	ay, January 27th.	
		<b>\$</b> 1,650
J S McCue to A J Rhodes	Natoma se 100 ne 4th, ne 25x75. Sac w 10th Av, 52x120 Outside Lands 3d se Perez, 25x77-6. toough s Greenwich, 27-6x412-6.	600
I B Lewis to Adeline M Easton	Gough's Greenwich, 27:6x412-6.	1,300
		8,000
Same to same	Same	62,500
Michael Ward to Louis Hufschmidt	Por S B wat bik 15, also biks 5 26 same Hyde n Washington, 25x87:6. Bik 463 Potrero Nuevo. Channel 6.53 9 from nw cor bik 133, etc. S B meta bids 154 EFF cod 157	10,200
W T Coleman to J B Haggin Lloyd Tevis to Contract and Fin Co	Channel 8 53.9 from nw cor blk 133. etc	1,000
W A Piper to Albert Gullatin	S B water lots 552 553 and 554	22,000
E P Flint to I E Gates	Portion of Outside Lands	15,000
J B Thompson to Cont't & Fin Co.	Townsend sw 3d, 275x137.6	55,000 3,500
M Campbell to J B Thompson	Minnesota e 100 s Solano, 25x100	2,250
City and Co S F to J B Thompson	Illinois n Sierra, 108:10x100	1,500 Prem
Ben Franklin H'd to M A Ransom.	Lots 57 and 58	600 700
		180
Havey Dickenson to Alired Kising	Union e Dupont, 20x60	1,0 0 1,200

Wm Bosworth to S P V Water W'ks Frank Elwell to M Illiman et al	Ontside Lands Navy e Douglass, 80x114; also, 25th w   Diamond, w 80x114.	1,985
Wm Murray to Henry Hinkel	Diamond, w 80x114	1,600 2,000
D A Owens to D P Belknap	Same	600
D P Belknap to J B Mann	20th e Guerrero, e 38 n 58 nw 88 s 90 Fell w Buchanan, 27:6x120 Townsed sw 3d, 275x137:6	1
DA Owens to DP Belknap Michael Fennell to H S Dorland DP Belknap to JB Mann. Samuel Crim to Albert Gallatin. Same and W H Sharp to same	Townsed sw 3d, 275x137:64th and Townsend, s corner sw 91:8 x )	55,000
	120; also, all interest in 4th sw 120 se Townsend se 17:6x91:6	23,000
Sav and Loan Society to same L Schumaker to same	King and 4th, 120x45:40	13,500
T B Howard to L Schumacher Buena Vista H'd to E S Robertson	Same Liberty w Sanchez, 50x114	1,000
BE Auger to L Schumacher	Ning sw 4th, 68:9x60	1,600
Howard and Fol P U to E Schloss.	Ning sw 4th, 68:9x60 Market ne 7th, ne 75x90 Howard n 18th, 25x122:6, being lot 80	1,000
	y, January 29th.	
A Durand to Camilo Martin	Sparks w Guerrero, n 100 w 61:9 sw. etc.	8 1
Louis Scellier to same	Sparks w Guerrero, n 100 w 61:9 sw, etc Sundry lots in Excelsior H'd Ass'n; al-	1
Wm Elder to J W Moyle	so undiv 1-3d King ne 5th, 91:8x120; King ne 5th, 120x22:11	
L H Bailey to Wm Elder College H'd Ass'n to A G Read	Nebraka s El Dorado, s 75 e 100, etc Same	6,000
College H'd Ass'n to A G Read	Same Silver ave w Congdon, 10x50; also Mar-) shall e Congdon, 10x100, being lot 20 blk 9, and lots 6 and 7 blk 13	900
	blk 9, and lots 6 and 7 blk 13	1/00
	99.7 w Powell w of 44:11 v42 . alea .	1,017
A Durand to Camilo Martin	Jackson w Powell, 37:6x137:6; also, sundry lots in Railroad and San Mig-	
	uel H d Associations	1
J W Moyle to F S Wensinger Mary O'Doud to Ellen Gardner	Nebraska s El Dorado, Potrero Nuevo	2,000
Dan'l Murphy to Catherine Conway	16th and Dolores, se corner, 24x59:9 Clementina ne 2d, 23x80	
Michael O Brien to Michael Curtin	Lot 25 Gift Map 1	250 1,000
Same to George H Curtis	Clementina ne 2d, 23x80.  Minnesota s Solano, 25x100.  Lot 25 Giff Map 1.  Boyce e, 250 n Pt Lobos avenue, 50 x 120; also, Cook w, 385 n Pt Lobos avenue, 50 x 100; also, Dobow t Lote in Nil. State of the cook o	1,000
V Cushing et al to J D Carr	120; also, Cook w, 385 n Pt Lobos ave, n 50x120, being 4 lots in blk 642	6,100
A B Southworth to C A Martin	Spear nw Harrison, 137:6x137:6 Undivided 1-20 to und ½ Boardman Tct	200
Tuesda	y, January 30th.	
John Middleton to Peter Donahue J B Houghton to S A Sanderson	Rancho Lagnna de Merced Vermont s 24th, 25x100; also Vermont t 200 s 24th, s 25x100; also Vermont t 700 s 24th, s 25x100.  Telegraph and Onondago Ave ne 160, etc O'Farrell e Leavenworth, 22:10x66:9.  Lot 13 blk 2?  Two lots in GHt Map 4.  Lots 3 and 10 blk 2?  Pt Lobog Ave and 27th, 60x125.  Chenery sw Roanoke, 25x125.	46,555 1,600
Anna Beer to Wm C Fox	200 s 24th, s 25x100	1,300
A C Keyt to John Conly Market St H Assen to E L A Pioche	O'Farrell e Leavenworth, 22:10x68:9	4,000
JF Kennedy to SG Worden	Two lots in Gift Map 4.	400
Pleas View H'd Ass'n to BC Horn.	Pt Lobos Ave and 27th, 60x125	318
Mis'n & 30th St H'd to J McClosky M Hawkins et al to Rich Tobin	Chenery sw Roanoke, 25x125	530
PH Doncks et al to A Ferrera	Bowdoin n Burrows, 50x127	800
T S Colman to Carl Senkenberg	Howard and 23d, se cor, s 120 e 91:2, etc	350 5
T E Smith to A B Bates	Undivided % lots 46 47 Masonic Cem'y. Bartlett n 24th 50×125	125 2,100
J B E Cavallier to E R Falkner	Commercial e Battery, 25x59:5	1
John Grace to Wm Murphy	Hill w Church, 50:11x114	1,650 500
Garden Tract H'd to John Coop	R R Ave, 250:3 n Salinas Ave n 50:2; etc.	700
Mission View H'd to F L Guntz Richard Tobin to M Hawkins et al.	Vermont n Yolo, 25x100	1 5
JO Eldride to H M Newhall	Undived half King, n corner, 120x27	20,000
R R H'd Ass'n No 2 to R Christian	Lot 26 blk I	1,000
Univ Ext H'd Ass'n to M DeWolf.	Clay e Powell, e 13 n 137:6 w 61 s 47:6, etc   Goettingen n Sillman, 120x100	97 400
A J Rhodes to John Daniel	Sacramento w 19th, w 52x120	3,800
E E McIntire et al to A Wrede	Lots 3 and 10 blk 2?  Pt Lobog Ave and 27th, 60x125.  Chenery 8w Roanoke, 25x125.  Chenery 8w Roanoke, 25x125.  Chenery 8w Roanoke, 25x125.  Bowdoin n Burrows, 50x127.  Duncan w Diamond, 50:11x114.  Howard and 23d, se cor, s 120 e 91:2, etc.  Undivided ½ lots 46 47 Masonic Cem'y.  Bartlet In 24th, 50x125.  Commercial c Battery, 25x59:5.  Broadway s, 66 e Stockton, e 23x60.  Hill w Church, 50:11x114.  Ivy w Polk, 27:6x60.  R A Ave, 250:3 n Salinas Ave n 50:2; etc.  Vermont n Yolo, 25x100.  St nsw, 30 nw Natoma, nw 50x75.  Undived half King, n corner, 120x27.  Pacific w Leavenworth, 15x60.  Lot 26 blk I.  Clay e Powell, e 13 n 137:6 w 61 s 47:6, etc.  Goettingen n Siliman, 120x100.  Sacramento w 19th, w 52x120.  Lombard w Jones, 137:6x137:6.  Pacific w Leavenworth, 20x60.	600

#### Thursday, February 1st.

Thursday, February 1st.			
Wm J Gunn to Wm J Beck	Baker 75 s Sutter, 50x100	\$ 310	
Benj M Gunn to same	Baker 75 s Sutter, 50x100 Baker 50 s Sutter, 25x100 Baker 50 s Sutter, 25x100 Steiner and Washington 107, etc. Eric e Mission, 104:4x115 Clay w Stockton, w 19 3 x68 s Buchanan S Jackson, 25:6x80 9th se Folsom 25 nc 100 nw 75 to Shipley Sacramento e Wainat, 175 6x132375 Stockton w Dupont, 25x50 Carr s Paul ave, 100x100 Cook n Pt Lobos ave, 25x120 Bacon and Gambler, 100x120 Clay w Leavenworth, 25:9x137:6.	225	
Robt W Gunn to same	Baker 50 s Sutter, 25x100	225	
A Rummelmann to H H Haight	Steiner and Washington 107, etc	443	
R A Merrill to Geo H Cland	Clay w Stockton w 19 1 ves 0	9,000	
Theophilus Taylor to Fred Clay	Buchanan S Jackson 25:6x80	(31,2511)	
Jos C Peters to P J McGovern	9th se Folsom 25 nc 100 nw 75 to Shipley	2,600	
J H Atkinson to M H Turrill	Sacramento e Wa'nut, 157 6x102:75	2,500	
Rosa Hanion to F & J N Stand	Stockton w Dupont, 25x50	1,400	
Pt Lobos Av H Ass'n to C Trover	Cook n Pt Lohos ave 95v190	1,400	
Univ Ex H'd Ass'n to J W Bluett.	Bacon and Gambier, 100x120	400	
Caleb Burbank to Truman Taylor.	Clay w Leavenworth, 25:9x137:6	1,500	
C P Duane to Julia S Mastick	Sundry lots in Wastern Addition	2.5(N)	
Morbet St U.d. Age to to U.J. Doni	Vallejo and Baker, sw corner, 187:6x25.	2,000	
A Klopenstine to Alfred Rising	Sundry lots in Wastern Addition Vallejo and Baker, sw corner, 137:6x25. Stanton and Alta alley, 3 lots in blk 15. Liberty 167.6 c Dolores 114x25.	500	
	y. February 2d.		
A W Reay to L Schumacher et al	Sundry undivided lots in West Addition Same Broderick and Fulton, ne cor, 137:6x68:9 Portion Outside Lands Brannan and 8th, se corner.	\$ 500	
C P Duane to Mary A Cashman	Broderick and Fulton ne cor 137-6x68-9	',	
S P Kimball to George Barstow	Portion Outside Lands	1	
Tide Land Com'rs to Sarah Wallis.	Brannan and 8th, se corner	187	
Garden Tract H'd to David Dodge.	Carr n Salm is Avenue, 25x100	350	
Ist Pres Ch Soc to J G Klumpke	Stockton in Clay, 68:9x137:6	1 500	
City and Co of S F to Jas W Morse	Stockton n Clay, 68:9x137:6. I ndivided hall I hamma Rauch Mason and Pacific, se corner. Pacific and Larkin, nw cor.	Prem	
W T Sayward to L R Lull	Pacific and Larkin, nw cor	1,5(0)	
John Center to Louise Hutchinson	Shotwell s 22d, 20x122:6 C N 57 we 55 Salana 85 200	T'(MM)	
Great Park H'd Ass'n to Day Cobb	C N 57 w 15th Ave, being lot 2 blk 366	250	
Jacob Wheeler to J B Inompson	Minnesota s Solano, 25x100	.)	
ounce it diass it to foot wingage.	n 254 6 w Doneshass, w 50:11x114 he.	700	
	Minnesota 8 Solano, 25x100 Day w Diamond, 50.11x114, also, Day n 254 6 w Dong-ass, w 50:11x114, being lots 17 blk 8, and lot 17 blk 9		
College H'd Ass'n to same	Lewis w Congdon, 160x60 Lot 6 blk 371, W A	600	
-		500	
	ay, February 3d.		
John J Briody to Eliza Briody	Miles e, 50 n California, n 22x53	Gift	
Wm Blackwood to S M Wilson	A'ameda and Kansas sw corner - 400 w 18 nw 10 e 190; also, Alameda and	024	
	Kansas nw cor 360 s to Channel, etc.)	621	
Wm Simpson to B Dowdall	18th w Sanchez, w 25x114	600	
Wm H Castner to Fred S Castner.	18th w Sanchez, w 25x114	4,000	
John Benley et al to John Anderson	5 acres Petrero Nacro	5	
City and Co of S F to Jos Musto.	Battery n Pacific, 43:3x137:6	Prem	
Enirmount I'd Age'n to C Brownton	Leidley and Pospoka a con 112 50:	1,169	
I an inotate L u Ass ii to C Diewster	also, Laidiev nw 262:10% ne Castro.	958	
	ne 25x100		
Pt Lob Ave Hd Ass'n to L M Ryan	5 acres Petrero Nuevo Battery n Pacific, 43.3x137:5. Portion blks 200 307 Outside Lands. Laidley and Roanoke, n cor, 113x50; ) also, Laidley nw 262:105, ne Castro, ne 25x100 Boween Pt Lobes Ave 27x120. Howard and Rausch, s cor, 31x75. Californie Larkin, 25x1100. Lot Mt Ave 123 w Station 98, w 25x125. Sugamore w Capitol, 50x125, asso, 1	300	
G H Diverte Unge Heebbelger	Howard and Rausch, s cor, 31x75	2,500	
Lange Hill Concton to C Haves	Lot Mt Ave 192 w Station 98 w 95v195	375	
M Rottier to F Lambert	Sagamore w Capitol, 50x125; a.so, t	500	
	Sagamore w Capitol, 50x125; a.so, { Stanly 8 50 e Victoria, w 50x100 }	300	
Monda	y, February 5th.		
Wm Steinhart to A J Lindenberger	Oak e Buchanan, 55x120; also Pine w /		
ζ.	Taylor, 25x13735 also, Castro and Henry, sw cor; also, 15th and Castro Market sw 15th, 75x115 also, Castro and 15th, se cor, 114x100; also, Castro and 15th, se corner 190x115.	25,250	
43	Henry, sw cor; also, 15th and Castro)		
Same to same	and 15th so our 11 v100; slee Con	5	
	tro and 15th, ne corner, 120x115, etc	0	
Real Est Associates to W L Merry	Filimore s Clay, s 33:4 w 93:9 s 8:4, etc	4,720	
City and Co of S F to Jas Largan.	Geary e Broderick, 30x125	Prem	
C P Duane to Annie E Dowling	Sundry lots in Western Addition	500	
Nuther Atkingon to Joe Noolen	7th new Herrison 25v85	9.750	
John Davis to J L Rowen	Valleio w Van Ness ave. w 42x137:6	1.000	
PS Allis to R F Ryan	Lots 128 Gift Map 1	125	
George J Browne to same	Lot 130 same	125	
College H'd Ass'n to Thos Price	Fillmore & Clay, 6, 33.4 w 93.9 8.34, etc., Gearry e Broderick, 20x125. Sundry lots in Western Addition. Bacon e Goettingen, 30x100. 7th nw Harrison, 25x85 Vallejo w Van Ness ave, w 42x137.6 Lote 128 Giff Map 1 Lot 130 same. County road sw Ney, lot 2 blk3. Sundry lots in southern portion of city.	3(11)	
Samue! Crim to Albert Gallatin	sundry lots in southern portion of city.	20,000	

## Tuesday, February 6th.

	ay, rebruary btn.	
E L Sullivan to Wm B Swain	Broadway s, 137:6 w Laguna, 68:9x265:2. Same. Commencing 278 fm c line Dolore 20x180 Greenwich w Fillmore, 39:11x120. 16th bet Guerrero and Dolores. Jersey n Butte, 25x100. Clementina w 1et, 50x75. Tyler w Larkin, w 33:9 n 102 e 34:3 s 96. Bush w Leavenworth, 39:6x137:6 Geary e V Ness Ave, 27:6x120, sub to mig	\$6,000
Andrew J Pope to E L Sullivan	Same On a line Delene 20v190	5
A P Stanton to E H Knight	Greenwich w Fillmore 39:11x190	5 200
Pedro Sanchez to Luis D Sanchez	16th bet Guerrero and Dolores	800
Edmund Worth to John Yule	Jersey n Butte, 25x100	800
CN Holmes to Robt E C Stearns	Clementina w 1st, 50x75	8,500
W Bradley to Ches Bioderman	Puch w Larkin, W 53:9 n 102 e 54:5 8 96.	6.500
Wm E Miller to Augusta Miller	Busin w Besterworld, 35:201-21. Geary e V Ness Ave, 27:5x120, sub to mig Williamson n Pl Lob Ave, 50x127:9. 10th Ave of P, 25x100, being lot 7 bils 210 Premont n Folsom, 25x80. Broadway w Octavia, 27:6x100. Clay e Hyde, 20x68:6	Gift
Pt Lob Ave Ex II Ass'n to K Kelley	Williamson n Pt Lob Ave, 50x127:9	500
Gard H'd Ass'n to Phil Schultz	10th Av e of P, 25x100, being lot 7 blk 210	355
P J White to John Carroll	Property of October 27,6×100	5,814 500
Jos Pierce to F Grendel	Clay e Hyde 20x68:6	1,350
		300
Solomon Peneton to D D Colton	Taylor n California, n 25 c 68:9 s 12:5 etc Vermont s Sierra, 66:8x100	3,000
		2,000
Wednes	day, February 7th.	
Herman Sieglitz to C Heissenberg	Vallejo s 137:6 e Stockton, e 18:6x61:3	\$3,000
T Wetzel to L S B Sawyer	London and Brazil avc, 306x100 Vermont's Sierra, 33:4x100	1,150
Wm Monahan et al to M Garagahty	Vermont a Sierra, 33:4x100	1.000
Garden Tract to Edward Diasse	Gould's Paul Ave, s 25x100; also, Starr ) w, 225 s Paul Ave, s 50x100, being lot 35 blk 2 and 14 and 15 blk 4 Natoma ne 11th, 25x75.	1,050
	35 blk 2 and 14 and 15 blk 4	2,000
Wm Monahan to Dennis O'Connor.		1,600
Same to Patrick Wron	Same	1,600
David Group et al to I S P Savyor	Bernard w Janes, 23x60, subj \$805 mortg Undivided 1 acreo fract 25 Outside L'ds	300 120
H Searing to Ed Bonnell	Steiner's Hayes, 55x110. Filbert e Steiner, 25x87:6. Undivided half lot 24 blk 521 Haley Tet.	1,300
H Casebolt to Edwin Whitcomb	Filbert e Steiner, 25x87:6	800
M L Lyon to J S Rothschild	Undivided half lot 21 blk 521 Haley Tet.	75
Samuel Crim to David Thessereau	Alabama 8 23d, 26x100	450 1,000
Lloyd Toyis to H.J. Erwin	Shalf blk 26 Potrero Nuevo	1,000
Willows L Ass'n to T O O'Connell	Alabama 8 23d, 26x100.  Bush e Taylor, 31:4x137:6.  S half blk 426 Poterso Nuevo Stevenson n 19th, 25x80. Langdon nw Folsom, 25x80. Lots 13 and 14 blk 25.	925
Tide Land Com'rs to R Doggett	Langdon nw Folsom, 25x80	8
City Land Ass'n to Catherine Hunt	Lots 13 and 14 blk 25	180
R I Show to John M Mortin	99d w Partlett w to at in middle blk 65	1,000
Say & Loan Soc to O B Fogle	Buchanan's Jackson, 25:6x80. 22d w Bartlett, w to pt in middle blk 65. Sub 1 lot 12 blk 353 Hunter Tract.	520
	ay, February 8th.	
Richard Dale to Matthias Gray	Broadway n 114:6 6 e Montg e 22:4 5 x62	\$2.500
C Thon to Owen Markey	Otth - Chamb Offitte	
	24th w Church, 20x114	1,200
Mary A Williams to C Thou	Same, subject to mortgage, \$1,400	1,200
Mary A Williams to C Thou John C Bell to same	24th w Church, 25x114	50 50
Mary A Williams to C Thou John C Bell to same. G Brooks to Mary Ann Brooks	Pacific e Powell 46x67:6	50 Gift
Mary A Williams to C Thou John C Bell to same G Brooks to Mary Ann Brooks Wm Murphy to Cath O'Mara Joaquin Silva to J E Midero	Pacific e Powell 46x67:6	50 50
City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn	24th w Church, 25x114	50 Gift 300 80 190
City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn  Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6. Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105.	50 Gift 300 80
City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10. O Lands	50 Gift 300 80 190
City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10. O Lands	50 Gift 300 80 190
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al., W G Weir to Leah McKenzie	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10. O Lands	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 9 4,000 3,300
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al., W G Weir to Leah McKenzie	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6. Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 15t7 15t8 and 1833 Gift Map 8. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lande. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallatica, Powell, 90x127:6.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 4,000 3,300
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al., W G Weir to Leah McKenzie Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6. Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 15t7 15t8 and 1833 Gift Map 8. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lande. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallatica, Powell, 90x127:6.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 4,000 3,300
Joaqum Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand H N Tice to Albert Gallatin City and Co S F to R Manzmares	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6. Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 15t7 15t8 and 1833 Gift Map 8. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lande. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallatica, Powell, 90x127:6.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 4,000 3,300
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahke to Chas Meinecke A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Joe Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gailatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x92:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120 Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:5 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S 8 F s 15th Ave, etc.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 4,000 3,300
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Joe Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Jonction Hd Assn to R B Horn. Jonnt d Assn to R B Horn.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x92:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120 Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:5 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S 8 F s 15th Ave, etc.	1 500 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 9 4,000 3,300 13,500 Prem 300 Part'n 350
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al., W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al., Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120 Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:5 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 35x120. Com'g in blk 313 S 8 F s 15th Ave, etc Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor. s 100x100.	1 500 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 1 9 4,000 3,300 13,500 Prem 300 Part'n 350 6,500
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Joe Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn. W Bell to Contractand Finance Co Jos Comnor to same	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120 Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:5 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S 8 F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illinois w 275 n Sicrra, n 25x100.	1 500 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 9 4,000 3,800 13,500 Prem 300 Part'n 350 6,500 1,200
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Joe Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gullatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn. W Bell to Contractand Finance Co Jos Connor to same. Donald McNeil to same.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, 0 Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Yolo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 35x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illmois w 275 n Sierra, n 25x100. Napa n 75 w Illmois, w 25x83. Illinois w 25x83.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 9 4,000 3,300 3,300 Prem 300 Part'n 350 6,500 1,200 2,000 1,150
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Connor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Thos Core to same.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, 0 Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Yolo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 35x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illmois w 275 n Sierra, n 25x100. Napa n 75 w Illmois, w 25x83. Illinois w 25x83.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 1 9 4,000 3,300 13,500 Prem 350 6,500 1,200 2,000 1,150 820
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Connor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Thos Core to same.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanchez sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, 0 Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Yolo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 35x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illmois w 275 n Sierra, n 25x100. Napa n 75 w Illmois, w 25x83. Illinois w 25x83.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1,000 3,300 3,800 13,500 Prem 350 6,500 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,650
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass'n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Connor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Thos Core to same.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 15t7 15t8 and 18x3 Gift Map 8. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanches sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carler, w 124:3 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Napa n 75 w Illinois, w 25x83. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 2 blk 534.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 1 9 4,000 3,300 13,500 Prem 350 6,500 1,200 2,000 1,150 820
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hidebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Comnor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Keystone Hd Assn to C Bohn. Same to Wm J Gunn R R Ay Ex Hd Assn to same. H F Dana to A Blatchly.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 15t7 15t8 and 18x3 Gift Map 8. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sanches sw cor, 57x105. Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carler, w 124:3 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13. Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Napa n 75 w Illinois, w 25x83. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 2 blk 534.	1 50 Gift 300 80 190 645 1,000 3,300 3,800 13,500 Prem 350 6,500 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,650
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hidebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Comnor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Keystone Hd Assn to C Bohn. Same to Wm J Gunn R R Ay Ex Hd Assn to same. H F Dana to A Blatchly. John Lane to Ed Whitsted. Michael Lane to same.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde S California, 81x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13 Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illinois w 275 n Sierra, a 25x100. Napa n 75 w Illinois, w 25x83. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 21 blk 71. Same. ddy w Buchanan, 25x120. Princeton s Silliman, 50x120.	1 500 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 9 4,000 3,300 Prem 350 6,500 1,200 2,000 1,150 820 1,650 400 1 1,100 500
Joaquin Silva to J E Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hidebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Comnor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Keystone Hd Assn to C Bohn. Same to Wm J Gunn R R Ay Ex Hd Assn to same. H F Dana to A Blatchly. John Lane to Ed Whitsted. Michael Lane to same.	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde S California, 81x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13 Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illinois w 275 n Sierra, a 25x100. Napa n 75 w Illinois, w 25x83. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 21 blk 71. Same. ddy w Buchanan, 25x120. Princeton s Silliman, 50x120.	1 500 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 9 4,000 3,300 3,500 Prem 300 Part'n 300 1,200 1,150 820 1,650 40 1 1,100 500 300
Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col., to G J Harris Joe Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hildebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gallatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn. W Bell to Contractand Finance Co Jos Comor to same. Donald McNeil to same. Thos Core to same. Keystone Hd Assn to C Bohn. Same to Wm J Gum. R R Ay Ex Hd Assn to Same. H F Dana to A Blatchly. John Lane to Ed Whitsted. Michael Lane to same. College H'd Ass'n to Herry Cramer J K S Latham to B Lyman	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 18x3 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120 Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13 Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100 Illinois w 275 n Sicrra, n 25x120. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 21 blk 71. Same ddy w Buchanan, 25x120. Princeton s Silliman, 50x120. Ney w Grent, 100x50.	1 500 Gift 3000 Gift 3000 645 1 9 4,000 3,300 Prem 300 Prem 350 6,500 1,200 2,000 1,150 820 1,650 300 9,000 9,000
Joaquin Silva to JE Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hidebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gullatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn. W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Comor to same. Thos Core to same. Keystone Hd Assn to Same. Keystone Hd Assn to Same. R R Av Ex Hd Assn to same. R R Av Ex Hd Assn to same. College H'd Ass'n to Henry Cramer J K S Latham to B Lyman	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacific e Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 18x3 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands. 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde s California, 80x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120 Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13 Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100 Illinois w 275 n Sicrra, n 25x120. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 21 blk 71. Same ddy w Buchanan, 25x120. Princeton s Silliman, 50x120. Ney w Grent, 100x50.	1 500 Gift 3000 80 190 645 1 1 4,000 3,300 13,500 Prem 300 Part'n 350 6,500 1,200 1,150 400 500 9,000 9,000 9,000
Joaquin Silva to JE Midero City Land Ass n to Thos Dunn. Buena Vista II'd to Geo Wood. Peter Kahlke to Chas Meinecke. A Austin, Tax Col, to G J Harris Jos Lando to Jos Franklin et al. W G Weir to Leah McKenzie. Kate Pullen to J Hidebrand. H N Tice to Albert Gullatin. City and Co S F to R Manzmares. P H Doncks et al to H Barto. John Hunter to H H Byrne et al. Junction Hd Assn to R B Horn. W Bell to Contract and Finance Co Jos Comor to same. Thos Core to same. Keystone Hd Assn to Same. Keystone Hd Assn to Same. R R Av Ex Hd Assn to same. R R Av Ex Hd Assn to same. College H'd Ass'n to Henry Cramer J K S Latham to B Lyman	24th w Church, 25x114. Pacifice Powell, 46x67:6 Hill w Church, 25x114. Lots 1517 1518 and 1833 Gift Map 3. Lots 23 and 24 blk 10. 19th and Sunchez sw cor, 57x105 Undivided 3 acres of tract 10, O Lands 19th w Folsom, 25x95. Hyde S California, 81x22:11. Fell e Van Ness, 27x120. Vallejo e Powell, 20x137:6. Columbia n Carter, w 124:8 n 234:8 e, etc. Rhode Island s Volo, 25x100. Dartmouth s Henry, 25x120. Com'g in blk 313 S F s 15th Ave, etc. Lot 8 blk 13 Gillmore and Kentucky se cor, s 100x100. Illinois w 275 n Sierra, a 25x100. Napa n 75 w Illinois, w 25x83. Illinois w 255 s Napa, s 45x100. Lot 2 blk 534. Lot 21 blk 71. Same. ddy w Buchanan, 25x120. Princeton s Silliman, 50x120.	1,500 Gift 300 Gift 300 80 190 645 1 1 4,000 3,300 Prem 300 Parth 350 6,500 1,200 1,150 820 1,650 400 1,150 500 9,000

Friday, February 9th.		
HS Gates et al to S P Collins Pt Lob Ave and 25th; also Pt L and 28th & HF Sturgeon to John Center et al. Eldorado and Utah, 14000x100; also. El- (	991	
H F Sturgeon to John Center et al. Eldorado and Utah, 140:6x100; also. El-	3,000	
Jas Gray to John Center Napa and Potrero Ave, 2-08217	500	
David Center to Samuel Crim et al Intersection Center and Communa 35x280	2,000	
	1,200	
P Pettinger to J B Mersch State M Thayer Sth se Brannon, 45-10x137-6  P Pettinger to J B Mersch 20th e Valencia, 25x85.  Sarah A Lands to Alfred De Witt, Stockton and Francisco, 137:6x137:6  Alfred DeWitt to Jacques Traves. Same, 122:6x122:6  Gar Tract H'd to Win Met Hobron Gond's Paul Ave, 25x100.	1,350	
Sarah A Lands to Alfred De Witt., Stockton and Francisco, 137:6x137:6	1	
Alfred DeWitt to Jacques Traves. Same, 122:6x122:6	9,500	
Gar Tract H'd to Win McC Hobron Gonld's Paul Ave, 25x100.  Great P'k Ass' nto Mary A Farney D N 8756 e 18th ave, n 100x25.  C J Jansen to F G Norman. Valencia n 20th, 25x100.  Wm Monahan to Patrick Kennedy, Vermonts Sterra, 25, 4x100.  Wm H Johnson to Wm Chisolm. Lot 16 sec 11 Laurel Hill Cemetery.  A Blatchly to John G Worlin. Battery s Jackson, 30x07.6.  Same to K McMullin. 18th Castro, 25x100.  B Voorhees to John Knack. Shields e Arch, 25x100.	250	
CJ Jansen to F G Norman Valencia n 20th, 25x100	2,000	
Wm Monahan to Patrick Kennedy, Vermont's Sterra, 35 4x100	1,000	
A Rightehly to John G Worlin Battery s Jackson, 30x67.6	8,000	
Same to K McMullin	500	
B Voorhees to John Knack Shields e Arch, 25x100	100 85	
Andrew Moore to Susan Moore Powell n Jackson, 20x57:6	(filt	
B C Rogers to C F Brown Und & Harper rancho, containing 80 acs	330	
B Voorhees to John Khack Shields e Arca, 22x100.  Andrew Cook to B Voorhees. Andrew Moore to Susan Moore. B C Rogers to C F Brown. Wm Bosworth to W II Patterson.  Haight and Lynn, n 275, e 144.7, etc	1	
Saturday, February 10th.		
D A Fellows to J W Lawton. Pilbert s, 137:6 w Baker, w 51x137:6 P J S Stammer to N Atkinson. Diamond s 21st, 50x115:0 J S Luty to G K Hyde. Sacramento e Broderick, 27x105 Robt Gowenlock to J O Doane. Market aw Van Ness, 27:1 n 102:5 e, etc Narah Nagleto Michael Greany. The Market was Van Ness, 27:1 n 102:5 e, etc T McInernev to J Armstrong. Lots 319 to 333 inclu Haley Map 1, P V L Mis and 3th St H'd to J D Hooker. Palmer se Warren, as 60 ne 57 nw 62, etc J M Marthn to Robt Murdoch. 22d w Barrlett, w 65:3 w, etc. R K Gluyas to Geo K Gluyas Buchanan and Ellis, 120x519. W R Gillis et als to M Greaney. Lots 319 to 33 inclu, Haley Map 1 P V L W R Gillis et als to M Greaney. Brannan w 7th, w 30x275.	1,000	
P J Stannage to N Atkinson Diamond's 21st, 50x115 9	500	
Post Cowenlook to I O Doone Market sw Van Ness, 27:1 n 102:5 c. etc	7,700	
Sarah Nag'e to Michael Greany 7th and Brannan, 187:6x30	1	
T McIncrney to J Armstrong Lots 319 to 333 inclu Haley Map 1, PV L	960	
Mis and 3th St H'd to J D Hooker. Palmer se warren, se so ne 51 h w 62, 800	1,000	
R K Gluyas to Geo K Gluyas Buchanan and Ellis, 120x51:9	2,500	
I M Hall to Thomas McInerney Lots 319 to 33 inclu, Haley Map 1 P V L.	450	
WR Gillis et als to M Greaney Brandan w 4th, w 30x245	1,650	
	211	
M McGuaghan to Jimma Blanche, York w 130 h 25th, h 35x100	2,000 150	
Mary and cleza Byrne to D Ordway Et is n 115 9 e Powell, c 21 9x115	1,000	
John Hinkel to Ferdinand Gee Perry se 250 w 8d, sw 25x80	3,800	
Same to same	360	
Buena Vista Hd to R O Dounell Let 31 blk 91	1,000	
J F Glover to R Wallace Jones w 40 s Vallejo, s 20x68:6	400	
FLA Pioche to TF Mitchell Lot 22 blk 7, Junction and	525	
Pat McGowan to Bridget McGowan Lots 26 27 blk 5 City Land Assn	Gift	
Fairmount Land Ass n to F Boors Buena Vista Hd to R O Doinnell J F Glover to R Wallace F L A Ploche to T F Mitchell Keystone Hd Assn to Fred Marks Pat McGowan to Bridget McGowan Lots 26 27 lik 5 City Land Assn Howard & Folsom P I to E Wright Lot 79.	1,000	
Monday, February 12th.		
Kate C Hann to H J Tilden. Valencia and 23d, nw corner. S M Wilson to same. Valencia w 80 n 28d, w 1185 > 10.2 c, etc F G Conklin to S W Brundage. 17th e Sanchez, 25x100. Wm Monahan et al to John Leddy Nebruska Sirren, 22x100. Fred Billings to T B Lyman. Clay c Gongh, e 206 3x1278. Title Land Comris to Wm Hoiden. Maryland and Amador, ne cor, 100x100. Same to Eliz Samud. Spring Val H Ass'n to H Spreckles Sundry Lots. Pt Lob Av H Ass'n to P McDermott Williamson n Pt Lob Ave, let 11 bik 644 June H 24 Ass'n to J H Scammon. Valley s 1019 w Diamondw 50 11x111.	\$5,000	
S M Wilson to same Valencia w 80 n 23d, w 118:5 - 10.2 c, etc	2,000	
F G Conklin to S W Brundage 17th e Sanchez, 25x100	1.115	
Fred Billings to T B Lyman Clay e Gough, e 206 3x127.5	12 500	
Tide Land Com'rs to Wm Holden. Maryland and Amador, ne cor, 100x100.	414	
Same to Eliz Samud Folsom coth, c 202160	1.581	
Pt Lob Av H Ass'n to P McDermott Williamson n Pt Lob Ave, lot 14 bik 644	300	
June H'd Ass'n to J H Scammon. Valley & 101 9 w Diamond w 50.11x111.	700	
June H'd Ass'n to J H Scammon. Valley 8 101 9 w Diamond w 50 (11x)11. 7  also, 27th 8 101:10 c Ellen e 50:11x114, -  being lot 9 blk 7 and lot 3 blk 18)		
City Land Ass'n to J D Bruns. Lots 36 to 30 inclusive blk 50.  College H'd Ass'n to Ada Clark Ney and Grant, 110x100.  D Thessereau to D McGonnizie Alabama 8 234, 26x100.	360	
College H'd Ass'n to Ada Clark Ney and Grant, 110x100	600 850	
	300	
M Davidson to same. Same Same Keystone H Ase'n to T H Bloomer Baker's Suiter, 25x160, being lot 6 blk 5x4	300	
Keystone H Ass'n to T H Bloomer Baker's Sutter, 25x160, being lot 6 bik 5x4	825 500	
Jas Hall to Jonathan Peel Folsom n. 20, 20x10.	Prem	
Keystone H Ass'n to T H Bioomer Eaker's Suiter, Saxting and London Last Hall to Jonathian Peel. Folson in 2d, 25x15. City and Co S F to Thos Morton. 24th and York, nw corner, 50x104. Jos Mayer to Kate M Hartford. Waller w Fillmore, 40x120. J B Haggin to A H Rose. Blk 224, O'Neil & Haley Tract; also, 1	1,600	
J B Haggin to A H Rose Blk 224, O'Neil & Haley Tract; also,	500	
To the Very Dealers In Howard a 19th 45x199.6	2,000	
E C Skinner to Geo F Knache 26th w San Jose Road, 27:6x32	5	

500

1,280

1,250

100 100 1,00

350

Tuesday, February 13th.		
Cai Land Com's to F McKinlay P Schultz to Chas Proschold L H Bailey to T II Hatch ctal City and County S F to Cal H Ass'n Buena Vista H'd to Thos Brady Wm Monahan ctal to — Benert. Garden Tract H'd to E F Robinson City and Co S F to Occid'l H Ass'n M D Campbell to Jas Coleman. II Conway to II S Slicer. E W Burr ct al to Jacob Snyder. Fairmount L'd Ass'n to E Holland College H'd Ass'n to Sarah Warner Rice King to James Fenton. Jas P Hoge to S M Wilson. S M Wilson to Jas P Hoge.	\$772   10th ave and \$ street 150 e of \$ P, e 25x100   350   Center and Nebraska, ne cor, e 100x214   Sundry lots in Western Addition   Ppem Lot 31 blk 92   1,000   Nebraska e 100 s Humboldt, s 33:4x100   1,150   3,000   Sundry lots in Western Addition   Prem Lot 9 fo 11 blk 290 O'Neil & Haley   1,650   Shotwell n 18th, 25x122:6   1,000   Shotwell n 18th, 25x122:6   1,000   Lot 174 blk 4   5,850   5,850   Lot 17 blk 4   3,000   Market 6 fit, 19,3x170   3,850   3,850   Market 6 fit, 19,3x170   3,850   2,000   6 fith, 50x70   10   Market 6 fith, 19,3x170   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	
L Jacobi to Same	Laguna and Eddy, nw corner, 120x51:6 5 Same 5	
Wednesday, February 14th.		
C S Swenson to Wm Hollis Wm Hollis et al to Wm Mathews Robt McKean to Mis & Pac W Mills	Columbia n Eldorado, n 184:1 8 84, etc. \$5,625 Tyler and Devisadero, 140x100 1 Tyler e Devisadero, e 60 n 75 e 30, etc 2,250 Esth w Folsom, 25x100 1,100 Sutter w Buker, 75x137:6; also, Sutter e 1 3,000	
Peter Wolff to Philo Jacoby S F Cen P H Ass'n to D Fellows H Casebolt to Thos H King	Blake, 25x137-6 Lots 78 79×5 87 Map of Bernad II Ass'n. 500 Lots 388 390 392 394 396, each lots 25x70. 275 Union w Baker, w 13756x137.6, being 1 lots 106 to 110 inclusive blk 571. (7,423) Undivided <sup>1</sup> 3d Beal n Mission, 45x137.6, 7,423	

## R E Houghton to George Jordon. 2nd ave n Cabfornia, being lot 10 blk 3 Laurel Hill H'd Ass'n.....

Thomas Amsbury to D Gallagher. Lots 235-237-239 Giff Map 2.

J B E Cavallier to J E Kelly. Satter e Powell, 523N33:6

S Rosenblatt to R Rosenblatt... Post and Van Ness Ave, n 120x109:9...

Wm Monahan et al to John Casey. Vermont n Nevada, n 33:4x100...

Pleas Val H Ass'n to W B Latham 15th ave s Pt Lobos, being lot 4 blk 269.

Same to same...

Same lot 3 blk 269.

E W Burr et al to Sav and L'n Soc. | Sweeney w Merrill, being 5 lots in blk 4

SA Woodbury to Wm A Bolinger.

Thomas Amsbury to D Gallagher...
J B E Cavallier to J R Kelly......

S A Woodbury et al to same...

indisday, reducity i	Juli.	
Amelia Rosenfeld to F & Sutherland Scott's Geary's	55 w 96:6 n 27:6 w 27, etc \$ 90	00
David Abrams to C M Geritchen Van Ness ave s	Taylor, 45x108 6.78	50
Zephirein Hebert to Richard O'Neil Mariposa and H	ampshire, 400x200 25,08	00
Garden Tract H'd to Lewis W Blen Carr's Paul ave	8 50×100	
D C Preston to O J Preston Natoma ne 11th.	25x75	00
Pt Lob Av H Ass n to J Sankey Williamson n F		50
Wm Monahan et al to Jas F Dolan Vermont n Neva	da, 33:4x100	80
Geo Hearst to Wm Hollis Undivided 28:10	60 Potrero Nuevo 50	
Wm Bohle to Wm Thompson9th e Sullivan, v	50x1001:	2.5
City & Co S F to Eliz th T Schenck York s 23d, 52x1	00 Pre	m
C Kerrins to James Mairs Undivided & Br	yant and 10th, s corner. 4,00	
Gt Park H'd Ass'n to J Boardmann C N 139 e 14 n 2	7 sw 283, etc	50
City and County S F to Thes Kelly Portion Outside	Lands Pret	m
Same to E F Drew Alabama s 24th,	s 52x100 Prei	111
Univ H'd Ass'n to M T Kearney Lot 2 blk 155	4(	10
College H'd Ass'n to James Carr Lot 4 blk 7		00
		-

## Friday, February 16th.

John O Doane to Robt Gowenlock Market sw Van Ness ave, sw 27:1 n, etc	\$3,500
Jos M Winans to D P Belknap 14th w Valencia, 155:6x70	5,000
D Dreyer to Albert Gallatin Kentucky and Butte, se cor, 205x100	16,000
Junction H'd Ass'n to R B Yates. 28th and Ellen, 102:10x114	700
Mark Canavan to Anna M Webb. Washington and Broderick, 25x100	670
D B Spangler to Jacob Benedict. Beaver w Noe, 25x115	
College H Ass'n to A N Fisher Lewis e Congdon, 160x30	
Univ Ex H'd Ass'n to M A Maynard Iron n Woolsey, 120x200	800
Hillside H'd Ass'n to D B Spangler Beaver w Noc, 25x115	500
Wm A Hall to M H Turrill Sutter w Powell, 25x87:6	11,000
HS Gates et al to Benjamin Dore. Outside Lands	123
Henry J Irwin to D Dreyer Napa and Michigan, nw cor n 200x200	7,500

## Saturday, February 17th

Saturday, February 17th.		
Eliz'th Paul to Bishop W I Kip et al Lot- 25 to 31 inclu blk 4 Garden Tract /	Gift	
Jos Burke to J Meyer Mont cedo w 225 n Central n 25x100.  Jas Mears to Edward Barry Greenwich e Mason, 10x120  Same to same. 6th ave and B s cor sw 100x25.	400	
Same to same	5,000	
H F Williams to same	1 5 400	
H F Williams to same Buchanan n Grove \$ 9x2063 Pleus Val II'd Ass'n to C F Buck 5th ave w 151:10 n etc Pt Lob Ave H'd Ass'n to J Carroll Ferrien Pt Lobos ave, 35x120 Mish a 30th 8t H'd to Jos Musto Lewis w Berns, heing of 69 blk 32 Geo C Johnson to G O'Hara Taafe Francisco w Jones, 137:6x137:6.	300	
Geo C Johnson to G O'Hara Taaffe Francisco w Jones, 137:6x137:6	6,000	
City and Co of S F to - Bor_strom Hump-hire n 23d, 25x100	Prem 1,190	
City and Co of S F to - Borastrom Hampshire n 23d, 258460 Win Monshan et al. to Pat McCine, Vermoni n Nesada, 23: 18400. G Goldenberg to John Campbell. , Pacific e Lankin, 21:r60.	1,000	
Morritz B Cohn to So Michael Folson ne 6th, 28x85, subj to mortgage S P Collins to H S Gates '28th and Pt Lobos ave, ne corner Andrew J Pope to Emily J Pope Folson sw 2d, 13x x7c also undivided half Falcon w Castro. '5 6 decs 30 min w, in all 110 ace S Mig Rancho.'	1,900	
Andrew J Pope to Emily J Pope Folsom sw 2d, 135x70; also, undivided phalt Folsom w Castro s 65 dees 30 -	Gift	
min w, in all 110 acs S Mig Rancho.		
Thos Cummins to M S O'Neil. 20th in Guerrero, 50x114  Many O'Dond to Thos Cushing Doiores & 17th, 57.6889, in trust for child C E Buck to Geary St Ex H Ass'n Sundry lots Outside Lands.  Michael O'Neil et al to Mary O'Neil Haight and Legamo, 137.68437.6  John Wigmore to Edward Barry. Pacific ace w Octavia, e 65x137.6  A Altmeyer to Meyer Lewis. Van Nees ave and Oak nw, 82.9x25; al-)	1,600	
C E Buck to Geary St Ex H Ass'n Sundry lots Outside Lands	500 Gift	
John Wigmore to Edward Barry. Pacific ave w Octavia, e 65x137:6	1	
Ness ave and Oak nw, 82:9x25; also so, Steiner and Bush, 77:6x27:3; also	6,000	
Post w Octavia, 25.10x120		
Monday, February 19th.		
Pt Lob Ave H Ass'n to L G Mead. Williamson n Pt Lob ave n 25x120, be-	¥ 300	
B F Josselyn to F Livingston Alabama s 24th, 78x100	238	
F Livingston to Geo Naumann	500	
Sarah A Sanders to F Kennedy Mt Vernon se Otego ave 80x50, being portion lot 1 blk 27 West End Map 1	1	
Jacob Tschautz to Benoît Kach Tyler e W dester, e 38x137.6	150 2,075	
A B Forbes to B M Hartshorne Lot 2 b k 419 Mission Bay	500 550	
Fairm't L Ass'n to M Michelsen. Same	523	
Same to Geo R Starr et al Starr n Sa mas ave, sox100, lots 2 3 bik 4	975 120	
Hillside H'd Ass'n to Chas Speer. 15th e Castro, 25x115, being lot 73 blk 117	500	
MB Levy to Bridget Alsop.   Eagle ne Short alley, por Market St I'd Jacob Tschaulz to Benoit Kach.   Tyer e W 18-tel.   28-til 76.   Mis and 30th St II'd to J B Casey.   Lot 2 bk 4 19 Missisen Bay.   Mis and 30th St II'd to J B Casey.   Laidley se Bartett, se 25-v100, lot 4 blk 20 Fairm't L Ase'n to M Michelsen.   Same   Sairies   Sairie	95	
	2,615	
Tuesday, February 20th.		
Wm B Swain to Geo W Smith. Harrison nw 55 sw Dora, sw 27x80  Benjamin Allen to Ellen M Bush  R W Hent to A P Hotaling  I ratiofic Jones was 6 sentites 27sins276  B M Hartshorne to R W <sub>I</sub> Hent  A P Hotaling to same  A P Hotaling to same  A P Georgia Georgia Control of the Control of	* 1 4.000	
R W Hent to A P Hot ding Und 5-6th Jones w 82.6 8 Sutter 8 27 6x826	5,000	
B M Hartshorne to R Withent Und 1/2 of und 1/2 Clark w Drumm, w 1	5,000	
A P Hotaling to same Und 1/3 of und 1/4 Clark w Drumm, w	÷ 000	
(111, 5 (5, 11, 11))	5,000	
R W Hent to B M Hartshorne Und 5-6th Sutter's \$2.6 w Jones, \$110x276 Chas T Pearson to Andrew Tirrell, 4th se 250 s and c Bryant, 5 and c 25 etc.	5,000	
Chas T Pearson to Andrew Tirrell. Ith se 250 s and e Bryant, s and e 25, etc J 8 Alemany to Louis Larseneur. Turk and Wood, w 157 68437.5 H 8 Gates to A J Shrader. Lot 15 blk 308 and and 16 blk 309, O L'ds	2,250	
Pt Lobos Av IId Ass to G B Adair Ferrie n Pt Lobos Av, n 25x116:11	87	
Willows Land Assn to H Marshall 18th and Jessie sw cor, s 360 w 80 etc	8,725 500	
Great P'k H'd Ass'n to J S Kenny 20th Av n C, e 120x25	250	
Chas T Pearson to Andrew Tirrell J & Alemany to Louis Larseneur. H & Gates to A J Shrader Lt Lobos Av III d Ass to G B Adair Willows Land Assn to H Marshall Buena Vista II d to Jas T Mackan 20th e Noc. e 50x11. Great Pk III d Assn to J S Kenny 20th A Noc. e 120x25. Tide Land Com'rs to P J Collins J Connor to Contet & Finance Co. Illinois n Sierra, n 25x100. T W Mulford to Geo C Wickware. Jackson and Montgomery se cor, s 30x75 W J Gunn to A H Loughborough. Sutter s 110 e Franklin, e 25x120. Aaron Cahn to same. Sutter s 159.9 w Van Ness Av. w 40x120.	100	
T W Mulford to Geo C Wickware. Jackson and Montgomery se cor, s 20x75' W.J. Comu to A.H. Longhborough. Sutter a 110 e Franklin. e 95x120	4.000	
Aaron Cahn to same	6,000	
Jas Daly to J I Heath Eddy and Jones nw cor, w 136:6x87:6	6,000	
College H'd Ass'n to Jacob Rich Marshall n 300 e Congion, u 110x50	300	
Same to Herman Levy. Marshall n 490 e Congdon, n 110x50. Same to H Rich et al. Marshall n 350 e Congdon, n 110x50. Henry Lucke to Luis Muliot. Clay and Larkin, s 112.6x87cit, subject j	300	
Henry Lucke to Luis Muliot Clay and Larkin, s 112.6xs7:6, subject )	6,000	
Jas Behrens to Claus Mangels Turk and Polk, n 27:6x85	9,400	

## Wednesday, February 21st.

Thos McLeran to Chas McClay   Und 1-10th commencing sw cor Jacob	b / 1\$3,000
Herman's inclosure, etc	. 5
Jas M Haven to H C Hooker Day n 75 e Dolores, e 75x114	1,200
Jasa Haven to H C Hooker   Day n '45 e Dolores, e '45x14-Lsaac Beevan to Cornelius Coakley   Pacific n '55 w Polk, w 25x140     Same to same	4,000
S J Field to F B Wilde	3,000 1,500
Same to W G Doolittle	1,500
Noe Garden H'd Ass'n to same Eureka n 23d, n 50x115:9	500
Rose A McHenley to Cath. Leaver. Same	1,000
P Ericsson to S A Ekland Hamsphire s 22d, s 25x100	$\frac{400}{20,500}$
Rose A McHenley to Cath. Leaver P Ericsson to S A Ekland Humsphire s 22d, s 25x100 L M Cahn to C F Hamilton Van Ness Av and Clay, s 127:8½x123. P H Medan to John Medan Ellis n 25 w Laguna, w 25x90	1,100
Margaret Phillips to Nathan Hunter Bartlett w 80 n 23d, n 40x125	1,000
Friday, February 23d.	
Edward Dugan to James Reilly Leavenworth and Glover, s 20x68:6	
John Malloy to same Same Lot 39 blk 544, Haley Purchase Lot 39 blk 544, Haley Purchase	1,350
H Levy to J Greenebaum	etc 100
Great Pk Hd Asan to Anne Sullivan D e 18th Av n 100x25	250
Francis Smith to Alvinza Hayward Clay and Franklin, w 206:3x127:8% City and County S F to R Mellan 22d and Harrison, 8 95x100	20,500 Prem
F J U Lavillan to wm Bryan Ulay and Franklin, w 208:3x127:8%	200
A G Boothe to A J Gunnison Sansome s Broadway, s 25x68:9; also	1 2 500
Wm Murphy to J H Bogle Sansome s Broadway, s 7:6, etc Hill w Church, w 25:11x114.	
Wm Murphyto J H Bogle. Hill w Church, w 25:11x114. Donald McDonald to John D Fry. Jackson and Franklin, w 206:33:127:89 Junction Hd Assn to J K Smoot. Valley w Diamond, w 50:11x114.	15,000
C. F. Hamilton to Edward Frod-ham Washington e Cherry, e 29-6x127-84	350
J De Fremery to John Murphy Noe and 19th, w 50x86	560
Donald McDonald to John D Fry. Jackson and Franklin. w 2063x127:82 Junction Hd Assn to J K Smoot. C F Hamilton to Edward Frodsham J De Fremery to John Murphy. Noe and 19th, w 50x86. E A G C Titled to A Himmelmann. C Schreiber to D C McRuer. O'Farrell and Powell, e 25x80.	2,200
	11,500
Saturday, February 24th.	
Geo Walsh to Cath O'Connor Brannan e 6th, e 25x70	\$ 10
B Price to W H Wallace Post e Leavenworth, e 30x127:6. Geo Patton to Thos Thompson Deviso and Turk, e 90x22 City and County S F to H Mangin Numerous blks of Outside Lands.	12,000
City and County S F to H Mangin Numerous blks of Outside Lands	1,200 Prem
H J Fisher to Fannie Van Wyck. Clay e Drumm, e 25x59:9	4,500
J S Alemany to J Henderson Pt Lobos Av w Boyce, w 50x125	900
W W Starr to D Stoddart Fremont & Folsom, s 23x75	5,500
HJ Fisher to Fannie Van Wyck. Clay e Drumm, e 25x59:9.  J S Alemany to J Henderson Pt Lobos Av w Boyce, w 50x125  W L Torrey to L Auerbach Turk e Hyde, e 62,6x87:6.  W W Starr to D Stoddart Fremont s Folsom, s 23x75  Same  J Boardman to Jos Boardman, 22d and Valencia, n 50x71:6.	1 1
	_18
Monday, February 26th.	
J Hetherington to C W Gunnell Lot 4 blk 9, blks 2 3 4 5 13 N B Water le C Schreiber to Chas Kane O Farrell e Mason, e 20x57:6	ots \$ 53
T M Divloy to F H Knight (Prophytich a Steiner a 68-9v190)	995
S W Holladay to same Greenwich e Steiner, e 68:9x137:6; also	11
Lombard e Steiner, e 137:6x137:6; 8180	25
S W Holladay to same Greenwich e Steiner, e 68:9x137:6; also Lombard e Steiner, e 137:6x137:6; also Greenwich e Steiner, e 64.1-6, etc. M Lichtenstein to David Atkinson. Chenery n Randall, n 25x125.  Jas Irwin to Wm Irwin. Naples n India, n 150x100.	362
Jas Irwin to Wm Irwin	500
Mary Bennett to David Center Folsom n 20th, n 60x122:6; also, 22d and Diamond, s 60x115:9	5,000
Ron Franklin H'd to C Imhana   Lots 97 and 98	(508)
Park Hd Agen to W G Wayman D and 40th n 200 e 120 n 100 e 120 etc.	2,280
Garden Tract H'd to Henry Kohn. Starr and Salinas Av, n 25x100.  Park Hd Assn to W G Wayman. Sand Starr and Salinas Av, n 25x100.  Dand 40th, n 200 e 120 n 100 e 120, etc.  City Land Assn to J D McCloskey. Lots 44 and 45 blk 41.	180
S.J. Field to W.G. Doolittle	3.000
W G Doolittle to H F Williams 17th Av nw H, nw 100x200. C L Ross to same	3,000
C L Ross to same	5
Garden Tract H'd to Thos Dooling Gould n Salinos Av, n 25x100	350
Mis'n & 30th St Hd to W J Leaman Carlos n Beacon, n 62 11 w 116 s 60:8 c 115:7, being lots 208 209 blk 34	750
Garden Tct. Hd Ass. to H Williams Railroad Av n Salinas Av. n 100:1% w	1 4 400
Gustavus Wetzlor to Ida Morton Corr n Tobin, n 225 e 105:8 s 175, etc	Gift
W H Codington to J H Garrett. Hyde n Tylen, e82:6x24. Same to T F Atkinson Hyde n Tyler, e81:6x21:9	2,650
Same to T F Atkinson Hyde n Tyler, e 81:6x21:9	2,693

Tuesday, February 27th.   State   Coleman to Esther Double.   Sthrought 150 cast of Noc, cast 25x111.   \$ 750     Michael Byrne to James Ryan.   Natoma ne 7th, 25x75   1.574     Howard & Foisom P U to J Cords   Foisom s 17th, 25x100   2.575     Howard & Foisom P U to J Cords   Foisom s 17th, 25x100   2.575     T J Tubaalt to J C Reis.   Sthrough   State   Sanchez   14x50   2.575     T J Tubaalt to J C Reis.   Sthrough   State   Sanchez   14x50   2.575     T J Tubaalt to J C Reis.   Sthrough   State   Sanchez   14x50   2.575     T J Tubaalt to J C Reis.   Sthrough   State   Sthrough   State   Sthrough   State   Sthrough   State			
Solution	Tuesda	y, February 27th.	
Solution	Morris Coleman to Esther Donlan.	15th south 180 east of Noc, cast 25x111	\$ 550
Solution	Michael Byrne to James Ryan.	Natoma ne 7th, 25x75	1,550
Solution	Buena Vista Hd to Louisa Babcock	21st e Sanchez, 114x50	500
Solution	T J Thibault to J C Reis	5th and King, 120x6s 9; also, King ne p	
Folson & Howard P C to P Bowen   Shotakell s 17th, 18x122 6,   2,000   3 carden Track H'd to J H Leaders   Liberty e Guerrero,   2,000   3 carden Track H'd to J H Leaders   Liberty e Guerrero,   2,000   3 carden Track H'd to J H Leaders   Liberty e Guerrero,   2,000   3 carden Track H'd to J H Leaders   4,100   5 carden Track H'd to J F C Ristow to Donald Chisholm   John Barren to J F C Ristow   Solato, 26x100   41		5th, ne 45.40, etc; also, Irwin ne 6th,	5
John Barron to J F C Ristow   Sen Jose Rel ne Vaccina As 3000200 PV   1,100   Horry Feshkenstselt to John Ofto   Mac Allister e Octavia, 53,08030   5,080   S Corby, to Sav and Loan Soc'y   21st w Folsom, 32,6855   4,174   City Land Ass'n to C Weisch   Lots 9 and 10 blk 11   190   Felix Daly to M Hewkins   Ind 9   Jones 8 Elles 587-15   400   400   19	Folsom & Howard P U to P Bowen	Shotwell s 17th, 49x122 6	2,000
John Barron to J F C Ristow   Sen Jose Rel ne Vaccina As 3000200 PV   1,100   Horry Feshkenstselt to John Ofto   Mac Allister e Octavia, 53,08030   5,080   S Corby, to Sav and Loan Soc'y   21st w Folsom, 32,6855   4,174   City Land Ass'n to C Weisch   Lots 9 and 10 blk 11   190   Felix Daly to M Hewkins   Ind 9   Jones 8 Elles 587-15   400   400   19	Garden Tract H'd to J H Leaders .	Starr's Paul Av, 50x100	
John Barron to J F C Ristow   Sen Jose Rel ne Vaccina As 3000200 PV   1,100   Horry Feshkenstselt to John Ofto   Mac Allister e Octavia, 53,08030   5,080   S Corby, to Sav and Loan Soc'y   21st w Folsom, 32,6855   4,174   City Land Ass'n to C Weisch   Lots 9 and 10 blk 11   190   Felix Daly to M Hewkins   Ind 9   Jones 8 Elles 587-15   400   400   19	LE White to Eunice M Wheeler	Liberty e Guerrero, e 50x115	
John Barron to J F C Ristow   Sen Jose Rel ne Vaccina As 3000200 PV   1,100   Horry Feshkenstselt to John Ofto   Mac Allister e Octavia, 53,08030   5,080   S Corby, to Sav and Loan Soc'y   21st w Folsom, 32,6855   4,174   City Land Ass'n to C Weisch   Lots 9 and 10 blk 11   190   Felix Daly to M Hewkins   Ind 9   Jones 8 Elles 587-15   400   400   19	Potrero Hd Assn to Henry Steinle.	Jersey s Solano, 26x100	410
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	J F C Ristow to Donald Chisholm.	Cal'a Av ne Virginia Av, 30x100, P V L	
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	Henry Fenkenstedt to Edw Kutter	Broad Av e Capitol e 50x195	
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	R Y Snowball to John Otto	Mc Allister e Octavia, 137.6x50	5,000
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	S Corbyn to Sav and Loan Soc'y	21st w Folsom, 32:6x95	4,174
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	Felix Daly to M Hawkins.	Ind b. Jones & Ellis, 5x87.6	\$()()
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	T B Bishop to K Eckhardt	Post w Scott, 25x137:6	
## Wednesday, *February 28th.  ## History   Same   Post w Franklin   25x120   \$2,750    ## M Heineman to S Etturger   Same   Gift    Louis Choppart to T McInerny   Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100   1,700    ## W H Codington to Dan'   Batteaux   Hyde n Tyler, 82;6323   2,855    ## How'd & F'ls' m P U to J Luttringer    ## Fish m P U to J Luttringer   Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham    ## B Gonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 321   \$829, \$350   \$410    ## D O'Brien to Martin Fenley   Natoma ne 96h, 25x76   360, 360    ## W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 66x160, including    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same of Peter Porcher    ## Lease Lond to Joba Duffy   Church   Same to Same to Peter Porcher    ## Thursday, *February 29th    ## John H Coleman to Paul H Reese   Post w Octivia, 25-18x120   41,500    ## J Hogo to Mary Bogle   11th when   Mission, \$6 8 88 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J Weyer to Bay Sugar Refinery   Raitley w Mission, w 68 s 89 e 61 n 95   2,600    ## J Honora iver to Franklin Heyward   Rearny s Valleye, 17:6x5626   1,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   11th wednesded   1,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000   2,000   2,000   2,000    ## J White to Cath Seaver   1,000   2,000	A Austin to Pat'k McDonnell	Tohama no 9th 90 v90	
M   Heineman to S   Ettunger   Same   Gilt	TYPE 3	low Pohanous Olth	
H. M. Heineman to S. Ettinger   Same   Coilet			40 750
Fairm't L d Ass'n to J J Graham   Beacon sw Everson, sw 23:11%, etc.   360   Beacon to Jos Alexander   Gary e Impont, 38:1, 362 b, 365 b, 360   36,000   3	H M Heineman to S Ettinger	Same	
Fairm't L d Ass'n to J J Graham   Beacon sw Everson, sw 23:11%, etc.   360   Beacon to Jos Alexander   Gary e Impont, 38:1, 362 b, 365 b, 360   36,000   3	Louis Choppart to T McInerny	Mission and Fair Av, n 100x100	1,700
Fairm't L d Ass'n to J J Graham   Beacon sw Everson, sw 23:11%, etc.   360   Beacon to Jos Alexander   Gary e Impont, 38:1, 362 b, 365 b, 360   36,000   3	S Schweitzer to Louise Gerhardy	Mission ne 5th, 20x80	
B Bonnet to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 3811   No2 h, subject to Jos Alexander   Geary e Dupont, 3811   No2 h, subject to Jos Alexander   Scarge Samounting to \$29,000   3,150   W B Holcomb to R Stevenson   14th and Mission, s 60x160, including leasehold and all other int in prem   125   Jacob Schneider to Pat'k Kearns   Ellis e Deviso, 30x75   530   14th and Mission, s 60x160, including leasehold and all other int in prem   15   Jacob Schneider to Pat'k Kearns   Fulton and Franklin nw cor, n 100x27-6, 2,600   Tide Land Comm'rs to Cath Lauda   Same to Peter Porcher   7th n Folsom, nw 24x80   31   32   32   32   32   32   33   33			
D O'Brien to Martin Fenley. Natoma no 9th, 25x76.  W B Holcomb to R Stevenson. 14th and Mission, 8 d0x160, including 1 leasehold and all other int in prem. 15th and 15th 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th 25th 2	Fairm't L'd Ass'n to J J Graham	Beacon sw Everson, sw 28:11%, etc	360
D O'Brien to Martin Fenley	B Bonnet to Jos Alexander		36,000
Henry Coad to John Duffy	D O'Brien to Martin Fenley	Natoma ne 9th, 25x76	3,150
Henry Coad to John Duffy	W B Holcomb to R Stevenson	14th and Mission, s 60x160, including ;	225
Thursday, February 29th.   Thursday, February 29th.   John H Coleman to Paul H Reese.   Post w Octavia, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-130   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-131   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Frankish Heavend Kearny & Valleje, 17-8-8-28-6, 1,000   Jos Kolm to Chus Fischel   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Humelmann   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos	John C Swett to Wm Barnes	Ellis e Deviso, 30x75	830
Thursday, February 29th.   Thursday, February 29th.   John H Coleman to Paul H Reese.   Post w Octavia, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-130   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-131   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Frankish Heavend Kearny & Valleje, 17-8-8-28-6, 1,000   Jos Kolm to Chus Fischel   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Humelmann   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos	Henry Coad to John Duffy	Church s 24th, 24x100	
Thursday, February 29th.   Thursday, February 29th.   John H Coleman to Paul H Reese.   Post w Octavia, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-130   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-131   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Frankish Heavend Kearny & Valleje, 17-8-8-28-6, 1,000   Jos Kolm to Chus Fischel   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Humelmann   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos	Jacob Schneider to Pat'k Kearna.	Fulton and Franklin nw cor, n 100x27:6.	2,600
Thursday, February 29th.   Thursday, February 29th.   John H Coleman to Paul H Reese.   Post w Octavia, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-130   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-131   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Frankish Heavend Kearny & Valleje, 17-8-8-28-6, 1,000   Jos Kolm to Chus Fischel   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Humelmann   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos	Same to Peter Porcher	7th n Folsom, nw 24x80	7
Thursday, February 29th.   Thursday, February 29th.   John H Coleman to Paul H Reese.   Post w Octavia, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-120   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-130   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Bay Sugar Refinery. Rattery & Union, 25-15-131   86, 286   J. H. J. Meyer to Frankish Heavend Kearny & Valleje, 17-8-8-28-6, 1,000   Jos Kolm to Chus Fischel   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Chus Avand w 284b, e 60x 125 same   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Humelmann   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos Kolm to Kearny, n 137:66, etc.   100 Jos Kolm to Jos	Junction Hd Assn to Kate A Evans	Duncan w Diamond, 50:11x114	
John H Coleman to Paul H Reese			- 2,(HA)
Jos Kohn to Chas Fished	Thursda	ay, February 29th.	
Jos Kohn to Chas Fished	John H Coleman to Paul H Reese.	Post w Octavia, 25:19x120	\$1,500
Jos Kohn to Chas Fished	J H Boole to Mary J Boole	Hill w Church 25 HALL	Gift
Harriett Johnson to K Meussdorfier Post w Larkin, 25x120.   6,500	Honora Kerr to Franklin Heyward	Kearny s Valleje, 17:6x62:6	1,000
Harriett Johnson to K Meussdorfier Post w Larkin, 25x120.   6,500	Alex Robertson to Fliz Robertson	Und is lote 25 and 26 blk 511 Cal Hd Ass	Gift
Day 201 and Countries   \$281.2 https://doi.org/10.1006/j.com/10.1006/j	Harriett Johnson to K Meussdorffer	Post w Larkin, 25x120	6,500
P J White to Cath Seaver 24th e Howard, e 6:68:500 450 S A Woodbury to D Van Nostrand Pt Lobos Av and w 31st, e 120x125, Pleusant View Hid 1slo, PtLobos Av and w 28th, e 60x125 same 450 Mes and w 28th, e 37th e 25th	Univ Ex Hd Assn to C R Holden	Woolsey and Grant, w 240x200; also,	0.000
Sa Woodbury to D Van Nostrand Pt Lobos Av and w 31st, e 120x125, Pleasant View Hd; also, Pt Lobos Av and w 31st, e 120x125, Pleasant View Hd; also, Pt Lobos Av and w 31st, e 120x125, Pleasant View Hd; also, Pt Lobos Av and w 38th, e 60x125 same w 100 same with the same of the sam		960-6 n 158-5 e 940	3,200
Pleasant View Hd; also, Pt Lobos Av and w 28th, e 660v125 same   100	P J White to Cath Seaver	24th e Howard, e 6:6x90	450
Elisha Hyatt to John Skae	S A Woodbury to D Van Nostrand	Pt Lobos Av and w 31st, e 120x125,	100
John Skae to Geo C Johnson		and w 98th e 60v195 same	100
Lonis Choppart to same	Elisha Hyatt to John Skae	Sutter e Kearny, n 137:6x31:11/2	1
Lonis Choppart to same	John Skae to Geo C Johnson	Sutter e Kearny, e 34:4% n 137:6, etc	
Lonis Choppart to same		Lot 1 blk 258, 3 b'k 206, 8 blk 366, 1 blk )	
1,350   1,35	To to (No. 1) and American	139, Golden City Hd	
1,350   1,35	A Himmelmann to Fred'k Mason.	Lot 1 Potrero blk 258, same	
1,350   1,35	City and County S F to J B Neulans	Colusa and Missouri, a 50x106; also, [	
1,350   1,35	E A Doulour to A Himmelmonn	Mississippi s Yolo, 50x100	
B F Mann to Eliz'th Adsit. Pacific n 54 w from el 15 v 15 w 20:10x   3,500	P A Romeau to A manuscimana	489, Golden City Hd	1,350
B F Mann to Eliz'th Adsit. Pacific n 54 w from el 50 v 15 w 20:10x    187.6, subject to merigage 83,500	Same to same	Colusa and Connecticut, - 50x100; also, /	600
CIF Shown to Camilo Wartin Front a Vallajo 45:10x137:6	B F Mann to Eliz'th Adsit	Pacific n 54 w from e 1 50 v 15 w 20:10x	
GF Sharp to Camilo Martin. Front's Vallejo, 45:10x137:6 1,000 Chas Popper to Isidor Gulte 5th and Shipley e cornet, 8e.50x100 15,500 T Melmerney to J W Preiffer Mission and Fair Av ne cor, n 100x100. 2,475 Ed Barry to J H Tietjen. Grove and Buchanan uw cor, w 31x95 2,650		137:6, subject to mortgage \$3,500	
T McInerney to J W Pieiffer Mission and Fair Av ne cor, n 100x100 2,475 Ed Barry to J H Tietjen	Ches Popper to Isidor Gulte	5th and Shipley e corner se 505 100	15.500
Ed Barry to J H Tietjen Grove and Buchanan uw cor, w 31x95 2.650	T McInerney to J W Pfeiffer	Mission and Fair Av ne cor, n 100x100	2,475
	Ed Barry to J H Tietjen	Grove and Buchanan nw cor, w 31x95	2,650

## Friday, March 1st.

Friday, March 1st.		
Rob't B Gray to M W Belshaw Jackson w Polk, 114:7x127:8\frac{1}{2}.  Wm Smith to Michael Donovan Godenes s Mission, 30x60.  Pat'k Norton to Edgar O Brown Grard n Burrows, 25x120  Donald McDonald to Jas Gannon Jackson w Franklin, 22:11x127:8\frac{1}{2}.  Garden Trc: Hd to Annie Cleary Godenes w Franklin, 22:11x127:8\frac{1}{2}.  Howd & F'ls'm P U to W Brumfield 18th e Howard, 24x100.  Pt Lobos Av Hd E Assto F Belcher Williamson n Pt Lobos Av, n 25, etc. Edward Barry to Wm Mattfeldt. Brannan ne Zoe, 25x15.  City Land Assn to R H Adams Lots 23 and 24 bik 9  Same to Sarah J Bomisler Lot 22 bik 9  Great Park Hd Ass to C F Robbin 14th Av n C, w 127:6x50  Jas Lomichsen to H Schwamm Dupont n O'Farrell, 20x80. 1  Fixel Phillips to same . Same . Same . Same . Same . MH Henston to D W Ward . Pine and Polk nw cor, n 42x85. Geo Lutkey to Jas H Deering . Carolina and Center ne cor, e 200, etc. Cosmas Damm to J Breiling . Bush w Webster, 25x127:6	8,000 5,000 500 200 300 350 700 1,000 300 2,650 500 180 90 250 0,000 5 6,300 5	
Saturday, March 2d.		
John McLellan to John McHenry Broadway e Sansome, 30x137:6.  Noe Garden Hd U to F Dittmer 24th and Diamond nw cor, w 125x114  Geo Gale to F M Pixley Pine and Polk ne cor, n 20x62:6  Geo Neuman to John Schont Alabama s 24th, 26x100  Ellen S Morrison to J H Jennings 15th e Noe, 25x125  Tide Land Com'rs to Mary McCanna Clementina sw 6th, 25x75  Leavenworth s Sutter, s 8:6 w 100, etc  F J C Layvillan to J C Morrison Jr Blk 9 Laguna S'vey, w 25-vara x 100-vara	400 6,000 100 900 6,000 800 2,500 7 5,000 520 5,000	
Monday, March 4th.	500	
E F Ohm to L Breidenstein	5 1,660 800 1 320 800 350 8 3,250 1,500 300 270 27 32 prem	
Tuesday, March 5th.		
Edw'd Barry to A Baumgarten. Grove w Buchman, 54x95.  Same to Jennie F Lyon. Capp s 19th, 45x122-fi, sub to mort \$1,200  I C Brown to Chas W Welch Guerrer os Columbia, 105x25.  Thos McInerney to J Armstrong Lots 321 334 336 338 340 Gift Map 2.  D W Ward to Madaline M Ward. Pine and Polk nw cor, nw 200x212.  Wm Hart to D D Colton. Cushman n California, 25x75.  Buena Vista H'd to H C Heath. 20th w Sanchez, 114x50.  Great Park H'd Ass'n to Same. 17th Avn C, 120x25.  Thos McCarthy to T Griffin. Pacifice Larkin, 21x60.  John Bensley to Ann Jordan. All of salt m'sh or tide l'ds in blk 100 P N  Buena Vista H'd to M McCormick. Noc s 21st, 105x57. When the salt m'sh or tide l'ds in blk 100 P N  Buena Vista H'd to M McCormick. Old Cemetery Av ne Post, 43x100. Garden Tract H'd to Dan'l McKay. Starr s Panl Av, 50x100.	975 2,950 2,250 3,900 450 Gift 1,720 2,000 250 1,000 84 500 166 700 3,500	
Wm Monahan to Wm Eccle Nebraska s Sierra, 33:4x100	1,100	

## Wednesday, March 6th.

Wednesday, March 6th.	
Wirt Hopkins to A Hemme Sacramento w Van Ness, 41x127:81 <sub>3</sub> . F L A Pioche to Frank Schramm. Bright n Shields, 25x100	\$4,600
F L A Pioche to Frank Schramm. Bright n Shields, 25x100	90
T J Moynihan to Claus Spreckles. Howard 150 n 17th, 100x82	300
Jos Windrow to Olivia Windrow Mission and 26th sw cor, 8 50x125	(vitte
Jas Burk to Rob't Stevenson 17th e Douglass, 74x260	279
T J Moynihan to Claus Spreckles. Howard 150 n 17th, 100x82. College II d Ass'n to E Moriarty Jos Windrow to Clivia Windrow Jas Burk to Rob Ustevenson. 15th e Dougaas, 14x890 Jas Boltn to E Moriarty Awis w Congdon, n 16x560 M Rice to Henry Finnegas Eddy w Larkin, 25x120 Buena Visla II d to A E Swain. Liberty e Noc. 101x110; also, Libert E. Schumacher to James Pizott. Devise and Tixler sweer, w 200 (3x15)	3,850
Buena Vista H'd to A E Swain Laberty e Noe, n 114x100; also Libert	3,8-20
e Noe, 50x114	1,000
I. Schumacher to James Pizott. Deviso and Tyler sw cor, w 2063x137  John Sullivan to Same. Deviso and Tyler se cor, e 2063x137: Same to Same. Deviso and Tyler se cor, e 275x137:6.  Tide Land Comm'rs to A Panba Ruse n Folsom, 100x25.	5 240
Same to Same Deviso and Tyler se cor, e 206:3x137:	6 232
Tide Land Comm'rs to A Panba Russ n Folsom, 100x25	10
Thomas Monch Tak	
Nother I Street to Fline Wodgler Cours of Language 1909-10	111 7(1/)
Jas R Kelly to John Grant Shipley sw Harrison, 65x75.	3.500
Wm B Swain to Wm Fruhling Full ort va Buchanan, 35x137:6	250
College Hd Ass'n to S M Williams. Lewis e Congdon, n 160x30	300
John Petter to Wm A Boole Fair O.k.s 24th 30250	5 950
Thos Batchelder to J A Russell Mason n Clay, 3x80	10
Same to Same Mason n Clay, 61x80	4,350
Nathan J Street to Eliza Hodgken. Gearve Luenna, s 190850  Jae R Kelly to John Grant. Shipley aw Harrison, 65x75  Wm B Swain to Wm Fruhling. Fair of tw Bushaman, 35x1373  College Hd Asa'n to S M Williams Lewis e Congdon, n 160x30  A Austin to Pac Rolling Mill Co. Maryland n Sierra, 24x100  John Petter to Wm A Boole. Fair toak 24th. 30x250  Thoe Batchelder to J A Russell. Mason n Clay, 37x60  Same to Same  J S Irwin to Mie'n & Pac W'ln M'ls Shotwell s 15th. 25x122  Edward Barry to A Baumgarten. Birch Avw Buchsnan, 54x25  Same to J H Tietjen. Birch Avw Buchsnan, 54x25  Same to J H Tietjen. Brechann n Grove, 25x31  John Nacle to J L N Shepard. Page and Pierce ne cor, e 137:6x137:6  R Lew Ex If'd Assn. ts. W Cabery Princen Henry, 28x120  H Cummings to Carolina Brease. C e 21st Av, 30x200  Esther Donian to Jos Zammet. 18th e Noe, 22x114  C P Gibbons to Frances E Glover. Columbia w Guerrero, 50x114  Tuerrero it Glumbia, 28x100.	525
Same to J H Tietien	525
John Nagle to J L N Shepard Page and Pierce ne cor, e 137:6x137:6	5 500
R E Av Ex H'd Assu to W Cubery Prince n Henry, 28x120	442
Fether Doulen to Los Zemmet 18th a Nos 25v114	200
C P Gibbons to Frances E Glover, Columbia w Guerrero, 50x114	1.800
Norbert Landry to Same Guerrero n Columbia, 28x100. City and County S F to H Mangin, Portion Outside Lands	3,000
City and County S F to H Mangin, Portion Outside Lands	
Friday, March 8th.	
Jas W Collins to Fred Wentworth. Hyde's Unron, 2000. Wm Monahan to Geo M Schultz Nebroska - Serra, 33:4x100. C H Townsend to G F Pagi Laidley sw Roanoke, 33x100	\$1.500
Wm Monahan to Geo M Schultz Nel riska - Surra, 33:4x100	1,130
C H Townsend to G F Pagi Laidley sw Roanoke, 33x100	200
E D E int to 1 E Philling E I arkin 1976 a Secremento a 25 av	76:6 500
F G Wentworth to B Radovich Ilvdo - I nion, 20x00	850
M Burnet to C Cason Und 4 acres in Sec 12 T 2 S R 6 W	1.000
T Daniell to H Holtmeir Taylor and Filbert ne cor, n 20:6x68:3	3 3.600
S B Land Ass'n to F S Spring Indiana e 205 Napa, w to Hampshire,	etc 1,660)
E A Lawrence to M Randolph Turk and Baker sw cor, s 137:6x275	(500)
M Randolph to J S Hand Turk and Baker sw cor, s 137:6x137:6	2,450
Wm Ford to Isabella Sutherland . Pine e Stockton, 34:43x137:6	4.000
B Gardiner to John S Hand Falcon w 91:10 s Romain, s 22 deg, et	sc., 500
Market St II'd Ass'n to B Gardiner Same	450
C H Townsend to G F Pagi. Laidley sw Roanoke, 33x100.  Miss n & 35th St H to C Townsend Same E F Faint to I K Phillips E Larkin 127-6 n Sacramento, e 25388 F G Wentworth to B Radovich. Hive-S I non, 30506 T Daniell to C Cason. Und 4 acres in Sec 12 T 2 S R 6 W. T Daniell to H Holtmeir Taylor and Filhert ne cor, n 20.6x668: James R Kelly to James Donovan. S B Land Ass'n to F S Spring. Indiama e 265 Napa. w to Hampshree E A Lawrence to M Randolph . Tark and Baker sw cor, a 137.6x275. M Randolph to J S Hand. Turk and Baker sw cor, a 137.6x275. M Randolph to J S Hand. Turk and Baker sw cor, a 137.6x275. Wm Ford to Isabella Sutherland. Bush e Dupont, 17.3x60. Wm Ford to Isabella Sutherland. Falcon w 91.10 s Romain, s 22 deg, el Market St H'd Ass'n to B Gardiner to John S Hand. Falcon w 91.10 s Romain, s 22 deg, el Market St H'd Ass'n to B Gardiner Same City and County S F to P J White, 24th w Shotwell, 6763x30.	prem
Saturday, March 9th.	
Saturday, March 9th.  Cas w Powell, 1965x100 F O'Donnell to Annie F Hayes, Church n 22d, 26x125 J P Fuller to E Y Strong, See Husanie 195 122 6 sw fm e cor sai lot, nw 80x4.  Chas P latt to Cath Bornheimer. Fell waWebster, 50x137:6. Laurel Hill Cem to L Townsend. Elder Paths Rose Hill Av. 10x25. John Cox to John Healey. Van Nessand Washington, w 123x127. N G Kittle to Bay P k H d Assin. Biks 551 to 553, 558 to 561, Bay Vox C P Duane to John Duane. Scott and Fulton sw cor, w 275x137. W A Janke to C A Janke. Bryant and Decatur se cor, ne 25x63. Thos H Herring to Thos Nolan Grards Henry, 25x120. Same to Same. Girard n Burrows, 25x120. Julius C Rels to L Stanford Stand King now 322.6 ne 5th, ne 45x10, etc.	\$2,000
T. D. Connell to Annie F. Hayes Church n 22d, 26x125	5
lot, nw 80x4	133
Chas Platt to Cath Bornheimer Fell w.Webster, 50x137:6	1.600
Laurel Hill Cem to L Townsend Elder Path 8 Rose Hill Av. 10x25	01 00 000
John Satteriee to H M Henston van Ness and washington, w 123x127;	etc 550
N G Klittle to Bay P k H'd Ass'n. Biks 551 to 553, 55s to 561, Bay View	Fet 117000
C P Duane to John Duane Scott and Fulton sw cor, w 275x137:6	500
W A Janke to C A Janke Bryant and Decatur se cor, ne 25x63.	2,000
Same to Same	150
Julius C Reis to L Stanford 5th and King n cor, nw 120x68:9; also	0, ( 1 600
King nw 252:6 ne 5th, ne 45:10, etc.	1.023
Gustave Reis to Same Townsend ne 5th, 2292x127 9; also	,
Gustave Reis to Same Townsend ne 5th, 2522X1379; also King aw 4th, sw 60, etc; also, King aw 4th, sw 912X137:6; also, King aw	w } 6,500
4th, sw 45:10 hw 60, etc. also, 5th an	iu
and King n cor, ne 114x137:6	
J H Smyth to Wm Filmer. Pine w Buchanan, 19x137:6. Same to J C Moody Pine w Buchanan, 37:6x137:6	1.850
Danie to V S Moody Elite in Duchama, on on on one	2,000

## Monday, March 11th.

Mone	day, march 11th.	
· Univ Ex H As'n to Mary E Butler	Grant e Wayland, 120x100	\$ 400
Mis & 30th St H to C Kleinschweid	Grant s Wayland, 120x100t Warren s Grove, 25x125 t Mission and 25th se cor, s 32:6x115	570
Univ Ev H As'n to T G Cockrell	Mission and 25th se cor, \$ 32:6x115	prem
Only Ea II 235 H to 1 of coonicit.	w 240, etc; also, Bacon and Madison	1 200
	w 240, etc; also, Bacon and Madison nw cor, w 120x100; also, Gambier e 100 s Wayland, e 120x100.	1,200
Same to John Fennessy	Woolsey and Mansfield ne cor, e 120x100	400
Jos S Spear to Jos S Spear, Jr	Larkin n Pine, 25x87:6	4,500
R. Schumacher to John Schussler	6th nw Howard 25x75 sub to mort \$4,000	8,000
John Weir to Jane Weir.	Bush w Van Ness Av, 24:9x120	Gift
John Weir to Jane Weir. City and County S F to A Fulton. P Schwerdt to Chas Proschold.	Sierra and Illinois ne cor, n 185, etc Mission and 25th se cor, s 32.6x115	prem 3,500
H O Weller to Kate Kenyon	Dartmouth's Henry, 50x120	500
Fairm't Land Ass'n to W Kaiser	Grove e Castro, 38x125	380
Same to L Lehman	Grove's 118:10 e Castro, e 38 s 119:3, etc. Noe and 21st se cor, e 103x57.	388
College Hd Assn to Mary Butler Univ Ex Hd Ass'n to J L Homer	'Nev n 150 e Concedon n 110 e 151:6 etc	900
Univ Ex Hd Ass'n to J L Homer	Henry and Harvard nw cor, w 120x100; (	800
Tide Land Comm'rs to L Popper	Henry and Harvard nw cor, w 12 x100; a also, Bacon and Knox, n 100x120. 5th and Shipley e cor, se 50x100. R R Av w 225-33% s Paul Av, s 25%, etc.	
Garden T'ct H'd to Rob't Mayers.	R R Av w 225:3% s Paul Av. s 25%, etc	20 350
Joel Noah to Thos Brown		11,000
G W Frink to Gustav Rudolf	17th Av and H n cor, nw 75x100	1,800
M Reese to David D Colton	Gould's Paul Av. 100x150	1,400
za zaciso to zaria z conomissi,	vey 125 n California, n 25x75.	750
City Hd Assn to J A Brown	Post w Octavia, 25:10x130	30
Folsom & Howard P II to (4 Smith	Gould's Paul Av, 100x150 Com w line lot 597 of 50-vara lot sur- vey 125 n California, n 25x75. Post w Octavia, 25:10x130 lloward n 18th, 25x100 Howard n 18th, 8 75x100; also, Folsom n 18th, 8 75x100	1,000
		5,000
Delilah Gabriel to Laura G Deming	6th s Brannan, 50x90	Gift
Tuese	day, March 12th.	
Ed Barry to T A P Brown	Hayes n 119 e Webster, e 25x120	21 200
C A Low to S P Collins	Sac'to and Franklin sw cor, 137:6x127:834	17,000
Ed Barry to T A P Brown C A Low to S P Collins G W Dam to C A Low G E Phelan to Terrence Bourke. Sam'l Moffatt to Susan Blake	Same	1
G E Phelan to Terrence Bourke	Hayes and Gough ne cor, 112:6x120	9,500
	Washington e Jones, 26x64. Wayland and Girard nw cor, 107x100	3,300 1,250
M II Turrill to W A Hall  Garden T'ct H'd to Luke McCarty.  City Land Ass'n to E H Davis  Buena Vista Hd to J Davenport	ISacramento e walnut. Isanxis2:1%	4,000
Garden T'ct H'd to Luke McCarty.	Starr s Paul Av, 100x50	220
Buena Vista Hd to J Davenport	Vulture e Noe 50x114	95 500
Fairmount L a Assn to E a Hall	Starly w Florence, 25x100.     Vulture e Noe, 50x114     Lewis c Castro, c 29:314, etc.     Sacramento e Stockton, 20x57:6     Howard p 11st 75×915	360
S Dickinson to Francis Berton	Sacramento e Stockton, 20x57:6	4,000
A J Marsh to H W Larkin B W Herr to Caroline Herr	Howard n 21st, 75x245. Bush w Gough, 68:9x120.	8,000 Gift
A Wasserman to A J Moulder Aunie Donzel to T F Mitchell	Pine and Van Ness Av nw cor, 130x137:6	25,000
Aunie Donzel to T F Mitchell	Pine and Van Ness Av nw cor, 130x137:6 Larkin s Filbert, 41:3x62:6	950
Jos Aron to Herman Schafer	Laidley se Harry, se 245:8, etc; also,	
	Laidley se Harry, se 245:8, etc; also, Laidley se Harry, 75x107:10; also, Palmer se Bartlett, se 63, etc; also,	1,000
T A Down to Election		
J A Brown to Thos Campion John Jamison to Louis Buck	Post w Octavia, 25:10x120	1,450
Otto Heniner to J L Hussey	Carlos 8 O'Farrell, 57:6x20. Vulture e Sanchez, 50x114.	1,550 1,000
Buena Vista H'd to Otto Heufner	Same, being lot 30 blk 92	1,000
	1 75 1 100	
Wedne	sday, March 13th.	
L Van Laak to D Quinlan	Bush w Polk 33:73/x120	\$8,250
Susan Finnegan to J Finnegan	Shields w Florence, 25x100	500
James Hussey to Mary J Salmon. Buena Vista H'd to V Drescher	Bush w Polk, 33:7%x120. Shields w Florence, 25x100. Vulture e Sanchez, 25x114.	(550)
S Sullayou to E A Mullen	21st c Noc, 114x50 Washington e Powell, 30x68:6	500 3,950
S Sullavou to E A Mullen H H Toland to Toland Medical Col	Stockton n Chastnut n 49.8 a 197.6 oto	20
Hillside Hd Assn to Pat'k Keenan Isaac Wormser to P Felsenthal	Beaver w Noe, 25x115. Sutter w Franklin, 55x120. Manuall and Ambarat no cor 120x100	500
F Cunningham to M Newell	Mansell and Amherst ne cor, 120x100	5,000 275
T. I Mounihan to Cath Mounihan		1,800
Jas F Hill to W C Johnston	18th e Castro, 25x100	500
Wm Ryan to Johanna Ryan	Clary w 4th 95 75	500
Jas F Hill to W C Johnston Same to J M Walsh Wm Ryan to Johanna Ryan J McCluskey to T McInerney	18th c Castro, 25x100 18th c Castro, 20x100 18th c Castro, 20x100 Clary w 4th, 25x75 S J road 100 s Brook, s 250, etc.	Gift 4,000
		23000

Thursday, March 14th.		
Martha Brown to P Crowell (University n Henry, n 112 w 240, etc	\$ 500	
v v 1 1 1 Dudalah Pahama ne 6th 25841	GIIL	
Bay Park II d Assn to D McLeod. Railroad Ave n 33d, n 51:11%, etc	720	
J B Houghton to C L Houghton 27th Av and D nw cor, 100x50; also, / 27th and C sw cor, 200x120	500	
mm = 1	Gift	
C Bartlett to Paul Husson Howard sw 4th, 25x80	6,000	
C L Honghton to Mary F 798. C Bartlett to Paul Husson Howard sw 4th, 25x0 J M Farrelly to Same Same City and County S F to J Moore. G W Frink to Mrs K Thompson. Starr n Salinas Av, 50x100. Elizth Paul to Lenis Seether Lot 23 bk 5, G orden Tract 1Fd Stocktons Samanament. 20x60	Prem 1	
City and County S F to J Moore For Solinas Av. 50x100	751	
Flight Paul to Louis Scuper Lot 23 blk 5, Gurden Tract Hd	390	
G J Bucknall to Margaretta Perry . Stockton's Sacramento, 20x00	(,ift	
G Whitney to O F Savings Bank Jerms e Taylor, Southess	21,425	
Friday, March 15th.		
Bay Park H As'n to L P Twichell, 32d Av w H, 50x100	\$ 720	
College H As'n to J D Hammond. New e Grant, 110x50	300 500	
	2,000	
M H Averill to Frank Mahon ( lementing c 6th, 50x20	4,000	
Lonis Sachs to J S Alemany Larkin and Eddy se cor, locoxioco	25,000	
A Holmes to Wm P Kane Precita Av w Columbia, 24x100	500 40,000	
S F Butterworth to R F Morrow. Pine and Leavenworth se cor, 137:6x137:6 Cath Onigley to Geo Kelly Verona Place ne 3d, 22x70	1,000	
T. D. Promosur to V. Stiholt 6th A. St. COF SM 300X200	2,250	
A Manual to W. D. Honorio   Bay and Jones DW COF, 18(18X13CD	500	
August Hemme to Chas Miller Sac'to and Van Ness Av sw cor, w 144 etc	13,000	
Saturday, March 16th.		
Bay P'k H'd As'n to J N Maginnis 31st Ave w H, 150x100	\$2,000	
W J Bryan to Ade ia Lucy Felsom ne 9th, 25x50	1	
T Colleghan to Amy Cullaghan 110th Ave w L. 160x100	Gift	
Wm Shaep to Myer Ehreich Und 1-10 com'g se cor 80 A lot, belong-	2,150	
John Apel to Antoine Borel Folsom sw 4th, 160x34:41; also Stock		
ton n 50-y 236, 61:10x18:6; also, San->	115000	
some and Clay sw cor, 120x40)	0.000	
WFC Huen to J McCluskey S J road 110 s Brook, 8 250, etc, P V L.	3,500	
Same to W C Burnett Lots 230 405 411 412, Gift Map 4 W C Burnett to Sarah C Pick Lot 230, same	Gift	
Same to W F C Huen Lots 405 411 412, same	1	
Bay Park H Asan to M Buzzini R R Ave and 32d Av se cor, e 114% 8	360	
25 w 107 n 25.11%	1 000	
Monday, March 18th.		
Adam Menges to H Schussler   Wash'n Place n Wash'n, n 10 v's x 11 v's	\$3,300	
David Mahoney to Peter Donohue   Und 100 acs Rancho Laguna de la Merced	10	
J A Ellect to F A Week Nevada se Forsom, 25x74	1,600	
J M McDonald to F F Taylor Eddy and Leav'th ne cor, 137:6x137:6 W B Brown to E B Pond Stockton n Sutter, 20x60	5,000	
W B Brown to E B Pond	Gift	
Bay Park H As'n to F Barker H and 32d Av sw cor. 50x100	710	
Garden T'ct Hd to Eliz'th Paul Starr s Paul Av, 100x100		
Junction H As'n to R T Blaikie 26th w Castro, 50:11x114	4,120	
P J White to G Raisch Morton e Stockton, 22:6x60		
Y Schumacher to David Keil . Turk w Hyge, 15, 10x137.6	10	
C H Killey to F M Stockin Octavia n Broadway, 25x127:6  J W Tucker to Geo Naunton Wash'n e Webster, 50:6x127:6	3,950	
J W Tucker to Geo Naunton Wash h e webster, 30:5x12Gb	, 5,900	

## THE

# CALIFORNIA



# MAIL BAG.

MAY, 1872.

## SAN FRANCISCO:

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By F. MARRIOTT,

of San Francisco, California, June 6, 1871.





f. R. of Stock

## F. L. A. PIOCHE.

EVERY newly settled country has what may be termed its founders. By the term founder, we do not necessarily mean its earliest settlers or discoverers, nor that body which is known by the name of Pioneers, but the far-seeing, enterprising men, whose minds can grasp the future development of a country, and whose courage can grapple with the difficulties to be overcome in achieving such development. Men of such a stamp are generally of an ardent, sanguine temperament, and as such are tempted to anticipate the course of events, and placing themselves in the van of circumstances, bear more of the brunt of the world's battle than is either good or necessary for them. Of such a nature was the subject of our memoir.

Francois Louis Alfred Pioche was born on the 1st of June, 1818, in the town of St. Dizier (Haut Marne), France. His father was a well-to-do man of business-what is called in French un bon bourgeois-and he gave his son an excellent education in the Jesuits' College of the city. Young Pioche was originally intended for the law, and studied for his degree so as to be able to practice in the highest courts of judicature. He had, however, a very rich uncle, a M. Ferrand, who took a fancy to the young man, and by his influence got him an appointment in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury (Ministere de Finance). A brother of the celebrated Marshal Niel was in the same office with him, and contracted a friendship which endured during the whole of his life. In 1841 Mr. Pioche's uncle died, leaving his nephew a hundred thousand francs (\$20,000). It was a dangerous legacy for a young man twenty-three years of age, of cultivated tastes and boundless ambition. It vanished in stock speculations and somewhat extravagant living. When all was nearly gone, Pioche sailed for Chile in an English ship, and was there introduced by an old friend to the French consul, Mr. Le Roux de Chassagne, who appointed the young stranger chancelier of the Consulate. After that he entered the house of Roux & Co., where Mr. J. B. Bayerque was book-keeper, and on the breaking out of the gold fever, Mr. Roux sent the two out to California in charge of a cargo of general merchan-They arrived here in February, 1869, and opened what was then looked upon as a large store in a wooden building on Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny, and nearly opposite what is now known as Court Block. Business throve with them, and consignments poured in from France, as we know they did in those golden days, when the harbor was choked with ships and our market glutted with goods. Then came the fires of 1850 and 1851, and the house suffered most severely by both of those disasters. At this juncture Mr. Sam Moss was taken into partnership, and in 1852 Mr. Pioche went to France to confer and arrange with his constituents. The consignments of the house mainly consisted of fine qualities of wines and liquors, as well as French dry goods, but on his arrival at Paris, Pioche, convinced as he was of the future greatness of California, and enthusiastic about the fortunes to be made there, so

impressed his countrymen with the enormous profits to be made upon investments in this country, that deposits amounting in the whole to six million of dollars were poured into his hands, and the house of Pioche, Bayerque & Co. was established. At that moment Mr. Pioche was one of the men most sought after in financial circles in all Paris. Bankers like Scelliere and Oppermann were never weary of listening to the details of the wealth of the new el dorado; crowds were invited to meet the narrator at dinner, and all clamored for a share in the golden opportunity. People of every class and rank came forward; the workman with his savings, the landed proprietor with his rents, the millionaire with his capital. and, inter alies, women of the demi monde with their spoils, all swelled the amount that was to be repaid a thousand fold. Mr. Pioche associated himself with Messrs. Oppermann & Co., and that house has always remained their representative in Paris. In the meanwhile the house had lost no time in employing the large funds intrusted to their charge. Fine stores and warehouses were built, the rents of which were almost fabulous. The first wharves projected into the Bay were all constructed with the money remitted from France. The line of buildings on Montgomery street from Sutter to Market street, then the boundary of civilization, rose out of the sand, and almost the entire block bounded by Montgomery, Washington, Sansome and Jackson streets, at that time the best business quarter of the city, was covered with the buildings of Pioche, Bayerque & Co. About this time Mr. Abel Guy, who had previously had a store near Commercial street, became the agent of Messrs. Scelliere & Co., the bankers of Paris.

A mind like that of Mr. Pioche could not fail to discern the future greatness of San Francisco. He overstepped the barrier of sand that hemmed in our city to the south, and bought large tracts of land, such as Haves' Valley, the San Mignel Ranch, Visitacion Valley and other lands adjoining the Mission Dolores. Already his prophetic vision covered the ground with the houses of the swelling population of San Francisco. He saw that the extension of the city must naturally follow the easy grade, and that the level portions would always command the preference. In 1852, real estate in San Francisco was exorbitantly high. Business property was paying from six to ten per cent per month on the investment, and there was a fever of speculation in town lots. In 1853, when prices had reached their apex, Mr. Pioche returned to France. Up to this time all had been rose-colored. Dividends of twenty and twenty-five per cent. per annum had been remitted to the holders of bonds of the firm of Pioche, Bayerque & Co., but now the change came. The inflation in real estate changed to an equally unreasonable depression. Everybody who had money, and everybody who could borrow money had invested it in brick and mortar, for fire was the dreaded element in those days. The consequence was that buildings increased in a greater ratio than the population or the demand; rents fell lower and lower, and those ominous placards, To Let, became wofully numerous. The rate of interest still remained very high, so that borrowers, who had calculated upon high rents. found themselves ruined. Outside lands were entirely out of the market, and the large sums invested in them by the house were for the time being, utterly unproductive. Mr. Pioche, true as to ultimate results, had too much anticipated events. During his absence his partner, Mr. Moss, died of consumption. His death afforded a strong instance of the power of the mind over the body. His brother was expected, and he insisted that he would not die until he had seen him. He bore up under the administration of powerful medicines, chiefly arsenic, until his brother's arrival, and the day after their meeting he was no more. After his death Mr. Mora Moss, conjointly with Messrs. J. B. Bayerque and Caselli, managed the multitudinous affairs of the house. It was at this time that the Sacramento Valley Railroad was commenced under their auspices, Mr. Pioche giving his assent to the enterprise by letter. It was also during his absence that the business managers in San Francisco became so largely interested in the San Francisco Gas Works, as well as in the conception of an extended system of mining ditches in the interior.

In 1856 Mr. Pioche returned to San Francisco, which he found less prosperous than his sanguine temperament had led him to expect. The same belt of sandy desert bounded the city and shut out his unimproved lands lying beyond it. He stayed a short time in California, again returning to France until 1859. In 1856 the name of the firm was changed to Pioche & Bayerque. Since his return in 1859, Mr. Pioche always resided in California, with the exception of a short trip to New York. It was on his return he built the Market Street Railroad. The city would not go to Haves Valley, so he determined to take it there. It was like opening up a new world; he tapped the city at the junction of Montgomery and Market streets, cut through the sand-hills that formed a barrier in that direction, and the city flowed through the opening and flooded the valley. The population had been too long enclosed within the narrow compass of the old town, and when it found that an easy access could be had to pleasant places where lots could be bought at reasonable rates, and where light and air and gardens could bring comfort, health and economy, then the terminus of the railroad began to be covered with pretty houses, and a new and smiling suburb sprang up within an easy reach of business. But it had been a long time to wait. It had been a heavy load to carry. Ten years in San Francisco is a lifetime as regards a fortune, in comparison to Europe, and more than ten years did Mr. Pioche bear this unproductive burden. And not simply unproductive. The taxes had to be paid; the expense of occupation cost an income; the railroad had to be built. But, like those trees which after planting are a long time ere they bear fruit, yet when they do so, produce a thousand fold, so did at length these broad lands begin to yield their golden harvest. That which was bought by the league was sold by the block; that which was bought by the acre was divided into feet. The era of homestead associations arrived. Their operations extended for miles outside the city; street railroads stretched along all the arteries leading south, and Pioche became once more a millionaire.

Let us briefly refer to the operations of Mr. Pioche, as the head of the firm of Pioche & Bayerque, outside of San Francisco. We have already noticed the Sacramento Valley Raiiroad, begun at a time when labor was high, when the population was sparse, but materially tending to open up the resources of the great basin which stretches along the half of California. At that time the Comstock lode lay buried at the foot of Mount Davidson, undisturbed and unknown. Folsom was an agricultural village. Placerville a mining town in the hollow of the Sierra Nevada; but both these places sprang into importance when the rush came to the rich mines of the Washoe District. Folsom was the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and Placerville the starting point for the stages to Virginia City. Thus, then, the genius and enterprise of the founder aided in the development of the wealth of the country. Again, the Volcano Ditch, near Mokelumne Hill, taking the water over the mountains

to mines that thitherto remained unworked, although exceedingly rich. Amongst many other operations, the great hydraulic workings of the gravel and blue lead deposits must not be overlooked, nor the great flume from the head waters of the river Yuba. In short, we could till a volume should we enumerate the thousand and one enterprises fostered by the wealth and created by the genius of this one man. The Ely mining district was opened up by him; the capital of the county bears his mane; a population has flocked there from Utah and Nevada, as well as from California, but it was his money and his knowledge that revealed the hidden riches of the country.

If we turn to the southern portion of our State, where the milder industry of agriculture is mainly followed, there we shall find the same helping hand and head actively at work. Many large landowners of Santa Barbara and Montercy Counties have reason to be thankful for the aid which enabled them to increase their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and become rich in proportion as the State increased in wealth and population, and here again the product of the country was fostered by the founder. The Temescal tin mines, the Rivot process for treating refractory ores and sulphurets, the Nolf process for the same purpose, all these had his support and encouragement, and, as if not content with helping to make people's fortunes, Mr. Pioche must attend to their hygienic improvement. He discovered the virtues of a mineral spring at New Almaden; he had various tests of the medicinal qualities of the waters; he had them analyzed and compared with those of the wellknown Spas of Europe; he bought the fountain and established ap agency for the sale of the New Almaden Vichy water in San Francisco, under the superintendence of Mr. Chauvin. Many of our readers will remember the pyramid of bottles of Vichy water at the Industrial Fair, all marked with the well-known monogram of the proprietor. Mr. Pioche was a firm believer in the efficacy of this water, and his favorite residence was in the neighborhood of the spring.

From early days Pioche & Bayerque were the agents for the famous Sazerac brandy. In 1852, they had nearly half a million dollars' worth in their cellars, and they have always maintained the reputation of the mark in this market. At the fair for the benefit of the widows, orphans and wounded of France in the late war, Mr. Pioche erected a cantine, which he supplied with the oldest Sazerac, to be sold by three young ladies, whom he selected, and they realized between two and three thousand dollars, which is not very extraordinary, seeing that the price was ten dollars a bottle, or fifty cents for a thimbleful. We way remark en passant, that he was one of the main props of this Fair, and his offerings of money and valuables amounted to a small fortune.

But all this labor and expenditure of capital, all this brain work and unflinching consistency of purpose that conquered fortune, was of no avail. For months past a cruel weight had been upon his brain. Harrassed from abroad, worried at home, a prey to incessant pains in the head, days of torment and nights without relief, in a moment of frenzy he took his own life. His friends and medical attendants knew that the suicidal mania was on him. He was watched, but his manner the night before the fatal morning was so cheerful as to disarm suspicion. He shot himself through the forehead at half-past eight on the morning of the 2d of this month, with a revolver that he had fetched a few days previously from his house at San Matco. Thus ends entimely the life of a man who, whatever his faults may have been, is to be reckoned among the wound not the man he mead soon arms.

the founders of California. All his large capital was sown broadcast over this State; the return may not always have been productive, but many a source of wealth in this country would have remained undeveloped had it not been for the enterprise and liberality of F. L. A. Pioche. That this community appreciated its loss, was evidenced by the crowd of our worthiest citizens which filled the street the day of his funeral. There is but one feeling in the loss of such a man, and that is, that it is a civic calamity.

In person, Mr. Pioche was below the medium hight, with corpulence inclining to obesity, and a strongly developed massive head. His appearance was known to most San Franciscans, yet few who looked upon that heavy and somewhat unwieldy form could imagine what activity and endurance its owner possessed. He was particularly fond of fishing and shooting, and in the pursuit of his favorite pastime distance was forgotten and fatigue unknown. In private life, the subject of this imperfect sketch shone pre-eminently. Of a refined, cultivated mind, joined to a hospitable, generous nature and courteous manner, his interior life was a charm to those whose good fortune it was to be his intimate friends. There was a good-natured irony in his conversation that was very delightful, and he had a kind way with young girls that especially endeared him to them. As for his charity, it was too well known, for the applicants on his bounty became almost a persecution. His fondness for art amounted to a passion, and the walls of his salons bore evidence of the judgment and lavishness with which he indulged his taste. When a young man in the office of the Treasury, he spent a whole year's salary in order that he might buy a service of Sevres porcelain for his breakfast table. As will be seen by his will, he has left his valuable paintings to the University of California, in addition to the mineralogical collection which has been the work of half his lifetime, and is valued at \$50,000.

## Will of the Late F. L. A. Pioche.

This is my testament and the expression of my last wishes: I commend my soul to God, who will make an allowance to me for the trials that I have undergone during the last periods of my existence. They have not allowed me to do as much good as I had intended. On that account I claim the indulgence and the pardon of my enemies and of my friends. Born a Catholic, I wish to be buried in the Catholic graveyard of San Francisco: my place is set aside and marked out, next to J. B. Bayerque, deceased before me. I request my testamentary executors, hereinafter named, to see that my funeral and the laying out of my body be done with simplicity, and without delay. The remembrance of those who have loved and externed me will suffice to perpetuate and embellish my tomb. My testamentary dispositions are as follows:

First—I give and bequeath to my brother. Joseph, Henri Leonald, Picche, living

positions are as follows:

First-I give and bequeath to my brother, Joseph Henri Leopold Pioche, living at present at Avallon, Department of the Youne, in the Empire of France: to Romain Bayerque, at present traveling in Europe, but residing in San Francisco; to John B. Felton, at the present time Mayor of the city of Oakland, in the county of Alameda, State of California, and there residing; and to Judge Levi Parsons, residing in New York, United States of America, all my property and estate, moveable or immovable—such as houses, lots, farms, city lots and town lots, mines, water streams; woods, railroad stocks and bonds, mining stock, gas stock, insurance stock, or any other obligations of industrial corporations, hypothecary titles and claims, leases and all various contracts owned by me, or that I may own or have in my name, in the name of J. B. Bayerque, in the name of Pioche & Bayerque, or in the name of Lester L. Robinson, in San Francisco, State of California, or in

Within the United States or Mexico, with the charge that my heirs above named and designated shall account for and pay over the various legacies and the various domations hereinatter mentioned in this testament, and also settle the obligations I may have contracted during my lifetime, and pay the personal debts that I may leave. Second—It is my wish that, after the payment and settlement of the donations and bequests made by me, and hereinafter specified, and of my debts and personal obligations, my four heirs aboved named, enter upon and take legal possession of all I own in America, without any hindrance, discussion or opposition on the part of the public functionaries or others. They will divide it and distribute it among themselves in four equal portions or of an equal value, one-fourth of which be allotted to and belong to each of them.

BEQUEST TO ALEXANDER CASELL.

Third—I give and bequeath to Alexander Casell, residing in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, the half of all the assets, property and ming interests which I own equally with him, and which are under his management. being and figuring under his name. I moreover give and bequeath to him, in remembrance of services rendered me, and as a testimonial of my friendship, the sum of \$30,000, to be paid to him in gold coin of the United States.

Fourth—I give and bequeath to Henri Pichoir, residing in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, in remembrance of services rendered as an employé in my firm, the sum of \$5,000, which will be paid to him in gold coin of the United States, I moreover give him and authorize him to select a gun or the gun which will suit him the best from among my fowling-pieces.

TO OBEDIAH LIVERNORE.

Fifth- I give and bequeath to Obediah Livermore, residing in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, in reward for his devotedness to me, and for services rendered as an employe in my firm, the sum of \$5,000, which will be paid to him in gold coin of the United States. I also, moreover, give him two of my horses, one of my carriages, the necessary and usual harness, as also my horse and favorite stallion "Pick Dib," if he be still alive.

TO PAUL D'ARTIGUES.

Sixth—I give and bequeath to Paul D'Artigues, residing in Paris, No. 18 Laftte street, the sum of \$2,000, which will be paid to him in Paris, in gold coin of the United States, or its equivalent in gold coin of France.

Seventh—I give and bequeath to my friend Pierre Mezzara, sculptor, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the sum of \$10.000, which will be paid to him in gold coin of the United States. I, moreover, give him the bronze clock and candelabra, the bed, the divan, the table and chairs, as also the marble statue, which are in my bed-room. I also, moreover, give him the divan and the Gothic chair which are in my smoking-room, the embroidery of which is the work of Madame Amelia Mezzara. In case of her husband's death before the execution of this will, Madame Amelia Mezzara is alone to have the benefit of the donation hereinhefore mentioned both as rewards the cold top and the memorable. nation hereinbefore mentioned, both as regards the gold coin and the memorables.

Eighth—I give and bequent to J. B. E. Cavallier, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, as a token of my love for him and his family, the sum of \$5,600, which will be paid him in gold coin of the United States, or should be prefer two acres of land chosen by my testamentary executors, in the portion of the San Mignel Rancho reserved by me as my particular property, or the equivalent of the value of these two acres in several lots chosen also by my said testamentary executors, in that portion of the said Rancho San Mignel known by the name of "Horner Addition." In case of her husband's death before the execution of this testament, Madding. Cavallier and her sen Jules now in Paris wete have the boundt of Addition." In case of her husband's death before the execution of this testament, Madame C. Cavallier and her son Jules, now in Paris, are to have the benefit of the donation or bequest made by me to J. B. E. Cavallier and hereinbefore mentioned.

TO SAMUEL L. THELLER.

Ninth—I give and bequeath to Samuel L. Theller, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, in remembrance and as a token of my exteen and triendship, the sum of \$5,000, which will be paid him in gold coin of the United States. I moreover give him my plano and also the clock and the two gilt bronze candelabra which adorn the mantleplece in my parlor.

To JOSIAH H. APPLEGATE.

Tenth—I give and bequeath to Josiah H. Applegate, residing in San Francisco,
State of California, the sum of \$2.000, which will be paid him in gold coin of the U. S.

TO ONEZEINE CHAUVIN

Eleventh-I give and bequeath to Onezeme Chauvin, at present residing in Oakland, county of Contra Costa, State of California, the sum of \$2,000, which will be paid him in gold coin of the United States, or should be prefer, the equivalent of that sum in lots to be chosen by my testamentary executors from among the lots that I own or may own in the city of Oakland at the time of my death, or of the execution of this testament.

Twelfth - I give and bequeath to Dr. Pigné-Dupuytren, my friend and physician, living at present in San Francisco, State of California, the sum of \$5,000, which will be paid to him in gold com of the United States. It is my wish that this sum should be employed by him in purchasing a small piece of property as a homestead for Mrs. Pigné-Dupuytren, the said homestead to revert to Leonora Pigné-Dupuytren, her daughter.

TO HIS SERVANTS.

Thirteenth - I give and bequeath to each of my servants, or salaried employes, in my house and at my office at the time of my death, a sum equivalent to the amount of their salary for one year. This sum shall be paid to each of them in gold coin of the United States.

SPECIAL BEQUESTS. Fourteenth—I give and bequeath, over and above this year's salary, to Charles Ruedin and to Louis Ruelf, who have more specially taken care of me, a sum of \$1,000, which shall be paid to each of them in gold coin of the United States, if they be still in my employment at the time of my death.

HE WOULD HOL THE HITH HO HAY SOO!

Fifteenth—I give and bequeath to the University of California, known by the name of "Board of Regents of University," an establishment situate and about to be founded in the county of Contra Costa, State of California, all the paintings, sketches, engravings, drawings and objects of art belonging to me, and which at sketches, engravings, drawings and objects of art belonging to me, and which at the time of my death at will be found (at the time of my death) at my house in San Francisco, at New Almaden, or elsewhere in the State of California; I also give and bequeath to said University all the books and various works composing my library at San Francisco and at New Almaden, as also everything that constitutes my mineralogical, geological and conchological collection in San Francisco, State my mineralogical, geological and conchological collection in San Francisco, State of California. These collections are partially classed, and a catalogue is also partially made. I desire that they should be placed in a special portion of the buildings erected, or to be erected, for the said University, and that the room or place reserved for them be open to the public freely, and at fixed and frequent periods, as is the case with the museums in Europe, so that students and patrons of the rates and collections are the related to the rates. and sciences may there instruct themselves and increase the sphere of their studies and sciences may here instruct themselves and increase the sphere of their studies and their knowledge of facts that may be of use to hasten the progress and development of this country. In order the better to facilitate the execution of this wish of mine, I make a DONATION OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which will be paid by my testamentary executors to the Treasurer of the said University, in gold coin of the United States, and placed at the disposal of the Regents and Trusteen, to cover the first costs for arranging and preserving them—the objects composing the bequest and present made by me to the University of California. If, in opposition to my wish, and all that I am allowed to suppose, the Regents and Trustees of the University were to refuse to accept and preserve, in whole or in part, the divers objects and principally certain objects of art, books or paintings in my collection, I request my testamentary executors to take them back and send them to France, and to hold them at the disposal of my brother-Leopold Pioche-whose name, surname and residence are already mentioned (Article 1) in this testament.

Sixteenth—L give and bequeath to Henri Mathey, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, the sum of \$5,000, which will be paid him in gold coin of the United States. I moreover give him, as a token of my friend-ship, all my sheet music and music-books, and one of my Algerian daggers, with silver hilt and sheath.

Seventeenth—I give and bequeath the sum of \$1,000 to each of my friends Moretti and Durstein, both Professors of music, living in the city and county of

San Francisco.

TO MISS BLANCHE RUTTERWORTH.

Eighteenth—I give and bequeath to Miss Blanche Butterworth, as a token of my respectful friendship for her and all her family, the two Chinese screens, highly colored, with trees and birds, which are in my parlor.

Nineteenth—I give and bequeath, as a special and respectful token of remembrance, to Mrs. Kate B. Felton, whose husband is one of my heirs above named, the Venetian mirror made in San Francisco, after a design by Mezzara, and which

is over the mantel-piece in my bedroom.

When the Holdsire that my friends W. Alvord, S. F. Butterworth, Judge Field, Judge Hoffman, Henry Barrolihet, Doctor Deane and each of my testamentary ex-

ecutors should

Cach Choose A Jewel Or a piece of furniture from among the movables belonging to me, and of which I have not disposed by this will. Whatever will remain after this selection of my jewels, silverware, etc., will be sent to my brother—Leopold Pioche—in France, who will distribute them as he will think proper, and in whatever proportion he may deem right, among Faustin Besson and his daughter, my god-daughter, Pierre Hugon and Jules Niel, my old friends, keeping for himself, his wife and his daughter, my niece, whatever may remind them the most of me.

Twenty-first—I give and bequeath to the French Benevolent Society, better Twenty-first—I give and bequeath to the French Benevolent Society, better known in San Francisco by the name of French Hospital, two acres of land situate in the Rancho San Miguel. These two acres will be selected by my testamentary executors in a convenient location, and as near as possible to the Mission Dolores, so that the French Society may be able to erect thereon an hospital or a place of refuge for poor and infirm Frenchmen. The members of the Committee appointed by the Society to direct and administer the affairs of the Society. A sum of \$5,000, payable in gold coin of the United States, will be placed at the disposal of the President and Treasurer of the said Society by my testatory executors. They will see that this sum be employed exclusively for the purpose of creeting buildings or improvements upon the preparety. improvements upon the property.

TESTAMENTARY EXECUTORS.

Twenty-second—I appoint, constitute and select as my testamentary executors, John B. Felton, my friend and attorney-at-law, Mayor of the town of Oakland, county of Contra Costa, already mentioned (Article first) in this will; Sam L. Theller, of San Francisco, already mentioned (Article ninth) in this will; Gustave Dus-Bol, banker, and agent of the arm of Belloc Freres, at San Francisco, State of California, therein residing at present, and Romain Bayerque, now on his way to Europe, and residing also in San Francisco. In case of the failure of Romain Bayerque to return to California, or in case of his death, I appoint, constitute, choose and constitute in his place and stead as one and the fourth of my testamentary executors, Gustave Tonchard, President and Director of an insurance company in San Francisco, and residing in Oakland, county of Contra Costa, State of California. I give to the gentlemen above named and chosen by me as my testamentary execu-tors and the executors of my last wishes, and of this will, written by me and here-inafter signed by me, fully cognizant thereof, and in the full enjoyment of all my faculties-I give them (I say)

To sell and dispose entirely of all my estate in America, and of all that which constitutes, according to the English expression, all my "real and personal estate," and to give thereof a title or tilles without the intervention of any Court, and without any embarassment or centestation on the part of public functionaries or other. After having taken possession of all that belongs to me, or may belong to me in the After having taken possession of all that belongs to me, or may belong to me in the said American States, my executors are also invested by me with tall power to settle, compromise and sell all that concerns me personally, and to settle, wind up, sell and compromise all my personal business, and all the business of the firm of Pioche & Bayerque. They are also authorized by me, and invested with full power to execute and deliver, without the intervention of any Court or any public power to execute and deliver, without the intervention of any Court or any public officer or other person, all deeds, papers and documents necessary for the final settlement, use or final and definitive disposal of all that I own or may own, according to the terms of this will, and all that is indicated as the expression of my last wishes and of my last testament; revoking and annulling by these presents all other anterior wibs; and all other anterior disposition. Having full and complete confidence in my testamentary executors, I declare, ask and require that

NO GUARANTEE, NO BOND AND NO SECURITY Of any kind be required of them, and that no Court shall interfere in this respect Of any kind be required of them, and that he contembrated in faith whereof, I have with my executors of any of my executors afteredly named. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and goventy.

F. L. A. PIOCHE.

ATTESTATION.

The above instrument of twelve pages was subscribed by the said Francois Louis Alfriede Pioche, in the presence of each of us, and the same acknowledged by him to each of us, and he, at the time, declared the above instrument, so subscribed by him to be his last will and testament, and we, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have signed our names, our respective places of residence, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fewenty.

W. W. Srow, Altorneya-th-aw, 1018 Pine street, San Francisco. S. H. MEREDITH, Attorney-at-law, 1006 Clay street, San Francisco.

## C. P. R. R.

Commencing Monday, April 29th, 1872, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave San Francisco

7.00 A.M. Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4 ()() P. M. \*Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

630 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train-Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A.M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M. \*Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M. \*Steamer Antelope (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. & N. Pacific Railroad.

 $8.00^{\rm A.M.}$  Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. & N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7:00 P.M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 8:10, 9:20, 10:10 and 11:20 a.m., 12:10, 1:50, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:30, 8:15, 9:20 and \*11:30 p.m. (9:20, 11:20 and 3:40 to Oakland only. Leave Brooklyn, \*5:30, 6:40, 7:50, 9:00 and 11:00 a.m., 1:30, 2:40, 4:55, 6:10, 7:55 and 10:10 p.m. Leave Oaklands N, \*5:40, 6:50, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00 and 11:10 a.m., 12:00, 1:40, 2:50, 3:50, 5:05, 6:20, 8:05 and 10:20 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCII—Leave San Francisco, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:15 a.m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 p.m. (7:20, 11:15 and 5:30 to Fruit Vale only.

Leave HAYWARDS, 9:345, 7:00 and 10:45 a.m., and 3:30 p.m.

Leave Freuet Vale, \*4:30, 7:35, 9:00 and 11:20 a.m., 1:30, 1:05 and 5:30 p.m.

\*Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

May 18.

## CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG.

## History of the American Press.

William L. Stone, Esq., delivered recently an interesting lecture on the "History of the Press" to a large and attentive audience in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, at the Church of the Mediator, Washington street. After a happy allusion to the historical place given to the Devil and Dr. Faust, hinting that the moral condition of the Press in our day suggested the idea that the hinting that the moral condition of the Press in our day suggested the idea that the former of these personages still continued to occupy an important prominence in that connection, the lecturer observed that the honor of setting up the first printing press in the American Colonies belonged to Massachusetts. Only nine years elapsed from the landing of the Pigrims at Plymouth when a press was in operation at Cambridge, then as populous as Boston. The project was set on foot by Rev. Jesse Glover, a dissenting clergyman in England, who took a great interest in planting the colony, and part of whose family were already on these shores. He embarked for America with his press, types and other equipments for an office in 1628, just about eight years after the Mayhower had arrived off Plymouth Rock. He died, however, before his ship reached the shore. At that time Cambridge was the seat of the civil and ecclesiastical power in Massachusetts; and the Academy which subsequently grew into Cambridge University, had been commenced. The leading men of the colony determined to establish there; and there it remained for sixty years under their control, and forty years before there was a press in any other part of the colony. The first printer was Stephen Day, engaged in London by Mr. Glover, and a descendant of the celebrated John Day, the printer. The second printer in the colonies was Samuel Green, to whom Day relinquished the business in 1649. Green printed the Judian Bibles for those early apostess of the new business in 1449. Green printed the indian Bibles for those early aposttes of the new word who first engaged in the benevoices work to attempting the civilization angle evangelization of the abortginees of this country—a noble race of red men who have melted away before the pale-faces like the hoar frost from before the morning sun

ing sun. The first newspaper published in North America was the Boston News Letter, commenced in April, 1704, by John Campbell. It was printed by the authority of the licensers on a half sheet of what was then known as "pot-paper," a large size of foolscap. It was printed by Bartholomew Green. The second American newspaper was the Boston Guzetle, the first number of which was published in December, 1719, by William Brooker. It was printed on a half sheet of foolscap, by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin, who served his apprenticeship with him. It was not long before James Franklin was arrested by the Government, and invisional days used to the conduct of his paper. During his prisoned four weeks in the common jail for the conduct of his paper. During his imprisonment his name was taken out of the paper and that of Benjamin Franklin substituted, but the tone of its deliverances does not seem to have been materially changed. The paper expired in 1727.

William Bradford commenced the New York Gazette in 1725. In 1766, Wayman, the editor of the New York Gazette, was arrested and imprisoned for a contempt of the entor of the New Yorkers, as a stress and impresented a consequence of the Assembly, on a charge that two typographical errors were printed in the speech of Sir Henry Moore, the Governor of the Colony. One of these errors consisted in the printing of the word never for ever, reversing the meaning of a sentence. Among instances of remarkable typographical errors, the lecturer told of a lad in Among instances of remarkable typographical errors, the lecturer told of a lad in a printing office, not well posted up in mythology, who came across the line, "She shall reign the Hecate of the deepest hell," exercised his own genius in assuming a correction of the "copy," and set it up, "She shall reign the He Cat of the deepest hell." It was related of Benjamin Franklin that in putting a book of common prayer through the press he accidentally let the c drop out of the form in the word "changed," which made the particular sentence to which it belonged read thus: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye." It was charged that Franklin had done that maliciously, but such a charge was without the evidence to justify it.

James Rivington began his paper in 1733 under the tele of Rivington's New York Guzette; or, Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River and Quebec Weekly Advertiser. The imprint was: "Printed at his ever open and uninfluenced press, fronting Hanover Square." In November, 1775, a party of armed men from Connecticut entered the city on horseback, beset Rivington's habitation, broke in to his printing office, destroyed his printing presses, and melted his type into bullets, Rivington then went to England. On his return he established the New York Royal Gazette, which was published twice a week. Four other newspapers were published in New York at the same time, under the sanction of the British officers.

Arrangements were about that time made to publish one of the papers every day. The rapid progress of the press in the United States, and its development into a great moral power, was dwelt upon and characterized as one of the chief glories of our country and age. It was the fitting redex of public opinion, while it was the great teacher and moulder of the popular will. We may add that the last News Letter of any note published on the American continent was the San Francisco News Letter, established sixteen years ago, when California was almost a wildermas. Our News Letter has developed into a great power and infallible oracle; and dwelt upon and characterized as one of the chief glories of our State and Country.

## Ham Fat.

In a multitude of connecllors there is apt to be great confusion. In a multitude of newspapers there arises an execrable jumble. We are of the opinion that there ought to be but one newspaper in San Francisco. That that journal ought to be a week'y one, and that that weekiy ought to be the San Francisco News Letter. The News Letter can do as the business required simply by increasing, not listice, but the number of its pages, and thus concentrate intelligence in an accessible form. Advertising con d be intelligently classified and nade cleap. Editorial opinions would not conflict, public opinion thus following an abse leadership would unite, and when carled into action would concentrate and harmoniously would unite, and when cocied into action would concentrate and harmoniously agree upon all questions concentrate the public good. Durly papers are hastily read during business hears; articles are uneigested and time is just from pressing avocations. A weekly journal would be derivered on Sanday morning, and the whole leizure day would be spent in perusing it. Handreds of people who now go into the country, bounge in saloons, or go to church, or otherwise like their time and spend their money, would remain at home with their famous. The telegraphic news would be compete and reash e. The commercial alticles would never confict in their statements. An inteligent law editor would preside over the department of the counts and trials; and ai matters of legal dispute might be referred the journal for miditation and exthement, decisions to be given efter a fair state. the journal for mbitration and settlement decisions to or given efter a fair state-ment of facts, thus dispensing with court- and lawyers. A harned physician would have charge of the health department, advice, prescriptions, recipes, and general directions in sanitary matters would dispense with doctors. A derayman would directions in samilary matters would dispense with doolors. A clerxynan would be intrivished from each of the different denominations to discourse upon the tent's and dogmas of each particular both, thus muchters might be depensed with, and churches turned into school houses, hospitales, skating rinks, and used for other useful purposes. A single law firm cond is permanently engaged as fighting actions for libel. A first class pugilist could be permanently engaged as fighting actions for libel. A first class pugilist could be permanently engaged as fighting editor. Our printing office one set of chitoral rooms would save expense; one editor. Our printing office one set of chitoral rooms would save expense; one set of reporters for local tens would prevent confusion and missistement. The North Letter will undertake, if properly protected by legislation, and advoced to monopolize the newspaper market, to give a journal, once awek, more valuable than all the durly and weekey journals now printed in San Francisco. To illustrate the annoyance of a marketide of newspapers, let us rake the following: When the Crown Prince of Russia visited America, we were informed by telegraph that "The Crown Prince of Russia of his harr with ban tat." at the morning papers, Attag. Coll, and Chronicle printed if "The crown Prince oils his has a with the first papers came to is with the announcement that "The Grown Prince oils his hair with been fat." Hams went up in the market. Perfamers were anxious to monopolize the learn fat market. The ladies ordered hum int for their toilet. All the young gentamen greased their locks with ham fat. The country papers came to is with the announcement that "The Crown Prince oils his har with bear fat." Hand, and Chronich had the assention fat for his har, but bear's grease. "Man, fath, and fath of his har papers came to is with the announcement that "The Crown Prince does not use ham fat for the hard, but bear's grease." Ham fath as har with ham fat. "The country papers came to be with the announce be turnished from each of the different denominations to discourse upon the tenets the nam lat market would not nave need obtained; deal s grease would have fe-mained firm, and there would be no possibility of disturbing the friendly reading existing between Russia and America, growing out of a misrepresentation of the personal habits of the heir expectant to the Russian throne. It is owing to the inpersonal maters of the near expeciant to the thissian infolic. It is owing in the ill-acurate statements and mash declarations of the press that the nation is embroid in foreign entanglements. We are preparing a bill for the Legislature, and, of course, anticipate the opposition of a mercenary and schilsh press. Let our readers reflect what a relief it would be to be compelled to peruse only one paper.

The United States Senate, March 28th, adopted an amendment to the tax bill, repealing the whole income tax after July 1st, 1872—28 to 11.

## The Origin of Scandal.

Said Mrs. A. To Mrs. J., This lady we Have mentioned, she In quite a confidential way, "It seems to me Gave needlework to Mrs. B., And at such news That Mrs. B. Could scarcely choose Takes too much-something-in her tea." But further needlework refuse. And Mrs. J. To Mrs. K. Then Mrs. B., As you'll agree Quite properly—she said, said she, That she would track The scanda! back That night was overheard to say-She grieved to touch Upon it much,
But "Mrs. B. took such and such!"
Then Mrs. K.
Went straight away To those who made her look so black. Through Mrs. K.
And Mrs. J.
She got at last to Mrs. A., And told a friend, the self-same day, "Twas sad to think"-And asked her why, With cruel lie,
She painted her so deep a dye? Here came a wink-"That Mrs. B. was fond of drink." Said Mrs. A., The friend's disgust

was such, she must
In sore dismay,
Inform a lady, "which she nussed," "I no such thing could ever say;
That Mrs. B.
At half-past three
Was "that far gone, she couldn't see!" On too much sugar—which you do!"

## Japan and Anglo-Saxon Ideas.

The evidence is strong that Japan means business. That distant but progressive Nation shows the vitalizing power of Anglo-Saxon ideas. In every department of the Japanese Government new life and energy, as developed in Western mations, is apparent. The most characteristic feature of the progressive tendency of the Japanese mind, and one in singular harmony with Anglo-Saxon ideas, is the the Japanese muc, and one in singular during the production of the spritted or religious element, and the predominence of the material or industrial. Among all nations the priests of every character, as representing seets, have been the great stambling blocks against not only the perfect unity of individidual nations, but also the stambling blocks by which national ties have been alienated one from another, and kept in a state of bitter antagonism. As the peaceful pursuits of trade and the benign influencies of commerce extend themselves, merchants will prove to be more powerful and peaceful missionaries to bless and benefit their race than the priests, notwithstanding their avowed sectaones and senement that race that the priests, now distanting their avowed sectarian sacretification and so-called delegated powers from the Dvine source. There is no reflection more consoling to the thoughtful man, he whose heart is in sympacthy with his fellow creatures, than that which leads him to believe in the altimate triumph of modern and material ideas over the old or ecclesiastical. The former seeks to assert the individuality and supremacy of the individual over and above a system which means subjugation of the individual to a theory. The whole tendency of Anglo-Saxon civilization in this age is to uproot the ecclesiastical barbarism which was planted centuries ago in the governments of the past, is no nation which has so thoroughly conceived this idea as that of Japan. is no nation which has so thoroughly conceived this idea as that of Japan. The Japanese are progressive materialists. We have on former occasions noted with pleusure every step taken by our Oriental neighbor in the path of Western prosperity. In further illustration of the perseverance and energy manifested by Japan, we refer to the late arrival in this city of A. B. Capron, Esq., with fine blooded stock, improved machinery, and other material resources destined for that country. These were purchased east and west, by direction of General Horace Capron, Japanese Commissioner. The stock consisted of two fine stallions of the Membrino and Black Hawk breed, and three splendid driving horses of Membrino and Messenger stock. There are, in addition also samples of the blood cettle care. and Messenger stock. There are, in addition, six samples of blooded cattle; one Durham bull and three heifers, and one bevon bull and three heifers. Of sheep there are three choice varieties, representing the Lincoln, Merino and South Down, and six Berkshire and Suffolk hogs. The machinery consists of saw mills, steem engines, turning lathes of various descriptions, farming implements, sleighs, carriages, buggies and wagons of latest pattern and ether articles of a practical nature. Complete sets of harness, from the plainest to the most costly, are also in the bill. It is estimated that the cost of all cunnot fall short of a quarter million of dollars. And yet this is but a drop in the bucket of what is to come. This exchange of demand and supply is mutually beneficial. The Japanese, if there is any burgain in this trade, have the advantage. They get value for their cash, and free ideas for their enterprise. Every dumb animal and every piece of machinery represents Anglo-Saxon thought, energy and skill. They are specimens which could only be produced by a careful, practical, civilized people. Our neighbors across the Pacific, in looking upon and admiring them, will enulate us in producing like results. This emulation will continue until the ideas of both people and Messenger stock. There are, in addition, six samples of blooded cattle; one assimilate and Destiny works out its mission in a more extended sense by the harmony and unification of all nations.

#### The Preservation of Grain in Vacuum.

The following extract from a Paris letter of February 21st, will be read with much interest by our farmers and grain merchants:

much interest by our farmers and grain merchants:

The Academy of Sciences expressed approbation, at its last scance, of the system of preserving grain introduced by Dr. Louvel. The report of the Commission, after having a luded to the importance of the question and the principal solutions it has afready received, writes thus on the process of Dr. Louvel: It is known that the most perishable substances can be preserved from patrefaction when they are kept from contact with the sir. It is this principle which the inventor has endeavored to apply industrially. His apparatus is very simple, and is composed of cylindrical vessel of sheet from, closed by two convex covers. The species of portable grainer is indeed vertically union supports at a convenient high, or the cynnarical vesser in succe non-consupports at a convenient hight, so that the convenient of all line and emotying can be conveniently carried on. The upper portable granary is placed vertically upon supports, at a convenient highly, so that the operations of filling and emptying can be conveniently carried on. The upper cover is pieceed with three openings; the first is a man-hole, by which the corn is introduced, and which can be hermetically closed by means of a rubber packing; the second opening is filted with an air valve, by which the vacuum is obtained; and the third is closed with a gauge. The bottom of the vessel has only one hole for taking out the grain, and is closed with a suitable stopper. The capacity of the and the third is closed with a gauge. The bottom of the vessel has only one hole for taking out the grain, and is closed with a suitable stopper. The capacity of the apparatus is about 350 cubic feet. The vacuum is effected by means of a pamp worked either by hand or power. A vacuum equal to three inches or four inches of mercury is sufficient to destroy all insect life. M. Lowel estimates that 250 should be the selling price of a granary to hold 350 cubic feet of corn, and £32 the price of the pump, which, with the necessary pape fittings, etc., would bring the total price to £56. Of course, one pump would serve to exhaust any number of vessels. The advantages M. Louvel chans for his system are, that the wheat is placed beyond change of all seculations and that the inventor is the contraction. placed beyond chance of all spontaneous changes, and that the prompt evaporation of any excess of mosture which it could contain removes all tendency to heating. Of an exercise of most of the vacuum is protected besides from exterior causes of deteriorations, from the influence of the atmosphere, from the attacks of insects, in short, from every sort of damage to which it is exposed in ordinary granaries: the charancom not only ceases to multiply in the closed chambers, but it dies, and dries up in the course of a tew days. The partial vacuum once made, the apparatus requires no further attention nor care, excepting an occasional galance at the gauge, to see if the degree of exhaustion is obtained. Flour, biscaus or dry vegetables can be preserved in a sanjar apparatus. M. Louve barnishes, in support of the assertions which precede the result, the account of an experiment made at the experimental farm at Vincennes, with perfect success. The following is a resume of the experiment: Three apparatuses, of 175 cubic feet each, were charged on the TSh Juy, 1887, the one with wheat of good quality, to which were added four gal-lons of fiving characters, the second contained damaged becaut, hall destroyed by the insect; and the third a quantity of ordinary floor. The sacuum made in the three apparatuses corresponded to four inches of mercury, they were then left exposed to the action of sun, rain and frost, and they were opened on the 24th January, 1868, more than six months after they had been closed. The gauges January, 1898, more than six months after they had been closed. The gauges showed a vacuum of fifteen inches, the great difference being accounted for by the experimenter by the evaporation of the water in the vesses. The corn showed no alteration; it was very dra, and still preserved the power of germinating, the characteristic was chosed; but all the insects were completely discondition as when it was enclosed; but all the insects were completely destroyed. The flour was perfectly preserved. The Academy considers the process of M. Louvel as a plicable with great advantage in the preservation of corn and many other provisions.

Two rival saints have long lived opposite each other in San Francisco. The one, Saint Alban, the first British martyr, keeps a miliniery and music store at Corinthian Hall; the other, Saint James, hangs out in Solomon's Temple, in the same street. The former takes harmless pastime in Gregorian chants and plain song; the latter has been addicted to Attic eloquence in a tearcett. Each has had no connection with the "shop over the way" until sunday evening last, when all the Alban tolks scampered through their service, and rushed across the way to hear the farewel utterances of Garrett. How tenching is Claistian sympathy toward a rival when he's down! St. Alban looked decorously doi:till at the obsequies of St. James. That Church—the Bishop's holby—has proved commercially and ecclesiastically a failure, and the Bishop's son, who was its churchwarden, owes nine months' subscription, and of late has been non-incombast there. St. Alban, long under the episcopal ban, still survives, and is rather salubrious than otherwise, probably because it has so long done without a clergyman, and had no dealings with histops. It is said that Kip is not implacable when besten, and that if the patres Albani will go down on their knees and expreseremes, and mean to persevere in our course, his Lawnship will baptize, confirm, ordam and doxologize every one of them. Heresy trumphant becomes orthodoxy, and schasm, when successful, is no longer schismatical. When the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. Badger will remove his excommunication from the sacerdotal head of Kip, and receive him into St. Alban's exterte on Easter Sunday, on a public confession of his faith that he is an ecclesiastical fiction.

<sup>-</sup> According to Agassiz, man existed upon this earth one hundred and fifty housand years ago.

#### Court Chat.

- Probably a more imposing State pageant was never seen in any country than that which on Tuesday, February 27th, attended the National Thank-giving in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. Paul's Cathedral, London, for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The accounts which have come to hand of this most memorable event are replete with interest, if only taken as indicative of the course of popular feeding. So many people came crowding into London that on the day previous the trains were packed with strangers desirons of seeing the display of Tuesday. The preparations were carried on all Monday night by an army of workmen, who were engaged in decorating the streets and otherwise preparing for the pageant of the morrow. The day opened with salutes and the ringing of bells at survise. From an early hour the streets through which the procession was to pass were cleared of vehicies and pedestrians. The line of merch to and from the Cathedral is seven miles in length, and was guarded by 11 000 tenos, and the entire Palice force: the carriage way and was guarded by 11,000 troops and the entire Police force; the carriage way along the whole of this distance was fenced in, while the houses were decorated from cellar to attick. The route was a perfect avenue of flags, streamers, and triumphal arches. Every available place was occupied by spectators, who, it is estimated, numbered four millions, and in some cases houses on the route were let for the day at a year's rent. St. Paul's was superbly decorated for the occasion, for the day at a year's rent. St. Paul's was superby decorated for the occasion, and within its walls about 14,000 people were sented, while counties numbers stood outside, within hearing of the music. The procession escorting the Queen began to move from Buckingham Palace shortly before noon, amid the roar of artillery, the riuging of bells, and the National Anthem sung by thirty thousand children. In the procession the great bodies of the kingdom were represented, and all the crack regiments of the army furnished detachments. The Queen's carriage was preceded by the Royal Household and members of the Royal Family, including the Duke of Edinburgh, Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Prince and Princes of Wales. The Prince of Wales looked thinner and paler than when last seen in of Wales. The Prince of Wales looked thinner and paler than when last seen in public, but appeared to be much stronger than was expected. As the Prince and Princess came in sight, the immense assemblage of spectators began to cheer, and the cheering increased to a mighty roar as the Queen, whose carriage followed, came in view. The cheering and shouting was taken up as the procession moved on. At Temple Bur the Queen received the keys of the city from the Lord Mayor and the corporation. The rest of the journey to the doors of the Cathedral, where the Queen arrived at between one and two o'clock, was one great and continued ovation. Around the old cathedral, gorgeous with splendid trappings, and its vastnaye filled by tier mon tier of calleries, were scated the dignitaries and the legal can be applied to the promise of calleries, were scated the dignitaries and the legal. ovarion. From the on tend galeries, were scatted the dignitaries and the legislators of the untion, and the chief local officials of every town in the Three Kingdoms. There were foreign princes and diplomatists, primates, peers and Commons -while beauty and rank combined to make the scene resplendent with color and animation. On the entrance of Her Majesty, the entire assemblage rose, and remained standing until she sat down on the throne. The Peers were on the right of the throne, and the members of the House of Common on the left. The We Deam, from the 115th Psalim, was sung by a mouster chorus of picked singers, after which the Archishop of Cantrebury delivered a sermon. At the conclusion of the services, the procession reformed and returned to Buckingham Palace, the Prince of Wales occupying the carriage with the Queen, who was moved to tears by the acclamations of a people whose affection only needed such an opportunity by the acclamations of a people whose affection only needed such an opportunity of being manifested to confound all cavillers at, and malignant enemies of the Throne. The ex-Emperor of France and his son sat at a window in Oxford street and saw the pageant pass. The enthusiastic demonstrations of loyally were reaewed along the route, and did not cease until the carriage of the Royal Family passed through the gates of the palace. The weather was brilliantly fine throughout the day, and the celebration was a complete success. Great preparations were made for an illumination at night of St. Paul's, the Bank of England, and many other public and private buildings. The day was observed as a legal holiday throughout the United Kingdom. Dispatches from the principal cities of England, Scotland and Ireland report Thanksgiving services on a scale commensurate with their wealth and population. In many of them processions and religious exercises, similar to those in the metropolis, took place. In the smaller towns, the villages and hamlets of England, Scotland and Wales, the day was celebrated with appropriate festivities. In Ireland special prayers were offered in all the churches by order of the Bishop of the Irish Church. In Dublin a To Denm was sung at St. Patiek's Cathedral, and the Castle and portions of the city were illuminated at night. To all the world, reflecting over such spectacles, there is in them a great lesson of the moral grandeur of a constitutional throne and of the sublime emphasis of the attachment of a free people.

— On an occasion when Col. Barry brought forward a motion on the British navy, Lord North said to a friend of his who was sitting next him in the House, "We shall have a tedious speech from Barry to-night. I dare say he'll give us our naval history from the beginning, not forgetting Sir Francis Drake and the Armada. All this is nothing to me, so let me sleep on, and wake me when we come near our own times." His friend at length roused him, when Lord North exclaimed, "Where are we!" "At the battle of La Hogue, my lord." "Oh, my dear friend," he replied, "yon have woke me a century too soon!"

— The Japan Herald announces that on the return of the Japanese Embassy, now in this country, his Imperial Highness the Mikado of Japan, will visit the United States. His Majesty is about 21 years of age.

- In tracing the rise and growth of the British Constitution, historians have not made so much as they might have done of the length of many of the reigns. This has admitted of steady if 3 low development, which might not have been the case with more frequent changes in the head of the Government. A change every four years, says the Leisaux Flour, may suit the constitution of the tall American pine, but would not be so favorable for the broad British oak. The reigns of only ten Sovereigns covered more than four centuries, the aggreeate of the following reigns being 400 years: Henry 11, 36; Henry 111, 36; Edward L., 35; Edward III, 50, Henry VI., 39; Henry VIII, 38; Elizabeth, 45; George II., 34, George III., 60, Queen Victoria will have reigned thirty-size vears at the next attaincessary of her accession. Her reign already for exceeds that of the oldest Sovereigns of Europe. The Duke of Mecklenberg-Streley dates from 1842; the Duke of Saxxe-Coberg from 1841, the Pope from 1846; and the Kings of Italy and of Holand from 1849. The reign of Victoria began in 1851; and the Kings of Italy and of Holand from 1849. The reign of Victoria began in 1851.
- It has not been known that George III. went twice in state to St. Paul's; the second time being in 1797, to return thanks for the great mayal victories obtained by Howe, dervis, and Duncan; the procession being diversified on that occasion by three artifery wagons containing the French, spanish, and Dutch flags captured during the various actions, attended by many of the gallant officers and men who had served in those actions.
- When the United States steamer Narraganast! was at Honolulu, recently, the officers were asked to duse with the King. The King had known Paymaster Scheuck's father, and called Schenck himself to take the seat beside him. When the wine was presed, the King reached down under his chair and drew out a "private bottle" for the delectation of himself and his chosen guest!
- It is rumored that one of the beautiful country stats of Norwich, Conn., has been taken by the ex-Emperor and Empress of the French, and will be occupied by them next Summer.
- The Emperor of Germany has decreed a session of the German Parliament, to commence on the 8th of April.
- The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are on their way home to Rio Janeiro, South America.
- It is said that Mr. Disraeli, undaunted by a previous failure, is once more about to try his fate as a dramatist.

## Special Brevities.

- The guano deposits on the Chlucka I-sands, which were in some places apwards of the feet thack, and generally admitted to be the extent of back, are now a special day Dr. Habel and by Prot. Edwards to be an accumulation of the bodies of animals and plants most of them of marine on an. According to a notice in the Mexicos Megazine, it appears that the anchors of ships necess of in the venity of the teamo I-sands frequently bring up guano from the bottom of the sea. Thus is thought to be appeared to the bard origin of the deposit, and to refer it to those infusorial strata which are found in various part of the world.
- Perhaps De Quincy was right in preferring to all others for racy thought and cheesertic English the letters of "weer-squeated women, not too consequenced with nools." Whether because these women have a greater play of liney, are better trained in their own language, are uses selfish than man, so that they try to write that which by natultion they conceive to be most interescent to their correspondents, or because their writings are objective rather than subjective, and are a ways personal in the highest degree, there is nothing like a genuine woman's letter. Pall Mall Gagette.
- The Senat has passed, without amendment, the Assembly bill amending the mining corporation Act. The bill authorizes a majority of the stockholders in a mine to call a meeting at any time, on a policiation to a County Judge for permission, and at such meeting the officers, all or say of them, may be removed by vote of two thirds of the stock. This is meant to break up the dishonest ring management in mining corporations, and as the Governor is friendly to such reform, he will doubtless approve the bill.
- Milmo Adelma Patti's emaggement has ended at 8t. Petersburg. She will sing in Vienna from the 10th of March to the 25th of April: from the 18th of May to the 25th of July at Covent Carden; from the 18th of August to the 24th of September in Hombarch; and on the 23th of October will return to Moscow; and from the 18th of October will return to Moscow; and from the 18th of October will return to Moscow; and from the 2st of March, 1853, she will fulfill a farewell engagement at 8t. Petersburg, prior to her long-promised trip to America, where her Operatic career was first commenced.
- The wife of a prominent merchant in Buffalo played a sharp game on some burglars not long since. Hearing a rattling of window blinds in the night, she crept to the woodshed and profiled an axe. When the hand of the most advanced burglar rested on the window-silt, she chapped off four flagers, and was not melected further. The next day she visited the various doctors with her trophies, and found them to belong to a neighbor, who was supposed to be above such thines.

- There is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A toad of good size and in fair condition will fetch a shilling (25 cents) in the London market, and a dozen of extra quality are worth £1 (55). You may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. They pay their way by catching insects.
- Alphonse Karr, the gardener poet, has offered a bon mot to the world. He was lately present at a banquet given by the disciples of Hahnemann. Toasts were given to the health of every medical celebrity by everybody, when the President remarked, "Monsieur Karr, you have not proposed the health of any one." The poet rose, and modestly replied, "I propose the health of the sick."
- In the Union Midicale, M. Rabuteau refers to the use of bread made with sea-water as increasing the appetite and stimulating direction. He states that it is pleasant to eat, and exercises a beneficial medicinal influence in cases of dyspepsia, phthisis and scrofula. It has also been found conducive to health on board ship during long voyages.
- We hear, on good authority, that five or six poems of Heine, equal to his very best, are kept under lock and key in the secretaire of the friend to whom they were addressed, and who refuses to publish them on account of their personal and intimate tone. Surely, it is a mistake to risk the destruction of these poems by keeping them in in Ms.—Athenaeum.
- At a meeting of the Great Northern China and Japan Extension Telegraph Company, held on the 23d ult. at Copenhagen, it was resolved to amalgamate with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, to lay a telegraph cable to the port of Amoy, and to build a maintaining steamer, provided with diving apparatus, with a station in the China Seas.
- The two most precious things on this side of the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more auxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it; and this will teach him so to live as not to be afraid to die.
- The Tague correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes that the new Dutch Minister of War has issued a circular by which soldiers will in future be relieved from compulsory attendance at Divine service on Sundays. Henceforth, church-going will be entirely optional in the Dutch army.
- Treasure shipments overland, by express, for the week ended March 27th, were \$8,146 65, of which \$65,263 40 were in gold bars and \$22,883 25 in silver bars. A shipment of \$23,963 79 was made to Hoilo, Philippine Islands, March 12th, per Sonora, by George Howes & Co.
- Japanese auctions are conducted on a more orderly system than our own. Each bidder at an auction writes his name and bid on a slip of paper which he puts in a box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.
- There are no fewer than 232 political journals published in the Swiss Republic. Of these, one only is printed in English, against 173 appearing in German, 9 in Italian, 44 in French, and 5 in the Romance dialect. Besides these there are 170 other periodical publications.
- Our Transatlantic cousins, who never exaggerate, tell us of a steer, weighing 3,980 pounds, being "raised" on General Grant's farm, in Illinois. How was it raised! By steam, or crane, or hydraulics, or the power of imagination, or what! Somebody answer.—Hornet.
- Three-fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that most want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness.
- The New York Evening Post tell us that "sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore." In this they are somewhat like hen-pecked husbands, who are never so nuch at home as when they are abroad.
- An old comedy by Marchese, entitled "A Misunderstanding," was recently produced at Genoa with great success. It is quite a literary curiosity, from the fact that the letter r does not once appear in its text.
- The east side of Hildeshelm Cathedral, England, is nearly covered by a single rose tree, mentioned in documents nearly 1,000 years ago. The stem is a foot in diameter, and it bears countless flowers every Summer.
- The Turkish play promises to become one of the institutions of Pera. Mustapha Effendi has written a new piece entitled "Leila and Medjinoun"—an Arabian love story with a tragic ending.
- A London dressmaker obtained £330 damages in an action for breach of promise of marriage, which she brought against a negro barrister, from Sierra Leone.
- Listz has been placed on the pension list, to the very agreeable amount of six thousand florins a year, by the Hungarian Government. Vive la Musique!
- Minnie Hauck, the American prima donna, has been offered by the Empress of Austria the position of cantatrice to Her Majesty for life.

## He that Will Not When He May.

I had not thought of love and Rose: Rose walked among the woods with me: Of this and that we spoke, who knows How idle words may be?

Rose, as an arrow straight was she. Her fair arms quivered in the light, Plucking a blossom from the tree; I did not see the flower was white. A little stream through velvet moss

I seemed as cold as stone; and still With boyish, listless step I went;

A shining silver channel made; Nature and noontide, amorous, I spoke of trees, flowers-what you will Her sweet eyes wondered what I meant. Were sleeping in the silent shade.

The dew had gifts to give of pearls, The chestnut tree had leafy vails; I listened to the mocking merles, Rose listened to the nightingales.

Sixteen was I, with sullen air, Twenty was she, with shining eyes; The nightingales made songs of her -Of me the merles made mockeries.

Rose took her sandal off, and set-I see her innocent shy air Her fair feet mid the mo-ses wet: I did not mark her foot was fair.

I had no word to say the while I followed through the woods, but I Noted her lips a moment smile, A moment open to a sigh.

Until we left that quiet place, I did not know that she was sweet; "We'll think no more of it," she says— Ah! now I always think of it.

- Victor Hugo.

Everybody will deal in stocks. The clergy may preach against the sin of gambling: the Press may write against the policy of dealing in mones; mathematics may demonstrate the probability of loss; ones own judgment may be convinced of the uncertainty of mining stock ventures; still humanuty is trail and men and woman will gamble. We have tried it and failed mot because our purse was not as long as the Bank of Cailtornia, or our experience as great as Hayward's, or our judgment as good as Shaaron's, or our enterprize equivalent to Gashwiler's we failed for want of luck, and have become demoralized to that extent that we have become timid. When stocks are low, we look confidence; when they are high, we haven the nerve to go in. This being the condition of things, we have invented a process of dealing in stocks, at once safe and satisfactory. We took the hint from a farodening incident we once witnessed. In 1849, we were distributing red checks upon the green cloth when our attention was we were distributing red checks upon the green cloth, when our attention was arrested by a gestleman in Butternut clothing, who stood intently watching the game. Sudden'y he exclaimed: "By thunder, I've lost!" and handed the dealer ten dollars. Dealer - "You had no money on the cards." Pike County - "That's the dollars. Dealer—" You had no money on the cards." Pike County—"That's so, but in my mind, I put ten dollars on the juck, and you've wen. It's all right, Mister; the money's yourn." The dealer took the money. "Darn my luck I veve lost again," said Pike County, and again the dealer took the coin. We all thought it a curious way to gamble, and admired Pike's consectentious and square dealing. The game went on, when Pike, slapping his trowsers with sudden enthusiasm, exclaimed: "Darned II haven't get you at last. I had fifty on the queen. The game patised, the dealer surveyed his customer and paid the money, but barred the game unless the money was in sight in luture. We get ourselves a monorandum book and opened an account with various stocks of our fancy. Debit and credit. We went to dealing in stocks as a man plays solitaire. We charged ourselves with the profit, when we thought them a good "buy," and we sold and credited ourselves with the profit, when we thought them a good "buy," and we sold and credited ourselves with the profit, when we thought them a good "buy," and we sold and credited ourself with dividends. An interest account was opened We went into the business regularly, except we used no coin, and gave no notes: kept ourself posted on the market; went regularly to Bursing's to get the half-hour quonations; made acquamtance with dealers and brokers; looked wise when Savage went up, and felt affluent; we had bought at a low figure: Raymond & Ely axee our ledger a picthoric look; Golden Chariot deceived us; we sold ophir too soon; went massin too late, and Golden Chariot deceived us; we sold Ophir too soon; went in again too late, and Golden Chariot deceived us; we sood Ophir too soon; went in again too late, and went out at a loss. Our fortunes varied; on the dirst of the month, we struck a balance, and was twenty-seven hundred dollars wither. We then staked the whole on "Hugh & Hunt," at \$5, "bed rook price" - were let m as a favor, because we knew Dave Hunt. It was put on the Board at \$5, and one hundred shared actually sold at that figure: then declined to \$2.50, and we went out disgusted. We have not won a cent nor lost a cent. Our memorandom book cost us a quarter of a dollar; we have had the extinent; we have belted our judgment; we have slept nights; we have had the extinents and have not periled any of our creditors' money. We recommend this mode of gambling as safe to anyhold who does not think their luck can beat money bags and brains, and who is not willing to risk the States Playor. the States Prison.

Now may kind Providence preserve us from good-natured acquaintances!

At Springfield, lilinois, two friends got into "a good-natured scuille," says the Alta, and one shot the other dead. Such amiability is unpleasant. Some people are too good natured!

## Wayside Gushings.

BY MRS. HARRIS.

DEAR NEWS LETTER: All this yeek I've bin werry much flustered Through 'aving on my stummick a plaster of mustard,
For the doctor he says: "You've been out on a frolic,
And you're sufferin' from spazzums, likeways windy colic."
That 'ere plaster 'ave purdoosed sich wentral irritation As 'ave made a wictim to narvus prostration, And I've 'ad in my 'ed sich an 'orrible dizziness As 'ave almost purwented my attendin' to business. Howsomdever, I felt that determined to rally That I says to my maid tother mornin, "Now, Sally, As soon as you've give me my chop and 'ot mixtur' You need'nt stand thar like a permanent fixtur', But go to the Post Office an' ask 'em if thar is Any letters addressed to Matildar Jane 'Arris." She were gone jest three 'ours, for gals will get a larkin' Selvar and start of the first of the selvar and the selvar So long as policemen and 'aberdashers keep sparkin' So long as poncemen and "aberdashers keep sparkin" of good-looking hinnocence as they 'appens to meet Ven sent out of errands permiscuous in the street. I 'ad wrote 'er an order, "Please give to the bearer Any letters for me—she's my little maid Sayrah," And ven she come back she "anded me a note I wish. I will need you herealthy what was wrote. In vich I will read you hexackly what was wrote.
Fust come a scriptur 'eddin', then Y. M. C. A.,
And this is what that helegant 'pistol did say:
"The Committee of the Young Men's Christ'ning 'Sociation Desirous of furnishin' to the circumspeck hobserwation Of wisitors to their rooms a chaste series of 'eds Represents their formittive saints in their beds, Likeways martyrs a-dyin' and their families a-cryin' And heminent sinners o'er their wickedness a-sighin' And believin' that sich specimens of Christian 'Igh Art Will be werry hacceptable to the wirtuous in 'art, Likeways may conwert many brands from the burnin' Through infoosin' a godly hambition of earnin'
A place in the gallery of the Christian Young Men—
Especially if the picture is bootiful vimmin Beg to s' licit a phuttygrarf of good Mrs. 'Arris To 'ang 'er by the murdered Archbishop of Paris!'' To 'ang 'cr by the murdered Archbishop of Paris!''

Ven I'd finished the 'pistol I 'ollered out "Sally, go
And fetch from the cupboard my werry best calico:
I'll 'ave my pictur taken this ere blessed day
For them Chris'n young men is quite right in what they say.
'Tis 'lgh time as the public my wisage should see
In the pictur' shop vinders an' be sayin' "that's she—
'That's Arris 'erself with a eye like a Ma's
As can wallup a hinfant ven hanyways pervarse,''
And art-critics a-passin' shall say, "look upon 'er,
'Ow werry much like a middyevil Madonner!
What breudth in 'er phizzyog—what greaseful repose
In the cut of 'er jib and the turn of 'er nose!
'Tis the troo line o' beauty that cut on her chin
As was caused by a bottle—which it 'appened to be gin.
Though 'er' air was once 'oss-'air it looks well in a photo,
A-failin' prolific o'er' cre buzzum and throat, oh!' A-failin' prollific o'er 'er buzzum and throat, oh !''
So in raptur' I stood a-lookin' in the glass
Scrootinizing my feeture, and says I, ''Sal, they'll pass,
And many a hupstart young gal shall diskiver That 'Arris's charms are as powerful as ever, So mix an 'ot toddy, for 'tis rekisite to smile 'Afore 'aving one's pictur in vater colors and ile !" Arter varmin' my in'ards I 'urried to town, And said to the 'oss car, "You'll please put me down At Bradley and Rulofson's, as take picturs on sight," Yich reachin', I was 'auled to an 'orrible 'ight In a Helewater as seemed werry much like a Avitor, And I came a nigh losing my centre of graviter
The jerk were that sudden—they pay a youth a salary
For 'aulin' of stout parties up to the Gallery. But, oh, ven I got up 'twere charmin' to see
The picture as seemed all a-lookin' at me!
There was Jeems Pipes o' Pipesville beside Bishop Kip,
Who was oglin' a ballet girl in tights on the skip; Railroad kings side by side with the queens of Society, All conductin' themselves with the hutmost propriety; There was judges, and parsons a-singin' the Psalter, And hevery other pictur' was Hupton of the Halter.

There was Levi, the cornet, a-tootin' 'is 'orn. And Scudder as nutral as ven he was born; There was Stebbins Horatio and Carpenter Hug, And Stone, werry cold, a-protruden 'is mug; McCullough, and Bowers, and Lingard, and Wivian, And 'underds of others whose name is oblivion. But what pleased me most were the igh Japanese But what pleased me most were the 1gh Japanese A-sittin' in poeturs calc'iated to please; The young men is all 'andsome, and I'm werry sure a More present young gent can't be 'ad than Iwakura; And I'd think it a feather in 'Arris's cap To win the haffections of sich an 'igh Jap. Natur's made o' one mixtur all creeturs as dwell In the land or the sea, in 'Eving or 'Ell,
An' I know that my shoulder's a shoulder o' mutton,
So for Darwin and 'Uxley I don't care a button, And for old Mother Eve not a darn do I care,
For I don't wear false calves if I do wear false 'air,
And them as 'ave said as my buzzum's fictitious Only proves their own nat'ral purpensities is wicious. When I'd seen all the picturs I took my pursishin In a big, heasy chair with a helegant cushin; The hartist were a young man as be aved werry nice Except fixm 'my 'ed m an 'orrib e wice, Which 'is name is Max Bachert, and he says, quite purlite Please turn your propose is a leet'e to the right, An' try to stare vacancy out of continence if you can, An' smile as if tryin' to capt wate a man.' An sime as up it to garden the same and the same as to same as up to make the same as to I 'ear that the Avitor's cettin' up steam. To traverse the 'evvins like Phœbus's team. Remember as 'Arris's passage is paid Fust class to the skies, as is no-ways afraid. Mind the comp'ny's select, don't take in too much freight, 'Cos my fragile carcass is no werry light weight, Though forty-two in re, in modo I'm suaviter, So 'ere's wishin' good 'ealth to you and the Avitor. .

An unhappy married man, Mitten by name, boited his victuals and made a bee-line for the sanctum of his boarding-loose cereal, upon which circumstance the unhappy married fem.le Mitten litt dup the voice of her morring in accents of ravishing delight, and discoursed the first fruits of her wisdom to the bride and groom opposite. Groom mades bride to keep clear of this machinator against domesticity, bride nudges back that there is no danger; that her excetech are cut as to who is who, and that tabeath's beet expected to carry any influence over the borders of eternity. "Now," said Haskins, the groom, to his wife, "if you don't abrevate in your eternology, sontax and procode [7] create within Mrs. Mittenan intense desire to miffle the silver of her voice in eternal silvence; I'll propound unto her that which will disclose unto the world the nakedness of her cheek as to fat; and snagest that which must ever be to her husband, or any man, an utter impossibility." The bride prattled on, and sodid her cisatois. "Mrs. Mitten," boldly blurts the groom, "if your husband should bite your cheek what pet "panlish name would you call him." "Chiquita "cheekenders by holly answered she." "Contentment with a few bitter herbs, or, in other words, the domestic hearth and brains nover did go tozether; the happy mather of sixts in children has never yet succeeded in solving any of my conundrums satisfactorie. (so to the head, unhappy paragon of excellence; we have our hand upon their in heiseng, and will put a sign over the door when the fool-killer cometh." In silence he consumed the provender prepared at one dollar per diem. The bride saw with tears in her eyes the fair influences of her flesh and blood waning before the brain flashes of this desirected woman; and, as in all such cases, let her mind lie failow the while to induce in a pout. The withered bachelor winked his red eve at his own presented the paper matring part, smiling sweetly in each other's eyes, knew that the backs of continued the paper matring part, smiling sw

The aggregate sales in the Stock Board from March 21st to the 27th, inclusive, was \$4,014,679.

## Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported in favor of amend-A Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported in favor of amending the State Constitution so as to allow women to voic—General Garfield, of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, are stated by Senator Tipton to be in full sympathy with the Reform Republican movement and the Cincinnati Convention. Tipton also says the Convention will probably take Judge David Davis as their Presidential candidate.—Twenty-five girls of a cotton factory in Lousville were poisoned with verdigris, by drinking from a pewter pot, last Thursday.—Pere Mouls, the Canon of the Catheiral of Bordeaux, joins Pere Joangue in his protest against infallibility.—The Old Catholic party of Europe is to hold a general Congress at Cologne in September.—Of the \$80,000.000 stock in the Eric Railway, \$54,000,000 is said to be held by foreign stockholders.—London papers say 50,000 persons marched in the St. Patrick's procession in that city on the 18th inst.

The English Cabinet had Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville under consideration lieft Saturday, and the conclusion arrived at seemed to be that it afforded a ation last Saturday, and the conclusion arrived at seemed to be that it afforded an auon user saturally, and the conclusion arrived at seemed to be that it afforded an opening for a supplemental treaty which should settle the question of consequential damages.—Father Hyacinthe has received an ally in Father Jangua, of Bordeaux, against the dogma of papal infallibility.—The Archbishop of Colorne has formally excommunicated Professors Hilgers, Kroodt, Teggen and Rush, of the University of Boun, for rejecting the dogma of infallibility.—It is reported that Thiers yesterday gave final notice to England of the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty between the two intions.—Orion, late claimant of the Tich-borne estate in England, is charged with murder in Australia, and a warrant has reached England for his arrest.—Maurice Grau brings Mademoiselle Aimee's French opera troupe to San Francisco.—Some Swiss capitalists are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius.—Some monks in an Italian monastery at Palermo recently nurdered a nun upon whom a most serious scandal had been fixed. While in the act of strangling the nun, some sailors heard her cries, rushed in, and killed three of the monks engaged in the outrage.—The special committee of the French Assembly to investigate the circumstances of the capitulation of Metz report, with recommendation that Marshal Bazaine be Courtcapitalition of Metz report, with recommendation that Marshal Bazaine be Courtemartialed.—Ole Bull nearly lost his life by the birning of the Clinton House, Iowa City.—In the United States Senate, Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the budget for the year. The conclusion of the report is, that we must pay off \$50,000,000 per year of the debt, and that this can be done for the next year by raising a gross sum of \$939,025,773; and that this sum can be raised after making the very large reduction in the existing tariff and internal taxes of \$50,000,000. He says all the internal taxes, save those on whisky, spirits, beer, and tobarge enought to present the control of the c and tobacco, ought to be repealed.—Cole recommends the removal of Hardenbergh as United States Surveyor-General, and the appointment of W. J. Lewis, of San Mateo. Sargent, Governor Booth, Lieutenant-Governor Pacheco, E. L. Sullivan, and others, oppose the proposed change.—General Sickles tells a friend that he left Spain because, having identified himself with the Spanish Liberals in sympathy, he could do no service to his country there while the Spanish Ministry remains in power.—The Japanese Embassy have been invited to send a delega-tion to attend the centennial celebration of the independence of the United States. —Controller Green states that so far as he can ascertain, the construction and furnishing of the New York Court-house has cost \$13,619,255. — McKean Buchanan has been attacked with paralysis, while visiting Colorado. —It is understood a committee of workingmen, in the interests of the Labor Reform party, derstood a committee of workingmen, in the interests of the Labor Reform party, are preparing an address to Judge Davis, demanding from him a direct answer to the question whether he intends to embody their ideas if elected to the Presidency.—General Butler appeared in the United States Court, New York, March 27th, as counsel for Sadie Wilkinson, in her suit for \$20,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage on the part of Brick Pomeroy.—The Sultan will visit Lyons in May, to attend the Exposition there.—England declines to modify her commercial treaty with Prance.—California vegetables, cauliflower and asparagus, are plenty in the Chicago market.—Since the close of the American civil war, an average of 5,000 cartie have been stolen monthly by Mexicans on the Texan border, the value of which is estimated at \$6,300,000. During that period four Revenue Inspectors have been killed by these maranders.—Matamoras advices represent the several recent defeats of the Mexican revolutionists, as complete and their cause spectors have been killed by these marauters. — Matamoras advices represent the several recent defeats of the Mexican revolutionists as complete and their cause seems to be entirely lost. — The Pacific mail subsidy proposition is to be renewed in the United States Senate on the Post-office bill, and if it passes the Senate it is believed the five majority in the House against it can be overcome. — An attempt was made to assassinate Bacz, of San Domingo, on the 4th instant. His cousin, Adolfo Coen, was assassinated at the same time. — It is announced that Disraeli will attack the Treaty of Washington on the ground that if implies grave concessions on the part of England in regard to the Canadian fisheries, and that Gladstone will push the treaty through both houses of Parliament and then adjourn Parliament by a vote of the House of Commons. — That Carlos Garcia will suc-Parliament by a vote of the House of Commons.—That Carlos Garcia will succeed in effecting a landing in Cuba is regarded as certain in New York.—There was a tremendous excitement in New York, March 26th, over Eric stocks, under the stimulus of unprecedented orders from Europe, and they advanced to sixty. Jay Gould made \$3.240,000 out of the operation.—Political affairs in Spain are in a very critical condition. King Amadeus is determined to strengthen his position, and a coup d' etat has been strongly urged by his advisers, who say that unless he acts quickly there is danger of his being compelled to abdicate the throne and leave Spain.

## Ærial Steam Navigation.

The Ærial Steam Navigation Company have applied to the Legislature to make them an appropriation of \$25,000 to construct an Avitor. The propriety of this concession is found in the history of the exertions of this Company and the efforts of Mr. Marriott, who for twenty years has been engaged in the study and experiment of perfecting a thying machine to navygate the air. Scientific men and mechanics of the very highest engineering reputation have now for many years been experimenting in this direction. Most of the European Governments have encouraged the undertaking with material aid. In England, a company has been organized, the Duke of Bucclough acting as Chairman, for the purpose of encouraging experiments; while in France, the most scientific gentlemen have devoted great attention to the mater, and perhaps have, come nearer to success than any one elege, except Mr. Marriott, of San Francisco. This gentleman, after long and patienty, dispensing altogether with the balloon, succeeded in perfecting an avial vessel, made bonyant with gas and propelled by steam, which, in the presence of a hundragentlemen in San Francisco, arose from its anchorage, sailed through the air, guided by its helm, and in all respects was governed by its mechinery, with and against the wind. The experiment was pronounced a success, and all concurred in declaring that the invention was most wonderful, and that it demonstrated the possibility of mavigating the air and of practically using the air as a highway of commerce. An accidental rice destroyed the model, which had been construced at great expense by the Erial Steam Navigation Company. The inventor had exhausted himself, pecuniarily, in a multitude of models and numberless attempts are acceptanced to the State for money. Legislators might shake their heads and say, all this is the darn to operation its brain work. If it had not already been demonstrated that it is known the only impediment to the mavigation of the State: I have demonstrated the fact; I have demonstrated the fact; I

Was there ever such a pestilent fellow as that A. J. Plate? What on earth would this obstimate, irrepressible malcontent have? To what hights of unbridded presumption will his wicked sprint of insubordination to lawful authority prompt him? He first contradicts a policeman. Next, when let off by Judge Louderback for the mild fine of five doblars, he exhibits his base ingratitude by insidiously asking to have it increased to §21. He does this with the impudent design of taking an appeal from the Judge's decision. His Honor, understanding the impious purpose that inspired this request, very properly refused it. Things have come to a pretty pass, if the Police and their Judge are to be bothered with appeals and investigations at the instance of fractious criminals like this Plate. We are happy to say that Judge Louderback and Policeman Rearns entirely concur with us in the opinion that the growing spirit of insubordination to the Police ought to be crushed by energetic measures. Dark cells are well enough in their way, but we think a few thumbserows and racks ought to be added to the furniture of the Station House, to be brought into requisition in extreme cases like that of Plate. Policeman Rearns probably went as far as the present morbid condition of public opinion would sanction in abusing a person arrested; but we cannot resist the conviction that a little stretching of Plate's joints, after the good old style of the Inquisition, would have had an extremely happy effect.

We have been accustomed to take St. Paul's word for it that he was "the chief of sinners." He has a scrious rival, however, in the Rev. Mr. Huston, who is being trued by his fellow parsons at Baltimore, for the papers say of him that "the charges against him include almost all grades of immorality." He has evidently thought it as well to be hum for a sheep as a ismb. Beginning, it may be, with the vernal peccadillo of deflowering virgins, he has reached the mortal sin of equivocation. At first, perhaps, a mere carefess profligate, he ended by becoming a parson! Who knows where licentiousness will end! A man who starts as a mere inoffensive libertime, may in time become a bishop! Judas, at first an Ebrew shop-lifter, ended by being an apostle.

## The Latest Stage of the Alabama Claims.

The American reply to the British note, taking exception to the admissibility of indirect claims under the Treaty of Washington, has been received, and on Monday night, March 18th, formed the subject of inquiry in both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone stated that the American note was couched in courteous and friendly terms, but that the views of the British Cabinet had not been adopted. That is to say, the account of the contents of the American note already given here, seems to have been substantially correct. The Government of the United States will not recede from the position that the terms of the Treaty admit the presentation of all possible claims, and that it is advisable that the presumed right to collect damages, both direct and indirect, should be finally adjudicated on at Geneva. The Cabinet of Washington is said to have expressed its willingness to allow the question of whether indirect damages were a proper subject of arbitration, to be submitted as a preliminary question to the Geneva tribunal. To this idea of making a mixed International Commission the judge of its own powers, the British Government decidedly demurs. Hence the statement of Mr. Gladstone, that an answer to the American note is required, "which the Government of the United States appears to invite." Since the first appearance of this latest phase of the "Alabama" controversy, we have steadily pointed out that the terms and an formidable difficulty in the way of its satisfactory adjustment. The United States Government made as imposing a case as they could possibly crowd in under the letter of the Treaty, mainly because they would have been open to partisma takes had they done anything short of this. Had the remonstrances addressed to them on this subject been disposed of without the question becoming a matter of personal prince as between the wo countries. There can be no doubt that President Grant and his advisers are as sincerely anxions as the Gladstone ministry to get rid of this vexations question once and for all. In this

There are times and seasons when we feel sorely tempted to throw off on our Master and go over on the Lord's side. It begins to dawn upon our apprehension that His yoke is easy and His burden light. The parsons do seem to have their lines cast in pleasant places. They toil not, neither do they spin, and yet they are clad in fine raiment and live in palatial residences. They draw fat salaries for preaching two sermons per week, both of which involve a feebler intellectual effort than is required to produce the slenderest paragraph in the Town Crier. The venerable proprietor of the News Letter would not give the shabbiest hair in Jack's abbreviated tail for a million reams of such stuff as is weekly droned to slumberous congregations by our biggest pulpiteers. All the talent-Heaven save the mark 1—that exploits itself in all the religious journals of America during a twelve-month, could not furnish the intellectual pabulum for a single issue of the News Letter. All the preachers of the Western world could not write up the two columns of the Town Urier. And yet they revel in the fat things of the earth, while we are beset by duns, and reduced to the pitfal necessity of occasionally "sparring" for our grub. If the Lord will, by the month of some of his annointed, make us an ofier of a round salary, we shall take the question of deserting our colors into serious consideration. Should we go over to the hostile camp, we expect to make it particularly warm for the sinners.

The Rev. Hardshell Baptist Giles, of Stockton, like many others of the cloth, has been infelicitous in his matrimonial relations. He accused his wife of unfaithfulness; she gave the retort courteous of cruelty; they met, 'twas in a dream; she left him, 'twas with a scream. He turned her out and she walked out willingly; he told his friends that he thought of her and she told her friends what she thought of him. But here was "the head and front of her offending"; she went and sang in the choir of a rival church. This was more than Hardshell's piety could stand. He told that church she was an adulteress and they ought not to let her sing in their choir. Why not? Was it because her offense was rank before high heaven? Was it because immodest women are not the fittest leaders of the hymns of the holy ones? Was it that he might purge God's temple of flaunting immorality that he made his tongue a whip to scourge her character and get her cast out of the synagogue? No, blessed man! he was superior to such secondary motives, and only objected to her singing in the choir "because it was injurious to him as paster of another church." "Be ye wise as serpents," saith the gospel of St. Giles.

<sup>—</sup> The number of business failures in the State of California during the year 1871 was 89, and the aggregate amount of liabilities, \$2,423,000. In 1869 there were but four failures; [labilities, \$593,000.

## There be Two Richmonds in the Field.

Mr. S. T. Suit, of Louisville, Kentucky, the great whisky operator, whose daring feat of "buying up all the reliable Of Kentucky Whiskies in the world," we last week chronicled, is doubtless a modest man. Modesty is the unvarying characteristic of genius. Having compassed the largest whisky transaction ever before known "in this or any other country," he, Napoleon-like, seizes the laurei wreath, places it on his own brow, and awaits the adulation of a nation. Possibly, however, we may err in this suspicion. He may be willing to let another bod winsky operation, share the honor and responsibility of such an enterprise. Our California Ruchmond, A. P. Hotaling, denice the soft imperehment that Mr. Suit, "or any other man," has gobbied up all the reliable Old Kentucky Whisky in the country, and roundly asserts that "through the sagacity and foresight of his triends, C. P. Moorman & Co., of Louisville, the stocks of very reliable od J. H. Cutter, in Louisville, New York and California, consisting of from ten to twelve thousand barrels, have been saved from the famous corner of 8. T. Suit & Co. to meet the increasing dumand. The stock of J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon Whisky, at the California Agency, 313 Jankson affect, comprises, we he ever, parcers ranging from two to eight years old, the flavor and bouquet of all of which would almost cause comoisseur of the true class of the todes of all of which would almost cause comoisseur of the corporal and untellectual min, commend us to a serial dram of "O, K. J. H. Cutter Old Bourbon: such is our neutrable infimity. We keep whesses suit & Co. will apportion a large share of their unueurs stock of the whickes for the consumption of Carifornia, and thereby aid in correcting the villated laste of consumption of Carifornia, and thereby aid in correcting the villated laste of consumption of Carifornia, and the rable in correcting the villated laste of consumption of Carifornia, and the market. In correcting the villated laste of consumption of the correcting we copy the following a

will apportion a large starre of the ruma use stock of fine whiskles for the consumption of Carifornia, and the roly aid in correcting the viliated taste of consumers of flavored spirits, etc., under whatever eigenomen or trads-mark these ville compounds may be known in the market. In relation to the forescoing we cospy the following article, entitled "All About a 'Corner' in Whisky," from the Louisville "Ky., Bulletia, March 21:
"An article appeared in a morning paper of this city, on the 20th inst. and received throughout the land by the Associated Bross., proclausing the astonation news that a certain beator firm of the city had become parchaser, at one sweep, of all the fibre old whiskies in the world. This amount near tames of and at the same starried us: for we at once concluded that the Old Whisky Delear. Warker & Co. Crimingham & Co., and Moornam & Co. the latter in intracturers of the noted Cutter Whisky." and many others, had been relied out of the market, Upon impure, however, we learned that these firms alone held more than two times as much time and hemothers when 20theed in this 'corner' maneuver. To 'corner' these intanense lots of fine brains of Whiskiest knowledge of the business of such creditary certificaty firms. We have sufficient knowledge of the business of the bourses abone referred to, to assert, without fear two of them to constantly have on laind, and now have, first time the quantity of Old Bourbon said to be affected by this recently amount occurrence to at learn two of them to constantly have on laind, and now have, first time by the firms above spoken of. Advertising generately executive, we have heard of couns to two propers in connection with whisky, but when it comes to 'corners'—especially in this renowned whisky market—we are a little credulous."

#### The Desert a Paradise.

When we reflect that a little over twenty-five years ago intelligent and seientific explorers pronounced the territory of Chiffornia desert incapable of supporting animal bits, and that to-day Chiffornia ranks high as one of the greatest producing States in the Republic, we contest to a limitless incredibility in the more assertions and statements of individuals, however entirent they may be no official or scientific attrainments. It has been demonstrated by expectance that we can degold from our billay, raise wheat from our vadeys, produce cofton from our puris, etc. wood from our sheep, bread the very best stock of cattle and horses, and do a thousand other thengs necessary to support a great State. In the smitropacil portions of the State we have all the tropical fritis; along the State we have all the tropical fritis; along the State we have all the tropical fritis; along the State and cool article compounded in icc-cream. To cap the climax, while the cup of solid joys, Casifornia is destined to raise her own ten. Whether only advancement in this positive that we can produce our own tobacco; and now, to fill the cup of solid joys, Casifornia is destined to raise her own ten. Whether other advancement in this poculiar line will add amazinely to the already voluminous lore of "ten table gossip," we do not know; but certain it is that we shall one day be entirely independent of the Celestral world for supplies of the most delicate, fragrant and healthful herb knownato man—the tea paint. The tea plantation of Mr. Sum Bramman, at Calistoga, has been marked with the most gardying results. No doubt, within a few years, others will fake up the culfivation of the rai plant, and ere ong we shall have our great tea agencies at the East, as we have now our wine houses. The small, cold soul will accuse us of Californianism or "brageing" if we predict that this State, within the next half century, will be promounced the

<sup>—</sup> Edgerton Hogg has purchased for himself and some English capitalists the 600,000 acres of land in Oregon belonging to the Dalles Road Company.

### Gerty's Necklace.

As Gerty skipped from babe to girl, So cradled, let it sink and rise, Her necklace lengthened, pearl by pearl And all her graces symbolize; Year after year it slowly grew, But every birthday gave her two; Her neck is lovely, soft and fuir, And now her necklace glimmers there.

Perchance this pearl, without a speck, Once was as warm as Sappho's neck : And where are all the happy pearls That braided Cleopatra's curls?

Is Gerty loved? Is Gerty loth? Or, if she's either, is she both? She's fancy free, but sweeter far Than many plighted maidens are. Will Gerty smile us all away, And still be Gerty? Who can say?

## Molassis Kandy.

There is a grate deal of human natur in a stick of molassis kandy. I judge this, becaus my little grandsun is alwas reddy tew invest his only penny in it. I don't because my natice grandsim is always reddy few investing only permy in it. I don't kno as I want tew bet enny money, and giv odds, on the mran who is always anxions tew pray out loud, every chance he can git. Next to the man who is with a millyum, in point or wealth, is the man who don't care a cuss for it. When yn strike he, stop boring; menny a man has bored clean thru, and let all the lie run out at the bottom. Success don't consist in never making b'unders, but in never making the same one the second time. He who trasts tew luck for his happiness, will be back when he did. If While we are never the agencies of the second time. the same one the second time. He who tracts early mick in sappliness will be lineky when he gits it. While we are poor the necessarys of life and the luxurys; after we git ritch, the luxurys are the necessarys. Death is an arrow, shot into a crowd; the only reason why it bit another, is becaust it missed us. When a man doez a good turn, just for the phun ov the thing, he has got a grate deel more virtew in him than he is aware ov. As a general thing, we envy in uthers, not what we am got, but what we have got less than others. The only thing about a man that sin haznot and cannot pervert is his constitute. Just cleared perpension as sun haz not and cannot pervert is his constituee. Just edizectly in proporshim az a man indertakes tew make a reputashim by biz personal appearence, just in that proporshim he iz a dead beat. Early genius iz like early cabbage; it don't bead well. Menny a mun haz lost a good posishim in this world biletting go tew spit on his hands. The man who is alwas bragging of his wife in public duz it more out over pride over himself than his for her. If a min haz got 89 thousand dollars at interest, and owns the hous he livs in, it sint mutch trouble to be a filosofer. The hardest man in this world two cheat is the nan who is a lawar borned with himself. Life aimt long caulf for early man to kno himself. Virtew don't consist in the absence as our multiput, but in the control as them, an written and man and the man who is a form that are made and a surface as a control of the control as them, a man without any machine. sence ov our pashhuns, but in the control ov them; a men without enny pashuns is simply as virtewous as a graven image. Don't forget one thing, ying man: there is a thousand people in this world that can but yu to one that can help yu. Olare is a consecond pulper in the word marked an one that can not profit-faire is no accomplishment so easy to acquire as politiciness, and nor not profit-able. Thate are a grate memy excuses that are was that offered end-ner, A man yu can trust with a secret yu can trusk with ennything. Common Sense is the favorite dawter of Reason, and altho there are menny other wimmin more attractive for a time, thare is nothing but death can rob common sense ov her buty. Opinyuns should be formed with grate caushun, and changed with grater. Silence iz one ov the hardest arguments to refute. - Josh Billings.

- The ladies of St. Louis have determined to encourage female preachers. We are glad of it, and hope the custom will become universal. We shall go to church ourself, become converted and be gathered to the fold. The only objection we ever had in going to heaven was because we did not want to get into Abraham's bosom; we would be willing to get into the bosom of Ruth, or Esther, or Mary Magdalen, or any other of the pretty women of the Old or New Testament; but among the sharp breast bones of Abraham, never if we can help it. A mee, pretty, sweet-voiced young mother in Israel would suit us much briter for a beloved pas-tor than the long, lank, lantern-jawed he preachers who are now bumming out their lazy lives by pretended soil-snatching. How sweetly they would read the marriage service; how clarmingly would they baptize infants; how consoling their ministrations at the sick bed. Oh, yes! give us a nice little sweet-breathed, low-voiced, meck-eyed, pale-cheeked preacher, and upon our honor we will turn our attention to religion and become just as pious as our wife will let us.

<sup>—</sup> The injunction to the apostles, "take nother purse nor scrip," is simply a monition against highway robbery, as the best commentators are agreed. It does not mean "recrive neither purse nor scrip," although many elergymen are obliged to take this view of it because neither purse nor scrip is offered them. It gives as pleasure to notice that the pastoral staff and scrip wherewith our esteemed friend, Rev. A. C. Garrett, went on his apostolic journey to Omaha rejoicing, consisted of a present in money amounting to \$1,200, besides a gold watch, chain, and pencil case. As the watch keeps good time it will help to regulate its possessor to strike a virtuous eternity. a virtuous eternity.

#### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

MARCH 25.-Holy Week or Passion Week. Unnoticed in the turmoil of busi-MARCH 25.—Holy Week or Passion Week. Unnoticed in the turmoil of business; very different from the time when the Spaniard ruled supreme. Now, the little, old cracked bed at the Mission Dolores may tingle away, but no crowd of abject worshipers or swarm of susersitious Indians will answer to the call. Went to see Lucy M.—, who is one of the faithful children of Rome. She had been fasting, and was ascetically cross. It appears to me infinitely absurd that a religion professing peace and charity, should ordain observances which only tend to weaken the health and sour the temper. Meanwhile, the note of preparation for gayety after faster is already sounded, and invitations to parties already issued. The Pharisee Mortification gives place to the butterfly Pleasure.

MARCH 26.—Henry C called, with a beautiful bouquet in his hand, which he told me he was going to send to Mrs. W—, as he dined there vesterday. I think that the hight of absurdity, if not of rudeness, whereas he calls it a political straight of absurdity, if not of rudeness, whereas he calls it a political straight of the sent at their table, and he pulls five do lars out of his packet, buys something for them and cries quits. They give him a leg of mutton and cauliflower, and he returns them a cannia and violets, Besides, it's bad taste to call upon a lady carrying a bouquet destined for another. Spent the alternoon at the H—is. He is an imbedie and she a good natured, not over-bright, woman is so they called the destinance of the same content of the same called the same II—8. He is an infloctic and she a good natured, not over-bright, woman is on the get on very well together. A note was brought while I was there. Mr. II—said: "Dr. I—writes that he will dine with us, to-morrow. We mush to forget the coysters." When he was gone, I asked her what that meant, when she told me that he was her God-father, and very rich, and on their wedding-day he gave her a dozen forks to eat oysters with, so that whenever he dines with them, which is about once a month, they bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks to show that they have not forgotten the bring out the forks, the bring out the forks the bring out the forks, the bring out the forks to the bring out the forks the bring out the bring out the bring out the forks the bring out his kindness.

MARCH 27.—A great funeral. It was Pascal, I think, who said, "Life is but the preface to death." That may be trac, but still no one cares to buy the book. As I looked at the crowd of people who stood in the street to see the rich man's pample. looked at the crowd of people who stood in the street to see the rich man's panophy—women with babes in their arms, and working men, I could not help thinking that such was the poor man's revence, and can fancy him saying. "It's all very nice to be rich, but I of rather be myself than him just now." Went to my butchers, who lamented the departed, saying "Ah, Madam, he was such a good customer." There it is: very likely the butcher had charged him exorbitant prices, the grocer had not been too particular about the weight, the wine merchant had not been too scrupulous about the quality of that which he sold him, and so Dives is universally regretted, and the shopkeepers go to his funeral.

MARCH 28. -Good Friday. A day of observance by Jew and Christian, and, if we may believe the students of Sanscrit, equally so by those who followed the precepts of the sucred Vedas, at least so Herry says, who professes to rank himself among the philosophers. Went to market and found ad the fish doubled in price, so that the fishermen make a profit out of the crucinxion. As they are mostly Italians, and consequently good Catholies, such comes as a matter of course, for the Apostles were a hermen, and their descendants who enacted the dietary laws took care of the trade. For my part I can enjoy a fish danner as well as one of meat, and the ordinance is no penance to me, but the contrary.

#### New Books from A. Roman & Co.

TREATISE ON PUNCTUATION, by John Wilson. Twentieth Edition. Published by Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. New York and Chicago.

This work, though written in a manner which specially adapts it to instruction in schools, is also designed for printers and private students, all of whom must have some previous acquaintance with English literature. It zoes thoroughly into the subject with which it deads, and clears away all obstacles which beset one small but requisite pathway to literary excellence.

AESTHETICS: OR, THE SCIENCE OF BEAUTY, by John Bascom, Professor in Williams College. Published by Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York and

These lectures were written to supply the want of a compact and exclusive treatise on the principles of taste; and it has been the author's aim to combine and present in a systematic form those facts and principles which constitute the department of taste and make good its claim to the rank of a distinct science.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have just added two novels to their list: MOHAMMED ALL AND HIS HOUSE: An Historical Romance, by L. Mühlbach. Translated from the German by Chapman Coleman.

Two Plunges for a Pearl, by Mortimer Collins.

After giving Sandy certain directions about kirk matters, the minister suffied once or twice, and remarked: "Saunders, I fear you have been 'tasting' this morning." "Deed, sr.," replied Sandy, with the coolest effontery, set off with a droil glance of his brown eyes, "'deed, sir, I was just gaun to observe I thocht there was a smell o' sperrits amang us this mornin'."

#### First Indications of Insanity.

We have often read of well-authenticated cases where persons have lost their senses from sudden fright; the detestable system of practical joking has created many a lunatic. The following occurse to me as a case where a permanent "slant" was given to the mind by an unexpected shock. There was a very clever Belgian girl, who became famed on the Continent for her performances on the tight-rope, and from her grace, courage, and talent, great things were expected of her. She married at fifteen years of age, a man who had obtained some celebrity as a rich and acrobat, but who resolved, about that time, to pursue the trade of "lion king," as the bills are wont to style it. In this he was eminently successful, and the young couple bid fair to do well. They were attached to a very large establishment, which in its circuit having arrived at one of the chief towns, announced as usual, the exhibition of its numerous and incomparable produces, and the artistes were soon in rehearsal. Both of those just named were to perform, and artistes were soon in rehearsal. Both of those just hamed were to perform, and the man hoped to produce a great sensation by his feats with the wild beasts, especially with a fresh lion just acquired, which was said to be particularly intelligent, so while his wife rehearsed on the stage he was engaged at the cages. It was in the morning, and while the girl, whose fame, by-the-by, was the leading attraction of the troupe—while she was practising her most daring achievements, there arose all at once a confused hum of voices, the tramp of many feet was heard outside, and a general hurrying in and out took place. In the excitement she was forgotten, and four men entered, bearing an object on a stretcher, which they carried past the rope on which the girl was dancing. She glanced at them, and there saw the body of her young husband, his head torn completely off; he had been killed by the lion, the beast having resented the chastisement of a stranger. The girl fell with a shriek from the rope, and she lay for nearly two months insensible. She could never dance again; nor was the tone of her mind ever restored. But ble. She could neverdance again; nor was the tone of her mind ever restored. But that a kind lady procured her a situation in an English family, where allowance was made for her total ignorance, it is hard to say what would have become of her. Those who know her story can detect the unsettled mind in her now; to strangers she appears merely eccentric.

### Our Leading Agricultural Resources.

It is said on good authority that our wine averages to the makers 30 cents per It is said on good authority that our wine averages to the makers 30 cents per gallon as the first price. In 1870 we produced 3,800,000 gallons, valued at \$1,140,000; brandy, valued at \$235,500; grapes, valued at \$250,000. Total value of the grape crop of 1870, \$1,625,500. In 1871, we produced 6,000,000 gallons of wine, 290,000 of brandy, and sold table grapes to the amount of \$800,000. Total value, \$2,700,000; increase from the preceding year, \$1,075,000. Increase per cent., 66. An equal per cent. of increase this year over 1871 will make every form of our grape crop worth \$4,480,200; and the aggregate gain for the year, \$1,782,000. Our wheat crop promises to run as high as \$4,000,000 bushels. Allowing 8,000,000 bushels for home consumption and seed reserved for the next sowing, we shall probably have promises to run as figures 24.000,000 misness. Anoming o,000,000 misness to home consumption and seed reserved for the next sowing, we shall probably have a surplus of 16,000,000 bushels for export. Wheat is now worth §1 25 per bushel. Should this price be maintained till the growing crop is sold, our wheat surplus Should this price be maintained till the growing crop is sold, our wheat surplus would bring us \$20,000,000. Inferior grades of wool are now commanding 30 to 35 cents per pound in gold here. The prospect favors an advance to at least 40 cents on the average. The clip of last year was 23,000,000 pounds, and the increase over 1870 was nearly 25 per cent. Should a like per cent. of increase be maintained this year over last, we shall have 28,750,000 pounds of wool to sell. At 40 cents per pound, this will bring into the State \$11,500,000. From this view of our three great staple agricultural industries, we derive the following cash summary for the year 1872: Wheat, \$20,000,000; wine, \$4,480,200; wool, \$11,500,000. Total, \$35,980,200.—Sacramento Union.

### Excitement among Horsemen.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: The fastest horse in the world, so it is said, is the English horse Sterling. Private letters have been received here announcing that that famous horse will be shipped for America, and be entered for the Manmoth cup at Long Branch this season. His competitor will be Harper's Longfellow. Harper resolved that his famous horse should never run again for money, but he has consented to have him entered for the cup. The heat, two miles and a half, is regarded as especially favorable to Longfellow. Horsemen believe that with that distance he can beat the world. Colonel Tom Scott has agreed to run an express train from Harper's stables to Long Branch in Kentucky without change of cars. An elegant box stall is to be fitted up with all modern improvements, and the famous horse will be attended by his old master, who hopes for better luck than when last Longfellow was North.

— Some stolen apples having been found in his pocket, Jack was called up by the schoolmaster to account for his possession of them. His defence showed the future "great lawyer." "The apples," said he, "were Tom's, and I don't know how he got them; and now they're mine, and he doesn't know how I got them."

## Iron Ship-building on the Clyde.

During the last four years the number of iron ships built on the Clyde has been During the ast tour years the number of troi stays built on the Clyde has been rapidly on the increase. In 1868, the aggregate tourage turned out amounted to 165,000 tous; in 1803 it suddenly rose to 188,600, in 1870 it was 190,800; and in 1871 231 from vessels were built, having an aggregate tourage of 186,200. This gaves the average tourage of one vessel at \$50 tous, and represents a total value in bulls, machinery, and formashings of at least £5,000,000. During last year there were hunched on the Cyde 6 war vessels of 3,050 tons; 15 paddle steamers of 10 900 tons; 125 screw-stamers of 15s,000 tons; and 25 sormy vesses of 12,720 tons. The humher of sailing vessels show a decline of 38 vessels and 26,150 tons a compared with 1870; of 80 vessels and 15,130 tons as compared with 1870; of 80 vessels and 15,130 tons as compared with 1860, and of 80 vessels and 66,626 tons as compared with 1868. The increase in 80 cm steamers is proportionately in excess of the absolute increase of tonnage. Of the normant vessels hamehed, to were for the East India and China trade, 10 for the Baltic and German trade, 9 for the North American trade, 7 for the Mediterrane a trade, 6 for the West Indian trade, 6 for the South American trade, 31 or the African trade, 6 for the

Spanish trade, and the remainder chiefly for the consting trade.

To appreciate the full importance of the front day, being trade in Scotland, it must be remembered that the rewer launched on the Tay at Busides, during the past year, probably another s or to from vesses with a pross tenture of at least past year, probably another's or 10 fron vessers with a press tenner of at least 8,000 tons. As on the Clyde, these have been mainly screw steamers. It with he appeared at a glance how much of this mercased activity is rewisteners is owing to the opening of the Sinez Cana. The fast China chipters have new been drawn out of the field, since it was rendered possible to steam from London to Hon, kong in 50 days. The to days two ages of the crack chippers are thus atterful thrown into the shade, and those latter have recently been employed in making trips from China to American posts. Their is every probability that the Cayle will continue to maintain its wein-deserved presembleme. In the balance of rich steamers for the merchant survives of forcal function. South Is Institute for accounter

ers for the merchant service of Great Britain .- Section American Journal

### Aerial Navigation.

In the Senate, March 22d, Mr Wand introduced the following bill (No. 461). which was referred to the P name Commettee. An act to appear all money to assist the Acim. Steam Navigation Company of Cartornia. Whereas the subject of acrim to Augation is largely attracting the altention of sential remains through out the world, experiments in which have a ready resulted in partial and dimenstrated the probability of complete spacess; and whereas there has bein ferreed, under the laws of California, an incorporation called the Acros Steam New Fation muon the taw or various a, an exception for the factor life are a sealth and later Company of Cablornia, for the purpose of bringing the experimential hards the are to practical results; and whereas this company have also aly expensed large sums of money in the endeavor to perfect to all slip area, so by a cizen of this state; and whereas the experiments here made have demonstrated the possible and probable triumph of the inventou; now, therefore, in order to say and encourage so important a public enterprise, and in order to enable say, company to carry their works to compaction, the people of the State of Carforn a, repress ited in Senate and Assembly, do const as Indows. See ton 1. The stan of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated on of any money in the General Fluid of the state not otherwise appropriated to the Aerial Steam Navigation Company of Caloria, to combine ble sant company, ander the direction of and supervision of the President of the Mechanics Institute of San I rancesso, A. S. Hadiore, George H. Gagas, practical en more, Frederick Marriott, the inventor, to construct an aerial scient carriogation for navigating the air. Section 2. The Controller of State is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the General Fund in layor of the Aerial Steam Navigation Company for the sum of \$25,000, and the Treasurer is directed to pay the same out of said General Fund. Section 3. This act shall take effect from and after its reasurer. and probable triumph of the invention; now, therefore, in ord r to a c and enrassage.]

- One of the morning papers makes an unkind attack upon Mr. Phillips, the One of the morning papers makes an unkind attack upon Mr. Phillips, the Prosecuting Attorney of the Polace Court. The paper rateried to charges that Phillips is not quadried for the duties of the office he holds. This is perfectly true, but it by no means follows that he ought to be superceded. Give him time. When the present Polace Judge commenced his official career as Prosecuting Attorney, the entire press of San Francisco succred and jeered at him as an incompetent and numbered. Yet from that pifful and merifying beginning, bet out to what a hight the Judge has cumbed! We, therefore, move for a stay of judgment against Phillips, may it please the Court. Give hem time. Who knows but that in the process of the revolving years he may develop into as learned a jurist and as impartial and fearless a Judge as Davis Londerback.

Quite recently the Russian town of Chamaka, amid the southern spurs of the Cancasian Mountains, in the province of Georgia, was destroyed by an earth-quake and 137 of the inhabitants killed. Chamaka is not far from the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, on the great road from that sea to Titlis, the capital of Georgia.

## "A Letter from Home."

A letter from home,
From across the wide sea—
A simple white missive,
Yet precious to me.
Beneath its light folds

Beneath its light folds
Are treasures untold—
Ay, jewels more precions
Than silver and gold!

A letter from home
Breaks in on my life;
I hear from the children—
I hear from dear wife.

And mother sends love
To her "boy" far away,
With "I never forget you,
My son, when I pray."

A letter from home t Of its trials and joys— Of the hopes of the girls And the aims of the boys:

No sorrow so deep,
And no trifle so small,
But in sympathy loving,
My heart may know all,

A letter from home!
From across the wide sea—
A simple white missive,
Yet precious to me!

M. A. K.

#### A Dream of Goat Island.

I had a dream which was not all a dream. I dreamed that I stood upon the eastern slope of Goat Island and with clairvoyant vision pecced into the dim, yet not distunt future. I saw a community of pur-blind capitalists, whose highest idea of financial enterprise was to loan money at two per cent, per month; men who had no enlarged conjection of the uses of wealth and capital, and these men blindly opposed a great enterprise, which, if encouraged and fostered, would have brought wealth and prosperty to their doors. These men were more heighless and more pitiable than the blind leading the blind. This community of imbeciles and their imbecile newspaper organs, which reproduced their imbecile ideas. They were behind the times, and peddled the small policies of their small-souled patrons to a small-souled community. But the time has come when Deacen Fitch and Brother Pickering, and MacCrellish, and the rest of the obstructives shall howl. Remember that this is but a dream. Nothing but a dream. Yet coming events cast their shadows before, and in my dream I saw the "Railroad organ, the Sacramento Record, removed from its native place and transplanted to San Francisco; I saw it enriched and fortified and strengthened by the accession of the best writing talent that the world can furnish. I saw it come like an army with banners, to battle, and compare and possess. I saw Deccon Fitch squirm as if attacked by the colic. I heard Brother Pickering swear. I heard Fred MacCrellish, say to Woodward, "Din't we make a mistake when we quarreled with Stanford?" And I heard the sagacions Woodward reply: "G d d n real colembrate they can't rob us of the Auction certs.

#### Hawaiian Matters.

Our Honolulu correspondent, under date of March 13th, says: "The Nebraska declined to take the Island mail for Australia and New Zedland hist week, and there is quite a feeling about it on the part of the Government. It appears the act passed two years ago, at Holliday's instance, refers the matter to Privy Council, and they are not willing to pay it until Mr. Webb contracts with or agrees to run to Sydney, and hence would not allow the Ministers to pay it, although they made promises to Webb, and have been rather anxious to pay it. The King is much offended at the letter Webb, or rather his agent, sent the Government, saying "that unless the subsidy of \$2,000 per month was paid, the vessel would not take the mail," and put up notices warning passengers and crew not to take a letter; and they did not take mails or paper. The Collector made up the amount the Government pays the steam line, in the way of wharfage for bonts and coal ships, bonts, sheds, water, etc., which amount to \$9,800 per annum. This is a side from the wharves they have built. So, how the matter will end I cannot say."

— One William M. Dowling, having irreverently and blasphemously spoken of the Police Court as "A h—!] of a place to get justice in," was immediately snatched and jerked off to the Station House by an energetic officer. When brought before the insulted tribunal, poor Dowling thought to lie himself out of the scrape by apologizing and pretending that he really didn't think so ill of the Court as he had 'inadvertently intimated. The rhadamanthus of drunks and chicken thieves, however, suspected that Dowling's first impulsively expressed contempt of Court was more honest than bis sneaking profession of penitence. So he find the defendant one hundred dollars. The public are thus posted in regard to the expense of saying what all decent people think about that angust institution. It only remains for the Judge to fix the price of the luxury of silent contempt, and then summon the general body of intelligent citizens to pay the amount into the Police Fand.

#### Comparative Deadliness.

The Elberfeld Gazatle publishes some curious statistics of the comparative dead-lines of the different weapons used in the Franco-German war. According to them, of 3,433 Germans wounded before Metz, no fewer than 95-5 per cent, were struck by Chassepot balls : 27-per cent, only were wounded by projectiles from heavy gins, and there were only 0-8 per cent, of wounds from old steel. As to the French wounded by artillery projectiles, and about 70 per cent, by the fire of the zunctui-delgavehr. No fewer than 25,600 Frenchmen in all were struck by the projectiles of the German articles. This gives an average of one effective shot in every three fired from the German batteries, a result which appears to us to be hardly credible. The losses in the different branches of the German arturated as follows by the Elberfeld Gazette: Of every 100 men put hors do combat, 30 per cent, were in the infantry, 5 per cent, in the cavalry, and only 3 per cent, before all the best of cartridges fired by the Germans in the late war is stated to have been 25,000,000, or about 30 per man. The war having lasted for fighting purposes—just six months, this gives only an average of five cartridges per man per month for the whole army. Taking the total number of French Kified and wounded at 100,000, this would give an average of 25 cartridges fired to each man struck.

#### Navigating the Air.

A bill to appropriate money to assist the Ærial Navigation Company, was introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. Wand. We have not learned the amount of the proposed appropriation, but if it is a reasonable sum, as no doubt it is, we hope the bill will pass. We are not of those who look upon the effort to navigate the air as wild and visiomary. We have the utmost confidence that this last great scientific problem will be satisfactorily solved in course of time, it not in our own day. Who shall say what man cannot accomplish? Accompanying the draft of the bill in question is a pamphlet with drawings illustrative of the subject of aerial navigation, and of the avitor built by the company named. This pamphlet, but not a copy of the bill, has been sent us by Mr. F. Marriott, the udefatigable patentee of the aerial steam carriage. The facth of this gentleman in the ultimate success of his magnificent scheme has remained firm from the time when it first onzazed his attention many years ago. His patient and absortions efforts deserve the recomition of the State. He is prosecuting an undetraking pronounced leasible by without from the tome of cool judgment and of a practical turn of mind. He has, we understand, spent a fortune on it, and is compelled to ask the aid of the State to enable him to accomplish it. His success will be a proud thing for Cahfornia and fraught with glorious consequences for humanity.—Succenaelo Record, March 25.

#### The Alabama Claims.

We have only fulfilled a plain obligation in making it known at Washington that we cannot acknowledge any liability for indirect losses occasioned by the acts of the Alabama and her consorts. But, having done that, we are free to consider any proposal consistent with it. The American Government has drawn up its case, and circulated it throughout the world; and if it be true, as some American anthorities tell us, that these indirect claims have only been inserted for their moral effect, and that a verifict awarding damages on account of them is not expected, the American Government may perhaps be of opinion that the end it sought is already attained, as for as practicable; and that, without dissowing its own case, it may be able to give an undertaking that the caims objected to shall not be pressed to judgment. The two countries are not contending for any coveted prize. They are not embarked in a conflict of interests. They desire to cultivate mutual and reciprocal Triendship; and, under these circumstances; tought to be, and it must be possible to give effect to their common wishes.

—London Duily Newer, Feb. 29.

We have heretofore in times of peril derived much comfort from the venerable adage which declares that "The Devil never deserts his own." But we regret to say that the pleasing sense of security resulting from our faith in the constant care and pulsant protection of our Master has received a sad shock in consequence of his desertion of his servant Diekson, who, on Wednessday last, was convicted, in spite of the Devil and Judge Tvier. By what process of ratioemation the judge arrived at the conclusion that Murray could possibly be innocent if Diekson is guilty, is one of those mysteries that balle the powers of the finite mind, and are to be apprehended by faith alone, like transubstantation, and the real presence. Howbeit, Diekson is to go to the penitentiary, and if his jailer be a friend of God or humanity, and can procure a deadly potion from some lean apothecary, he will never come out.

<sup>—</sup> The large ship Adriatic cleared for England, recently, with 3,500 tons wheat, the largest cargo dispatched this senson. The Adriatic will stop at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, and take aboard a quantity of orchilla.

## "Man Waz Made Tew Mourn."

This waz the private opinion ov one Burns, a Skotchman, who waz very edikated tew poetri from hiz infansy. I and he differ, which iz not uncommon among grate minds. The ornary minds in this wurld are disposed tew coinside, which iz he reson whi superstitions prevale so mutch. Tew differ upon matters with another iz a fair presumption that yn are in the habit ov smelling ov things before yn swallow them. Man wernt made tew mourn; man waz made tew laff. He iz the onla creeter or thing that God made tew laff out loud. Man waz made tew smile, tew creeter or thing that God made tew laff out loud. Man waz made tew smile, tew laff, tew haw! I tew thro up his hat, and sing halleluger. Man waz made tew pruze God, and he cant dew it bi mourning. Tharfore is a tew aw! men and women, stop crying and go tew laffing; yu will last longer, and git fatter and stand jist az good a chanse tew git tew heaven with a smile on yure countenanse, as you will with yure fase lecking at every pore. I sa man warnt made tew mourn: if he had bin, he would not have bin put in Paradise, where everything else was made in the image ov smiles.

P. S. I dont want employ tew think that i am down on Burns, for i dew think him the most Poet that ever lived. I had ruther be the auther ov one poum i kno ov, that he rit, than tew be king and queen ov England, and keep a hoss and carrage .- Josh Billings.

#### The Cadi's Decision.

The Cadi's Decision.

A poor Turkish slater of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of a house, lost his footing, and fell into the narrow street upon a man who chanced to be passing at the time. The pedestrian was killed by the concussion, while the slater escaped without material injury. A son of the deceased caused the slater to be arrested and taken before the Cadi, where he made the most grave charge, and claimed ample redress. The Cadi listened attentively, and in the end asked the slater what he had to say in his defense. "Dispenser of justice," answered the accussed, in humble mood, "it is even as this man says; but God forbid that there should be evil in my heart. I am a poor man and know not how I can make amends." The son of the man who had been killed, thereupon demanded that condign punishment should be inflieted upon the accused. The Cadi meditated a few moments, and finally said: "It shall be so." Then to the slater he continued: "Thou shalt stand in the place where the father of this man stood when thou didst fall upon him." And to the accuser he added: "And thou shalt, if it so please thee, go upon the roof, and full upon the enlyrit, even as he did fall upon thy father. Allah is great."—Our Young Folks' Budget.

#### A Maiden's "Psalm of Life."

Tell us not in idle jingle, "marriage is an empty dream" for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is earnest, single blessedness a fib; "man thou art, to man returnest," has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment and not sorrow is our destined end or way, but to act that each tomorrow finds us nearer marriage day. Life is short and time is fleeting, and our hearts, though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are heating wedling-marches all the way. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouse of life. be not like dumb driven cattle—be a heroine—a wife. Trust no future, however pleasant, let the dead past bury its dead! act, act to the living present! heart within and hope ahead. Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and departing leave behind us such examples as shall "tell." Such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart on triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get,

# Story of an Elephant.

There was some years ago a trained elephant in Travancore, whose keeper was accustomed to call daily at an arrack-shop in passing, giving the elephant a little of the spirits each time, both being "fond of a drop." One day the beast was refractory, and the keeper, much displeased, threatened that he would stop his allowance of arrack. Shortly afterward, calling at the shop as usual, he brought out the arrack in a dish, drank the whole before the eyes of the animal, and returned the vessel. The elephant, highly incensed, struck the keeper with his trunk, but so heavy was the blow that the man was killed on the spot. Perceiving what he had done, the spracious and on the whole affectionate creature exhibited marks of the doe, the spacious, and on the whole affectionate, creature exhibited marks of the deepest grief, roaring and crying like a child over the corpse, and fondling it, and was with much difficulty ultimately led away.—Indian Notes in the Quiver.

The Hon, S. O. Houghton, M. C., will please accept our thanks for his favoring us with a copy of the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Postmaster General for the year 1871; also, the valuable annual Report by the Secretary of State upon our Commercial Relations.

### Special Brevities.

The notion, observes the Boston Journal of Chemistry, that those who work only with their brain need less food that those who labor with their brain need less food that those who labor with their brains is followed in the constructions; mental labor causes greater waste of tissue than muscular. According to careful estimates, three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of hard physical exertion. Without phosphorus, no thought "is a German saving; and the consumption of that essential ingrement of the brain increases in preparation to the amount of labor which the organ is required to perform. The were and tear of the brain are easily measured by careful examination of the sales in the liquid exerctions. The importance of the Fram are; working organ is sales by the amount of blood it receives, which is proportionally greater than that of any other part of the body. One-fifth of the blood goes to the brain, though its average weight is only constituted the weight of the body. This fact again working only one-fortieth of the weight of the body. This fact again working changes and farm laborers.

The Italians are usually under the influence of some neighboring nation, and at present there is a deceded Anglomatia in Italy. English nooks are translated into Italian: almost every Italian family of any distinction speaks English, and the dress of the Italian girls is identical with that of their Ifa, ash sisters. A very pretty young lady, who is now married to the son of the Dinks San Cremento said to an English lady, a short time ago, "I lawars wear a lat and a necket, for I observe all English girls do so, and I wish to look like them." If may seem trivial to mention this, but it is the key-note to much that is remarkable in the present state of Italian feesing. English and American girls marry Italians much more frequently than either Germau or French girs, and in this manner a considerable mixture of Anglo-Saxon blood will flow in the veins of the Inture generation of Italian.

— At Agra, in Hindostan, there is still in fine preservation a structure known as Taj Mahad, a mansoleum built in the sevent-earth century by the Emp ror Shah Jehan, in memory of Noor Jehan, his favorite queen. The susperb outface is declared to be the finest in India, if not in the word. It stands on the hanks of the Junius, forming a quadrangle of nearly two hundred square yards, with a lefty dome in the center seventy feet in diameter, and claborate minar as rising from the angles. It is built of white marble, and the great contra hall, where are the temposed of corne unit, happened of the proceed of corne unit, happened with a lefty posed of corne unit, happened with a latter or mannered with exquisite mossile work, composed of corne unit happened with a first proceed of corne unit happened on an appened of corne unit happened on the manner of with exquisite mossile work, composed of corne unit happened on an appened of corne unit happened on the manner of with exquisite mossile work composed of corne unit happened of corne unit happened

— Dr. A Loffler, of Stockenau, states, in the Wiener Med, Wordenschrift of Peb, 10th, that he has treated more than forty cases of small-pox by the external copiens application, by means of cotton-wood, of a sociation of one past of call-ofte as all in twelve of oil. The result in all the cases was, that the cutakeous swealing soon dimmished; and that, when the application was made carry, the course of the disease, in relation to the number of justules, was in their. He believes also that by this treatment the danger of infection, was greatly dunit send. I trace clin sted children, inhabiting the same rooms with sing pox patents, either remained from the disease, or had it in a very mid form. Carbolic acid was also diffused through the atmosphere of the sicker ome.

— It is reported that the Boston felles have another Yankee notion in the shape for cashesis range my, which works aft r las wise and would not use had thus for Cashesia; cher, when in good standing of every evan rehen denomination can, by the payment of a document, other their names every evan rehen denomination can, by the payment of a disc sum, relegraph their want of a minister, the amount of pay, etc. By following up this practice it will not take long for Boston to acquire the homeable title of the Hub of Manisters in particular, as well as that of the universe generally.

A son of Brigham Young, in response to a Gantile inquiry admitted that the young Mormon women undoubtedly objected to the fractional bashand system; but, he said, "they have to marry somebody, and if they choose a married man, they save thems lives the pan, which they would afterward experience of they took a single man, and he married again." There is enough of temmine burnan nature in that brief was of parting it to supply the text for a volume of an also-s and philosophica reflection. It must be ever so much mover to make another woman wild with jealousy and humiliation than for any dear creature to experience the process legisle.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in excavations at the Ceromicen of Athens. Sessenal too los, some quite mate, were brought to light, and among teem as that of two ambiesardors of Coreyra (Corin, who formed part of the departition treat X-nophen sent to ask for the assistance of the Athenians against the Jacobinomans. Another bears the mane of Hipparele, daughter of Alexander Core and the Athenians against the properties of the Athenians against the properties of the Athenians and the other researches have led of indeng a monument, composed of five tombs, bearing inscriptions, and belonging to the Vexpleos family, and a sixth, ornamental with a basso-relievo composed of two women, one standing, and the other seated.

— A new style of glove for New York is made of opossum skin; it is very soft and durable, and can be worn in full dress.

- A Cleveland modiste is doing a large business in ladies' dresses made up with an Alexis polonaise, the waist of which contains a steel trap concealed by a masqued panier. When a young gentleman calls and accidentally or otherwise places his arm around the wearer's waist he hears a "click" and finds his arm caught. A big brother and lamp enters, and the victim sorrowfully starts for the jewelers to examine some wedding rings.
- The receipts of the Sucz Canal for tonnage dues during the month of January last are the largest on record, one hundred vessels, of which the aggregate tonnage was 604,773, having passed through it, and the receipts being 1,130,825 frames. Of these vessels sixty-nine were English, which paid dues amounting to 849,625 fr. Its eeems that the Porte will not entertain the proposal for an international purchase of the Canal.
- In Cashmere one hundred thousand persons are employed in the shawl manufacture. The weavers are all males; most of the spinners women. A female spinner carns about seventy-five cents a month. The weaving of a shawl of ordinary pattern occupies three weavers for three months; the most elaborate and costly from twelve to fifteen months.
- A curious literary treasure was recently announced for sale in Paris. It was a copy of the Constitution of the French Republic of 1794, bound in human skin. The volume is supposed to have issued from the Meudon tannery, where it is asserted this kind of leather was manufactured during the Reign of Terror.
- The house in which John Brown was born is still standing in Torrington, Connecticut, on a hill-top—a brown, wooden farm-house, now tenanted by a colored family, and even the bedroom on the ground floor in which he was born is shown to visitors, and half its door cut off and carried away for relics.
- The Howard Benevolent Association, of Sacramento, cleared, over and above expenses, by the entertainment at the Metropolitan Theater, March 28, when Senator Pendegast appeared as "Richelieu," the sum of \$730.
- A widow won \$90,000 from a German gambler at Baden-Baden, and a French General, whose hatred of Germany is undying, married the avenger of his country and the \$90,000.
- England is said to be fortifying Heligoland and arming the fortifications with numerous heavy guns.
- A complete concordance of the United States Constitution has been compiled.
- The Legislature has adjourned, thank God! We breathe more freely; we are grateful that we still live; we thank Thee, O Lord, that for the space of two years we shall be free from the plague of lice and toads and repriles and crawling things. Tom Shannon returns to his hydrant on the corner of Montgomery and California streets. Siche will again dispense lager, and Sam McCollough and James and Jost are no longer statesmen. Giles Gray can help his agod in the undertaker's business, and we hope may be able to bury his associates before they ever come up again for legislative honors. A very good thing is fold on Giles; a gentleman log-rolled with this young Christian upon health matters, and afterward found the religious member working against his little bill; the reason was manifest, Giles could not afford to legislate for the health of his constituents, because his father is an undertaker, and how can the old man live unless others die. Nice delegation in the lower house—dear, dumb and blind; only one man could talk, and he was an Italian, and while the statesmen from the country cracked the lash over the city of San Francisco, they all stood and took it like dumb animals. In the Senate it was just as bad; Tompkins and Farley and Larkin and Pendegast gave San Francisco "hark from the tombs," and poor old Betge trembled and turned red in the face, and Oulton, the splendid statesman from Nova Scotia, wriggled on his chair and east supplicating looks to Bill Carr, and tried for sympathy to catch Stow's game eye. The tinker, Garratt, was the laughing stock of the Senate. "the man who don't know nothing and who can't tell what he knows," was the remark of Col. Henry Clay Clarkson. Report says the boys have soured on Stow and Carr—that they did not divide fair is the general impression. We are very glad the apportionment bill did not pass. It would be very dreadful to have very glad the apportionment bill did not pass. It would be very dreadful to have thirty-one representatives from San Francisco—only hink, ten Oullous
- The Pacific Churchman preserved an ominous silence on the Rev. A. C. Garrett's departure, and the presentation of \$1,200, gold watch, chain, pencil case, etc. Not so the Occident, the Presbyterian organ. "A prophet is not without honor," save among his brother elergymen and in the religious organ of his own denomination. It is said that Reverend Chapin, who edits the Churchman, and was the dear departed brother's particular friend, burst into a passionate flood of tears on hearing of his good fortune, and exclaimed, in the language of Jeremiah's Lamentations: "Nobody ever gave me a fatted calf, that I might make merry." Oh! O-b-h!!

#### Court Chat.

The following hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. Stone, was sung during the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his late illness :

O Thou our soul's salvation ! Our hope for earthly weal! We, who in tribulation Did for Thy mercy kneel Lift up glad hearts before Thee, And eyes no longer dim, And for Thy grace adore Thee In eucharistic hymn. Forth went the nation weeping With precious seed of prayer,

Hope's awful vigil keeping 'Mid rumors of despair;
Then did Thy love deliver,
And from Thy gracious hand,

Joy, like the southern river, O'erflowed the weary land.

Bless Thou our adoration ! Our gladness sanctify!

Make this rejoicing nation

To Thee by joy more nigh; Oh, be this great thanksgiving Throughout the land we raise, Wrought into holier living In all our after-days!

Bless, Father, him Thou gavest
Back to the loyal land;
O Saviour! him Thou savest
Still cover with Thine hand;

O Spirit, the defender ! Be his to guard and guide, Now in life's mid-day splendor

On to the eventide ! - The following letter from the Queen to Mr. Gladstone was published in a supplement of the London Gazette on March 1:- BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Feb. 29. 1872.—The Queen is anxious, as on a previous occasion, to express publicly let-ore personal resp deep sense of the reception she and her dear children met with on Tuesday, February 27, from millions of her subjects, on her way to and from St. Paul's. Words are too weak for the Queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dar son and herself, from the highest down to the lowest, on the long progress through the capital, and she would earnestly wish to convey her warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the whole nation for this great demonstration of lovalty. Queen, as well as her son and dear daughter-in-law, felt that the whole nation joined with them in thanking God for sparing the beloved Prince of Wales's life. The remembrance of this day, and of the remarkable order maintained throughout, will forever be affectionately remembered by the Queen and her family.

- The ex-Empress of the French sold a little while ago her extensive collec-— The ex-Empress of the French sold a little while ago her extensive collection of fans. A number of sanish-boxes are now passing under the hammer. There are forty of these bijoux, and they are being exhibited in Pall Mall. The most remarkable enriosites are two magnificent works of Petatot, the portraits of the Duc d'Anjou and of Colbert, exquisite pastoral subjects by Watteau; an enamel of the seventeenth century—Louis XIV. and Mme. de Montespan in the characters of Mars and Venus; a gold snuf-box, the work of Koble, representing the different sights of the Petit Trianon: this last was the property of Marie Antoinette. Then follow two Saxon enamels, with subjects by Boucher; two boxes in amber, ornamented with diamonds and rubies—presents of the Khedive to the Emperor Napoleon. Finally, there has been added to the collection three superb pieces of furniture, dating from Louis XVI. and coming from the Little Trianon.

A late star of the Parisian world, who was a few months ago one of the most assiduous habituses of the Tuileries receptions—the Baroness de Presles—has made her debut on the stage of the Open Comique, in the part of "Zerlina," in Aubers Fra Diarolo. Mmc. de Presles, who has assumed the transparent pseudonym of Prelly, was celebrated both for her beauty and dramatic powers in the pieces played at the Theatre de Societe at Compiegne. Her husband, an ofhere in the Curnessiers, was killed at the battle of Reichshoften, leaving his young wife nearly destitute. Mmc. de Presles resolved to make use of her talent and voice, and accepted an engagement of the Opera Comique. In spite of the severity of the Parisian public, who has compiletely accepted and erities are annaimous in preliain the new prime she has completely succeeded, and critics are unanimous in praising the new prima donna's accomplishments.

- While at Rangoon, a very few days before his assassination, Lord Mayo While at Rangoon, a very few days before his assassination, Lord Mayomade a very brief speech, almost hismurckian in its terseness, siemiticance, and vigor. Finding the people full of an idea that he was come to restore British Burmah to the King, he gave the following address: "Let no man tell you that any change is likely to occur. Arraem, Pegu, and Tennasserim are British, and British they will remain for many generations of men; but we rule you only for your good. We govern in order that you should live in peace, prosperity, and happiness, that you should be free to come and go, that whatever you possess should be secure, that all your rights should be preserved, and your national customs and habits respected."

· Among the passengers who left Liverpool on March 6th for Africa in the Among the passengers who left Liverpool on March 6th for Africa in the British and African Company's steamer Folda, was Mr. Charles Livingstone, British Consul at Fernando Po, and brother of the celebrated African explorer. Mr. Livingstone expresses the greatest confidence in the safety of Dr. Livingstone, whom he believes to have been detained by the unwillingness of the natives to assist him in his object. Mr. Livingstone also thinks that his brother will, in the course of some months, reach the sea coast near Zanzibar.

It is said in Madrid that King Amadeus of Spain is a henpecked husband, and that his consort is the real ruler of the country.

The well known Liberalorgan, the Spectator, says: "The revolt of the Duke of Newcastle against Mr. Gladstone has, of course, done a good deal to turn the scale, but no doubt Conservative reaction is a principal cause of the change. We have now an early prospect of a Parliament in which the counties will return very few Liberals indeed, and even in the boroughs their majority will be vastly reduced. The advent of a Conservative Government, with a majority of its own, and power to do what it likes, will be quite a refreshing and very instructive novelty."—Court Journal.

The Grand Duke Alexis has a good deal to answer for. Read what a Michigan belle writes to her confidence: "Out of the glare and heat and weariness of the great ball given by Milwaukie to the Duke Alexis, I brought a picture for my shadow gallery. The gaslight and rouge and pearl-powder and hothouse perfume that surrounded it have all fallen away, just as the dark callyx, that these the beauty and fragrance of the rosebud, shrivels into nothingness under the unfolded petals, and left me a flower as sweet and simple as ever bloomed in the summer wildwood."

— Blsmarck recently came very near being assassinated by a crazy drug-clerk from Posen, who had come to Berlin for the purpose of shooting him. He had practiced for months at target-shooting, and had become a dead shot. If he had been more cautious, his scheme to waylay the chancellor, after the adjournment of the sitting of the Chamber, and then to fire at him from behind a tree with a seven-shooter, would have probably been successful.

— The Count de Chambord, the Legitimist pretender to the French throne, is treated by his servants as a real king. They call him only his majesty Henry V., and his servants kneel down before him whenever they present any thing to him. The pretender, like the former kings of France, always dines alone in the presence of his aristocratic attendants, and precisely in the manner prescribed in the court ceremonial of Charles X.

—The last enormity that has been perpetrated in the Tichborne case took place in Pall Mall. A gentleman boldly enunciated the fact that no matter how great an impostor the claimant might be, the bonds were most decidedly "Wagga bonds."

— Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is about to visit Constantinople, Cairo, and Bombay. He may extend his voyage to China, Japan, and California, and return through the United States to Europe.

— Fremuerunt gentes, some of the gents connected with St. James' Episcopal Church have abused the Town Crier in the strongest ecclesinstical language, for stating that a certain Church Warden directly descended from the Apostles, through his father, who is a Bishop, had not paid up his subscription for some months. Now, whether the fact were so or not, is a matter of no personal interest to the Town Crier; but inasmuch as the statement was made by one of the leading spirits of St. James', and came direct to him from the gentleman to whom it was made, he conceives that it is a miscrable meanness to accuse bim (the T. C.) of starting the story. But this is invariably the way. There never yet was a sendal set a going about a church member which did not originate with his co-religionists. They keep sing and defame him at their prayer meetings, but when a newspaper writer is told of it, and happens to mention the alleged fact, without animus or comment, these plous are after him with a sharp stick. We said no harm of Fitzbishop merely that he was in debt to the church, which, indeed, is the highest praise, since it shows him a faithful follower of her example. No decent church in the present age is free from debt, and the larger the indebtedness the more respectable the church. Church Wardens have a right to "do likewse," and whicher their stock operations succeed or no, they would be foolish to assist in placing a church on another basis than the established and orthodox one—a chronic state of embarrassment.

— There has been a marriage recently not a thousand miles from the celebrated Goat Island, on the other wide of the Bay. The bridegroom was a genial and frank soul, heartily esteemed by his surviving bachelor acquaintances. The bride, a young lady whose amiability is said to be only equaled by her good looks, was descended, we believe, from the founder of the Inductive Philosophy. "All went merry as a marriage bell," and the marriage belle went merrily to church. A goodly throng of our best nobility were there, the only aristorat absent being the Town Crier. The candles on the altar shed over the church a "dim religious light." Unfortunately they had the same effect on the service book, and the worthy elergyman who officinted put the question which the Church intended for the bride to the bridegroom. He paused, he shivered, but gallantry prevailed, and he made the self-immolating response, "I will." Well, "to obey is better than sacrifice;" but for a man to promise to obey his lady love in the present age of Woman's Rights is an alarming scriftice indeed. But he did it, and it can't be helped. Let him take comfort in algebra and grammar. Two negatives make an affirmative, and minus into minus makes plus. He promised to obey his wife and his wife promised to obey him. The omen is a good one. With but one sweet will, let them meander through the plains of life, and let their "two hearts beat as one!"

Wayside Gushings .-- By Mrs. Harris. DEAR NEWS LETTER: Von a voman as is gettin into years Takes to writin of vuss for a livin, and appears In your waluable columns conseketive veeks, Since I wrote you my nerves are bin werry much shook By letters asthrestenin' that wenge are would be took On my person, ven diskivered, for illusions an' stricturs On warious parties, a h'njurin' their carrickters. On warlous parties, a hinjurin' their carrickters. Father G. a., her writes: "You shall rise your periphrastics, A c. stri of redictions upon it he celesiastics? That analysism young men, too, which its hose is a snub. Ave sworn to lephon coupers are fore the Boseman Club; And the Finnyune, I 'ear, 'ave all secretly swore.

Not to take Dublin Castle till' Arris is no more. So in case I should 'appen to be spirited away, And you 'car a lovely corpse is seen floatin in the Bay, And you can a lovely corpse is seen death in the Bay, Please dentity my body, as you'll easily know B. Lact their major the left in thing you. And you in our open and the relative you. And you in our open and the relative you. You will find the name Dank engraved on my lart. I stoud not holigate to your avin, me embalmed, And kep as a vax work that the world might be charmed. By a wartuous statoo, but 'twould p'raps do more good. Farinaceous for hinfants, or best caif's foot jelly For stummicks as is veak, likeways wermicelli. I'm glad Lent is over, for fastin' don't suit me, And I've 'ad to take stim lants vunce a hour to dilute me; I'm werry much shrunk, and my vaist, which before Was jest five foot circ lar, is now only four. My corset's that loose that it feels like a sack And the bladebone is wisible in the small o' my back, And hadmirers, as was, 'ave now took to 'intin' That I'm growin' werry like the livin' skelintin. That I'm growin werry hat the light sachilla.

I've bin werry partic'lar to keep all the 'igh days,
And 'twe cat hears and homlets on Toosdays and Fridays;
On Vensdays my diet 'ave mostly bin fish— Lobsters, crabs and stoo'd hoysters—a werry nice dish.
Every Sate riday as r \_ larges the fish eart came round,
I've purchis'd fresh 'errins at five cents a pound, Yerh ave made me to sme. that conspict mass of fish, Man with moses to sit down hash, and don't vish, But ven vun's forbid to eat fresh meat or gammon Of bacon, vun's obliged to eat 'errins and salmon, As r quir s for digist on a sip glass of groz. And ven in cold weather the system congeals, You may loobricate ver in ards by swallowing of eels. You may loobricate yer in ards by swallowing of eets. But my own const tooschar, I don't need to in al.
And you hard tim' a steak I abus says "brider."
For them fryair pants is a room in these limited States,
Where the kitchens is destitoot of gridirons and grates,
And the cooks is all higherent of brillin" an 'roustin',
and now heard in the away and calls it a tension. And pops bread in the oven and calls it a toastin.'
Talk of sooicides! no vuuder, ven their stummicks is that tried
Vith digestin' of chops as didn't ought to be fried, That the hinner man, compressed by rank pork and 'ot bread, Gets low in the sperruts and crazed in the 'cad, And vings its vay hupward to that 'evunly sphere Where the cooking is werry medibett whan 'erc. I was 'orribly 'umbugged on April Fools' day, Vich it appened on Moneiay, yen An Sam was away In the subbnbs a gatherin the veek s dity men. Yen a small boy come in, quite distorted with grinnin', And said that a lady as was took werry i'll Of a sudden, and 'ad 'eard of my medikul skill In dew lopin' binfants, was banxious to see me In town right away, as would liberal me.
So takin the address I started oil strucht
To South Park by the 'oss cars, a fearin' I'd be late,
And knockin' at a onee in a belegant grove, And Knockin at a onse in a nelegant grove,
Says I to the sarviot, "As the hinfant arrove?"

"Vot hinfant? says she. "Vy, the one what's expected;
Tell your missus I'm the nuss as she lave selected,
Vich my name is Mrs. 'Arris." Says she, "If yer please, ma'am,
Jest vait in the 'all ville I calls a perliceman."

"Vot! Is he the lather?" says I. "You'll soon see."

Says the 'uzzy, and a hofficer come an' collared 'old of me,

And 'auled me to the station 'ouse with hoaths and habuse. And called me a gang as was up to a ruse For robbin' the premises, but ven the Hinspecter For tolling the property of the transport of the charge, he soon gave that there M. P. a lectur, And says he, "The old gal is the wictim of an 'oax," And he pushed in choutside with severial pokes
In my ribs, and vile veepin' to think I'd bin a doop,
A hurchin cries out: "Vot's the matter with yer 'oop?" A hurchin cries out: "Vot's the matter with yer 'oop?"
An' the small hoys kep' ollerin' at my 'cels through the town:
"Old lady, the 'oss 'air on yer 'ed's comin' down!"
And vun unbeknown come be 'ind me with paste,
And libeled my back with the words, "Werry chaste."
Next April Fools' day it ain't me that'll roam. For to hinnocent females "there's no place like 'ome," That there hearthquake last veek shook my witals with awe, And Sayrah, who slep' with me, were pitched on the floor, And 'er'ed came in contack that 'eavy with crockery, That I felt conserlashun were only a mockery, And says I, "Tis the comet, leastways the wibration Foretold by Dr. Cumming in 'is 'Great Tribulation.'" Oh, where in this vide vorld can a vidder repose, Vithout 'aving fresh 'orrors stuck under 'er nose Every 'our? As if horgans and fires didn't rack us Sufficient, at this moment they're letting off crackers Right hunder my vinder, and demons is dancin', And a man they cal's Colonel on 'ossback is prancin'. And a man they calls Colonel on 'Ossback is prancin', And tin trumpets is blowin', and the roosters is crowin', And yot in 'evvin's name 'tis about there's no knowin'. '' Vot's hup now, you wagabones!'' cried I, from the vinder, Ven a squib struck my nose, as is nat'rally tinder, And but for some aperrits which I 'appened to 'ave by. Warry light th' is demonstrated by the large the control of the colonial struck my house. Werry likely th' inflammation would 'ave flown to my heye. And vile I was asking what the doose it all meant, oh! Says they, "Our delegation 'ave returned from Sacramento, And a canpon will be fired ven the train comes along, And to-night they'll be velcomed with supper and song, 'Cos they've got the three 'undred thousand grant as we wanted, Vich that stingy Gov. Booth did not vish to 'ave granted, And for builders and masons there'll pienty of 'work be On the new Univarsity buildings at Berkeley."

Oakland, the "loveliest village of the plain," where science flourisheth and art doth reign, has been victuiized in opera, at two dollars a ticket. The Academy of Music, so called because it is not an Academy, and because no music except the banjo has ever been heard within its wooden walls, was to be the theater of Lucrezia Beogia's trumph. There was, first, an ominous delay. At great additional expense, as the manager put it, B Trocatore would be presented instead. The looked-for evening came, and the music-loving folk turned out to find what looked very like a hoax. The expectant ticket holders "opened wide the door," and lound "darkness there and nothing more!" Alas! alas, oh! Where was the eminent basso! The violin no appearance had put in. There was only a solitive piano, and no one knew what had become of the soprano. Signor Bianchi went to Oakland with one of his company, looked at the village, and took the next train back. His orchestra were otherwise engaged. The other singers didn't come. A second piano couldn't be got at such short notice. So, smiling benevolently and retaining the hundred dollars which had been paid as deposit, this "soul of music fled." Tara's Hall was desolate, and the votaries of melody went home wiser and sadder by their loss. Alack a daisy! It drives one crazy to think that Apollo should prove so hollow!

<sup>&</sup>quot;Comparisons are odorous" said Mrs. Malaprop. So are parsons, if we can believe a writer in the Pacific, who says that "the elder Scudder lingers in our hearts like a heavenly odor." By the way, who was the elder Scudder! It can't mean our Scudder, the late lamented of Howard street, for he wasn't an Elder, but a full-blown pastor. If it allude to his father, we had much rather; if it be his brether, still better than another, but if it be only H. M. why not say so! Perhaps in the flying scud of parsondom, there is a younger Scudder still. Do they all smell! we mean, of course, do they all "smell to heaven," or as The Pacific puts it more touchingly, "fill us with a heavenly odor?" Let us hold our noses in silent homage.

<sup>—</sup> The Jewish Chronicle notes as a significant fact that a Jew has been invited o act as chaplain to the House of Representatives at Washington, and has officiated with success. Why not? was not our Savior an Israelite?

#### Mahomet.

We bold, then, that Mahomet was, from the beginning to the end of his career, honestly convinced of the truth of his own mission. We hold also that, in a certain sense, at least in his carlier years, his belief in his divine mission was not ill-founded. But we hold, also, that he gradually fell away, and that he fell away mainly from not taking due pains to find out the real nature of the Christian revelation. When the first downward step had been taken, the other steps of the downward step had been taken, the other steps of the downward course were easy. The prophet of truth and righteensess, the asserter of the unity of God against the idols of the Kaaba, sank to the level of an earthly conqueror, extending the bounds of his dominion by the sword. He died while waging war to force his own imperfect system on those who, amid all the corruptions of the Christianity of those days, still held truths which he had rejected and blasphemed. The real charge against Mahomet is, that, after the Gospel had been given to man, he fell back on the theology and morality of the Law. And the waging war to force in so with imperient system on those who, and all the corruptions of the Christianity of those days, still held truths which he had rejected and blasphemed. The real charge against Mahomet is, that, after the Gospel had been given to man, he fell back on the theology and morality of the Law. And the effects of his life and teaching on the world at lar chave been in close analogy to his own personal carreer. In his own age and country he was the greatest of reformers a reformer alike religious, moral and political. He tounded a nation, and he gave that nation a religion and jurisprudence which were an unspeakable advance on anything which that nation had as yet accepted. He swept away idolatry: he enforced the practice of a purer morality; he helightened the ybke of the slave; he even raised the condition of the weaker sex. If he had done nothing but wipe away the frightful practice of burying female children alice, he would not have lived in vain in his own land in his own age. But when his system passed the borders of the land in which it was so great a reform, it became the greatest of curses to mankind. The main cause which has made the reazon of Mahomet exercise so blighting an influence on every land where it has been preached, is because it is an imperfect system standing in the way of one more perfect. Islam has in it just enough of good to hinder the reception of greater good. When Islam is preached to a tribe of savage heathen, its acceptance is in itself an unmixed blessing. But it is a blessing which cuts off all hope of the reception of a greater bressing; the heathen, in his utter darkness, is fair more likely to accept the faith of Christ than the Mahometan in his state of half enlightenment. In all the lands where Islam has been preached, it has regulated and softened many of the evils of earlier systems. But in regulating and softening them it has established them torever. The New Testament nowhere forbids show every; it can hardly be said to contain any direct prohibition of Review.

#### A Wise Measure.

The Chamber of Commerce have petitioned the General Government to increase the subsidy to the China Mail service—one of the most important of all questions to the Pacific Coast. If one half the interest was taken by our people in this matter that is wasted on the Goat Island scare, our commerce with Asia would be multiplied four fold. How so intelligent a person as Senator Casserly should have gone astray on this question is more than we can understand. The harbor of San Francisco is the natural entroped of this great Pacific trade; from San Francisco the Trans-contine tal Railroad should bear the wealth of India to the East. It has built cities and made nations weathly. It has created merchant princes, and wherever the India trade has touched, it has acted like the enchanter's wand. Prejudice to Chinese immigration is well enough for party purposes on election day. It is becoming in the mouths of demagogues and small-beer statesmen; but it does not sound well from the Senator of the State, and a resident of the very city that is to be the first to reap the benefit of this new highway of oriental trade. The National Government should not hesitate to grant subsidies, and to do all in its power to grasp and secure this magnificent and growing business.

<sup>—</sup> Ste transit gloria, etc. In a pawnbroker's window near the corner of Washington and Dupont streets, may be seen a silver label, or coat-badge, that cert was doubtless worn upon the manly and defiant breast of a now decayed reporter, for the inscription reads: "Reporter Morning Cull." In the words of Cowper—"Hard lot of man! to toil for the reward of Virtue and yet lose it."

#### Idle Words.

Once I said. Seeing two soft, starry eyes, Darkly bright as midnight skies-Eyes prophetic of the power Sure to be thy woman's dower When the years shall crown thee queen Which the years shall crosen:
Of the realm as yet useen:
"Sometimes, sweet, those eyes shall make" Sweet, for kiss of thire, some day,
Lovers mad for their sweet sake!"
Men will barrer souls away!"

Once I said. Seeing tresses, golden brown, In a bright shower falling down Over neck and bosom fair, As you sculptured angels are-

Appleton's Journal.

Odorous tresses, drooping low O'er a forehead pure as snow: "Sometimes, sweet, in thy soft hair, Love shall set a shining snare!'

Once I said. Seeing lips, whose crimson glow Mock the roses wet with dew Warm, sweet lips, whose breath was balm, Pure, proud lips, serenely calm— Tender lips, whose smiling grace

Idly said ! God hath taken care of all Joy or pain that might befall! Lover's lip shall never thrill At thy kisses, soft and still; Lover's heart shall never break In sore anguish for thy sake; Lover's soul for thee shall know Nor love's rapture, nor its woe All is said!

- We have an instinctive respect for whatever is excellent and superlative of its kind. There is nothing so damnable as mediocrity. Your crude rascal, your hesitating, half-hearted malefactor is a pitfully abject creature. The unleavened regue, who grows white about the gills when detected picking a pocket and makes confession of his guilt in his scarcel face and trembling limbs, does not interest our contession of his guilt in his scared face and frembling limbs, does not interest our sympathies or command our homage. But from the unbashed prig who loudly retorts the charge upon his accuser, and clamors vociferously for his arrest, we cannot withhold the tribute of our admiration. We accordingly feel moved, as an act of simple justice to crown Mr. William Mackay Laffan, of the Baltimore Sunday Bulletin, as the prince and paragon of the smaller sort of literary thieves—the sort whose talents find their suitable sphere in the flash papers. Laffan's contributions to the Baltimore Sunday paper have consisted of a patchwork of industrious pilferings from other papers, but principally from the News Lefter. Our recent croposure of the thier attracted some attention in Baltimore, and placed him face. posure of the thier attracted some attention in Baltimore, and placed him in a a position where nothing but consummate impudence and intrepid lying would save him from disgrace. But the scamp proved equal to the occasion. In the issue of him room disgrace. But the scain proved claus to the occasion, if they appeared in the Bulletin are suspiciously like certain others that have appeared in the Bulletin are suspiciously like certain others that have appeared in the Bulletin are suspiciously like certain others that have appeared in the Letter, and then could charges that it is we who are the thirf, notwithstanding the In the Butletin are suspiciously like certain offices that have appeared in the Moule Letter, and then coolly charges that it is we who are the thicf, notwithstanding triging circumstance that in every instance of the appearance of two similar articles in the two papers, the one in the News Letter appeared from ten days to two weeks earlier than the one in the Baltimore Sanday paper. Mr. William Mackay Laffun stamps himself prince of liars as well as of thieses in the following ingenious paragraph: "We recollect upon one occasion last Summer taking up our pen and writing a trenchant and foreible article, in which we severely reflected upon the unbecoming conduct of a San Francisco paper in transferring into its columns, without credit, certain defly-worded and attractive paragraphs into its columns, without credit, certain defly-worded and attractive paragraphs with editor of this piratic sheet—the San Francisco News Letter—was wont to so alter and adapt the matter that it became, as it were, local in its application. For instance, when we would narrate something particularly amusing about Baltimore street, he would change it to Montgomery or Dupont street, and would similarly fit our remarks upon Baltimore individuals to sait well-known characters in San Francisco." This unique embodiment of theft, mendacity and check then proceeds to complain of our exposure of himself, and threatens to "smite us severely with a club" should he have the good fortune to meet us. This piece of bluster on the the part of the Polyphemus of the Sunday paper, will be much enjoyed by the select circle in San Francisco who know the history of a little episode in his career which occurred shortly prior to his departure for Baltimore—an episode in which Polyphemus figured in the attitude of a convicted slanderer begging on his career which occurred shortly prior to his departure for Baltimore—in episode in which Polyphemus figured in the attitude of a convicted slanderer begging on his knees for mercy, while the man he had defamed stood over him with a cow-hide, about to execute summary justice upon the culprit. We have alluded to Laffan's paper as a patchwork of pilferings, and for further evidence of the justice of that charge, we find on the first page of the very number from which we have quoted, a story entitled "Old Biles—A Glimpse into the Past History of a City Wair, which was written by one of the local staff of the San Francisco Morning Call, and was published in that paper two weeks before its appearance in the Baltimore journal. Yet the systematic Mr. Laffan has the sketch printed under a top-line declaring that it was "Written for the Sunday Bulletin." We suspect that it is about time that this geutleman should begin to look around for a new sphere of usefulness. San Francisco couldn't stomach him more than a year, and unless Baltimore is less squeamish than we inactine, she must be pretty nearly preparing Baltimore is less squeamish than we imagine, she must be pretty nearly prepared to dispense with her "humorist."

<sup>-</sup> We notice the arrival at Occidental Hotel of J. Blickensderfer, Jr., Chief Engineer "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

## Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Among the various questions propounded a few days ago by Mayor Alvord and others, leading citizens of San Francisco, in a letter to Gen. Alexander and other army engineers, relating to our ra Iroad and terminal enigma, we note that all the questions, except one, asked in the letter were enterorically answered by the lastmand rentleman, which question they, for reasons best known to themselves, entirely ignored. We refer to the on-relating to the translation of the 35th perceived, or Aller dre and Pacific Rairoad, reaching Sin Francisco tranella Seath of the perinsuld the the route suggested by said company, which proposes to enter San Fran-

cisco via the coast without the requirement of a bridge.

This may think the omission one of no great innertance; we don't, and would like to know who they have our conthern courties out in the cod, who is a mortant a question as the Inture reilread policy of San Francisco and State of California is about to he divided. Some of our readers, as well as some of our gony engineers, may not leave the time or inclusation to seek in the prope, and most relink opacie, may how the time of the solution sees if the period, and most re-liable quarter for facts and figures relate; to thus great quies sen, and as we are brought dudy into contact with ideas and in press one published in open, "tree pro-posed, as strewest which we drowning writches of San Francisco must c'utch, and recomizing, as we must, even short soiled as we are, now ignorent soile of and foco inzing, as we misst, even short sign following free how rehoresh some of those scribes are of the reography and topologically of our own state, we propose the set our propose registration so promise resisting on the question so promise sked by Maxon Avord, and so practive left processed by General Alexandron and others. In the open letter to Medically, is in all by Who error in the strate on appears showing the position of railrooms tow over all by the Central Parish Company and their processed routes, one of which the San Low Dear the processed routes, one of which the San Low Dear the processed routes, one of which the San Low Dear the processed routes, one of which the San

Jose Bond the hagian shows as the Coast Parford.

This is an error, for the Coast line, as we understand at large to the west of the San Jose Rord, and is prejected to skirt the coasta from San Perantsian to Wests riville, which the Son therm Parisine, or say Jose Railwest, testions the Bay line to Historian Bayes, the high coasta faunt's expert, the three to the time that least San Francisco until they much at Wastson be, on the Bay of Mont by These expendences on one sided arguments say the side by Palai days being proper serve, who depend upon our dailies for regular information relating to Important

subjects.

Then, considerable interest in the railroad bridge Cout Island. Trusted matters ste, and knowing how at views our papel are to learn faces in the possibles, we have, during the past week, acquarabled oxastics with the following facts relating to the 35th parallel or Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

This and view decished, will extend from St. Lenis, Wessenit, to san Frances C. Celstonia, a total distance of 2,460 mass, and t will be context the examplement and countrie of one company, who with their languages of a loss of a loss. When control of one company, who with their languages in a face of the Messon's River, was much seen against of the Messon's River, was much seen against the decision of the loss of the loss of the languages of the control of the control of many languages and the result of many seen against the control of many languages of the language of the language of the languages of the language of the la

fully for the carrying trade across the contor in.

Our aim and our sain is to have the All into and Pacific Bailread to enter our city, at as cirly a day as possible, and if taken hold of at once, it can be done a less time than it wil take to "Brodge the Bay." Let san Francisco once it herself to St. Louis by rail, having an all year routed the Frestern States, "coping to the fron cord our rule southern counties," mineral Argona, "taule of southern 1'tsh, one bearing New Mexico, cather rossing Tyxas, and the special dands and agricultural resources of Indian Tear fory and Missouri, with a weed discar and same connections, at St. Louis with New York, LasS index and all points fast, having direct coan ction with New York, LasS index and all points fast, having direct coan ction with New Orcans by pregnitivent staupors, at the Rest. Battes chosent hand. Such a railway having its formatics at San Francisco, with have the good feeling and sympothy of our chaons on its side, and we need not fear Goat Island, Terminal city, Stanford, or any other mais.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company bave good rosso for asking aid. Are they not, as a company, \$60,000,000 in debt? Have they not been forced into several ruinous and expensive trades, which has calm match in what is now could deal aims of the value of system of a potential. Have they not been forced into the ownership, and

crai rumous and expensive trades, which has calm insterf in what is now earlied the railroad system of coforms. Have they not been forced into the ownership and base they not to sustain four routs between San Francisco and Sacramento. Well these routes all pay, when they loose one-ball of their overland trade, considerable to the Utah and a portion of White Pine! They bought the Western Presite to abundon it for a longer and loss clevated route. They bought the California Bacilie to abandon it for a longer bat less destructable line. They became the awares of the river line because they couldn't help fit, and the Saudsern Pacific uniterest of Compariser and others went with the Oakland Front, anticipating the inability of the A. and P. Company to finally reach San Francesco without their assistance. This last fact, if once established, and a contract and understanding entered into between these two roads. San Francisco may have the inclination and means to build a dozen roads to the castern States: it will awail her nothing, for the avenus between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are few and narrow, and from present ap. pearances they are all occupied by railroads built-under construction or contemplated-hence the importance of San Francisco making the first bid, and let it be large enough to secure the A. & P. Railroad beyond all doubt. Don tput it off too long. Now is the time to act. If we wait we can do no better. An egg to-day is

long. Now is the functo act. If we want we can no no nearer. An egg today is worth a line of raise an reach the most direct and practical route over which a line of raise can reach the Eastern States from San Francisco certainly seems to exist upon the line as surveyed by the Engineers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railrond. They have been at work in California for over a year, and are still in the field locating and improving their former lines. A profile of the entire line, with the maps, etc., of the same, having been unrolled lately before our eyes, we are embled to say that San Francesso can be reached by the 35th parallel road, via the Constemnite spitte paintenance and that the roade, as successed, is in even respect a satisfactory one. We teel assured Mr. Wheeler has not the correct rathroad system of Cabiornia on the end of his pen if he ignores this southern route and all the branches that must in the end be built to feed it; and the lime suggested by "Publicia," who has not been surveyed, but which he says can be built, is a snare and a delusion. The Attantic and Pacific Railroad is un no way connected with, or is the line in any way identified with the so-called Southern Pacific Railroad; the latter being a local organization belonging to the State, the covnership and control of which plays in the Central Pacific Railroad. The Atlantic and Pacific line will not cover a foot of land in the San Joaquin Valley, for the reason that it follows a westerly course on a line south of and near to the 35th parallel from the time it enters into the State of Catitornia until it reaches a point in the Santa Chara River Valley, about thirty-six miles east of San Buenaventura in Santa Barbara County, while San Inity-six inites cast of San Bachavenura in Sanfa Barbara County, Wilde San Joaquin Valley heads to the north of the 35th parallel, and runs in a northwesterly direction. From the point above mentioned in the Santa Clara River Valley the Atlantic and Pacific Rairond finds its way into the Santa Inex Valley over one summit, passing the same with a tunnet 2,400 feet long, at an elevation of only 950 feet above the sea, the maximum grade being less than 100 feet to the mile, and common of Salor radius. Error, Santa Inox the read loss but me shelds more of curves of 8 deg, radius. From Santa Inez the road has but one shight range of mountains to cross in reaching San Lurs Obispo, which will require a second tunmoniants to cross if reaching sair bus conspo. which will require a condition need about 1,500 feet long, and this can be avoided by a slight increase in ength of line with grade not to exceed 70 feet to the mole. At San Lucs Ob spo the first and only great obstruction is met with on the entire line from St. Louis, Missouri, and only great obstruction is not with on the entire the from St. Lolls, Missolff, namely; the St. Luis range, which separates the Salimas Valley from the San Luis Valley. Several lines have been surveyed over thus range, all of which are practicable, and two found that will answer with a tunnel 3,000 feet lon, allowing grades of less than 100 feet to the units. The company have a peaty ocating a new line, by which it is proposed to shorten the line and tunnel materials. After reaching the Salimas Valley, the line is over a flat country until it results Watson-ville, from which point to San Francisco the line follows the coast, by one of two coasts are first colling at Variable parts. routes, the first ending at North Beach, with a proposed extension to the city front, apposite Goat Island; and the other on to the south side of the city to any convenient water front not already given to the Certina Jacine Barones Company.

The Atlantic and Pacific Company is the only one looking towards ' uping rods that will benefit all the coast counties, and to Los Angees the Abant'e and Pacific Ruilroad is thirty miles shorter than the Southern Pacific, via San Josephin Valley, as now proposed. That every one may understand how these two lines propose to

as now proposed. That every one may and extent now these two may propose to reach this city, from the south, we od r the lodowing information:

Atlantic and Pacific Line. -San Prancisco to Santa Cruz and Watsonville; thence up the Salims Valley to San Mignel Mission; thence to Santa Marzarita; thence to San Linis Obispo; thence to Napoma; thence to Purissania Mission; thence to Dos Pueblos; the ce to Santa Berbara; thence to San Inconventura; thence up the Santa Clera River Valley to San Fernando; thence datedly east to thence up the Sania Clera layer valve to San berhando; thence directly east no the Needles (via Solidad Pass) on the Colorado River, below Fort Mojaxe. As the branches from San Fernando to Los Angeles—distance thirty-tour ucides. This will give a very correct idea of the proposed line of the Atlantic and Practic Road. The Southern Pacific is from San Francisco to G. roy; thence to Watsonville; thence up the Salimas Valley to San Mignel Mission; thence up the Estrello River, out in the Taylor Phina via (Palaga Phas. Thance and the thomas has a large to the angeles of the Colorador and the Salimas Valley to San Mignel Mission; thence up the Estrello River,

out in the Tulare Plains, via Chabamo Pass; thence south through the Te-bechapah Pass, on to the Mojave Plains; thence to Solidad Pass, and down the Santa Clara River Valley to San Fernando; thence to Solidad Passles; thence to San Bernardino, and on to Fort Yuma, to connect there with the Texas Pacific Railroad. It will be noticed from the above routes, that these two roads meet at San Fernando,

and both branch to Los Angeles from that point.

The following extract from an article published in the Bulletin, April 14th, signed The following extract roll an arrive pulsarian in the Boulean, Apin transition of Enterprise," we indorse, and trige upon our people to awake to the importance of entering into a contract with the A, and P. Company and give them liberal aid, with the understanding it is to be expended on this coast, and that, too, without delay, so that we may connect ourselves with St. Louis by rail at the earliest moment possible:

There has been considerable discussion in this community as to the probable effects upon our prosperity, should the Central Pacific Railroad obtain a grant for Goat Island, and thereafter set to work in building a rival to this city upon the Cookers have had piently of material for predicting the absolute desertion of this city, it is about time that those of our so-called leading men, who are downeast by the outlook, would lay aside their inactivity and be up and doing. It is time that such men gave evidence of some little enterprise, do less grumbling and talking, and cast about them for a cure to this continual agitation of the terminus question. San Franci-co is rich enough to assist immediately in the construction of an opposition road, that may do away with this Central Pacific Railroad war altogether. If her citizens were not sleeping, as they surely seem to be, the road would ere now be in an advanced state—it would be pushed forward with energy, and our pros-

pects would be more encouraging

Let San Francisco lend her credit to the amount of five or even ten millions of dollars, to the building of a road by the thirty-fifth parallel at once. Let the city offer great inducements for the construction of this road immediately, under such provisions and restrictions as good judgment and a proper regard for the public interests may dictate. The leading merchants and business men of this city should call a meeting for the discussion of this project, and take measures to have the same brought to a successful operation.

St. Lous, through her prominent men, has already taken the matter in hand, with her usual chergy and enderprise, and why should not we do likewise, and hereafter reap the reward that is estain to follow the encouragement of such an

undertaking

Were St. Louis, or Chicago, or Baltimore, or any other of our large cities to be placed in the same position we now occupy, you would see how quickly and thoroughly they would take up the building of an opposition road, and delay not until the same was in full and positive operation. Say what you will, there is no denying the fact that it is due to the lack of energy and enterprise in her citizens that San Francisco is to-day doundering in suspense and great depression,

The building of such a road as I have above suggested I believe to be a neces-sity. Firsty Because the Union Facilit Railroad, new operating in conjunction with the Central, cannot be resided upon, during a heavy winter, that may occur in any year, as witness the snow blockade hardly overcome at this date. Such inter-ruptions have caused and will continue to cause great inconvenience and damage

to our business, interests, and they cannot be permanently avoided an assage to our business. Interests, and they cannot be permanently avoided concessions Secondly. The Central Pacific Rairoad has obtained already more concessions than it in justice could demand. It has been enriched by subsidies and and grants almost beyond limit. It has attained such political influence on this coast, as to give great alarm to those in favor of good government and the proper and even ex-cention of the laws. It does not alone attempt to control the government of the State and the public affairs, but it is even going further in its dictorial exercise

Through its officers, it seizes upon mines and mining interests, without the shadow of title in most cases, and ourst the man of moderate means from his just rights, because if has the power and will to wheat the same, the condemnation private lands, upon the plea of necessity for its construction of depots, etc., but pressor same, upon the page of necessary to his constance of dispate, e.g., our really for no such purpose. It is energy a plant to obtain variable lunds for speculative purposes, and to add to its great wealth, at the loss and expense of those number of the purposes, and to add to its great wealth, at the loss and expense of those number of the purpose of the grasping and wollfals designs of those having loss. control.

Were this state of affairs to continue much longer, it is certainly clear, to me at least, that this State, if not the whole Pacific Coast, will be absolutely in the control of this monopoly.

### Ancient Map of North America.

At a meeting of the American Geographical Society, held at New York on the 28th of November, there was exhibited a large photographic copy of a map of part of America, described as made by Verazzano in 1529. Verazzano is supposed to have preceded Hudson in the discovery of the buy and hurbor of New York, and to have been the first navigator who explored the coast of what is now the United States, landing in several places between North Carolina and New Brunswick, a full account of which voyage is contained in a letter written by him to Francis I., which is now in a public thrary in Froence; but the gentimeness of the letter has been questioned, as well as the fact of such a voyage. A map or planesphere of been quiscounce, as wen as the next to store a sequence in the world, made by Vernzzano's brother diev evers after this alleged voyage—that is, in 1529—was discovered a tew years ago in the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, containing the North American coast, and indicating the discoveries Verazzano. The society has obtained a photographic copy of this map. It shows the oneines of the North American Confinent, almost as in modern maps. Verazthe onesses of the swint theorem continuing amost design movest maps: vesses and of obscure which, but became known as an adventurous satior, and made several voyages to the last Indies. He subsequently became a corsair, or buccaneer, and capatived two of the ships of Cortex, and also a Portuguese ship laden with gold. He was finally taken prisoner in a naval battle by the Biscayens, and banged at Porta la Pico, as some historians relate, while others say he was taken to Madrid and imprisoned.

<sup>-</sup> The San Jose Patriot contains the correspondence between Thomas Gray, of this city, and Thomas Fallon, a black man at San Jose, in reference to the Cincinnati Convention. The colored brudder goes for Grant and Stude to Gray most numerifully. The letter was undoubtedly intended to be confidential. Moral-Don't trust darkies with political secrets; they will blab.

#### Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was numerously attended, A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was numerously attended, was held April 3d, at 2 r.M. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the proposals for subsidies to the steam line to Japan and China, and to Australia and New Zealand. President R. B. Swain called the meeting to order and explained its object. He said it was unnecessary to arge anything on behalf of the Subsidy bills, now before Congress, relating to the China and Australia lines. There was no division of opinion in reference to them. The questions involved had been discussed over and over again, and the interests of San Francisco were unmistakable. W. T. Coleman said that in view of the importance of the subject to mistakable. W. T. Coleman said that in view of the importance of the subject to the trade and commerce of this port, it became the Chamber to diligently act whilst action is necessary. It had been, he said, thought best that the Chamber should again, at this juncture, express its opinion. He then presented the following memorial: The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco to the Congress of the United States respectfully represents: That the increasing claims of commerce in the Pacific Ocean, the opening of more friendly intercourse with the countries bordering thereon, and the larger facilities for the transportation of passengers and freight from this port to the Atlantic seaboard, require the permanent establishment of lines of first-class mail steamers, under more liberal patronage of the Government, from San Francisco to Japan and China, as also to the British Colonies of Anstralia and New Zealand. That the encouragement of these two lines of steamers by Congress, semi-monthly to China and monthly to Australia, is a matter of vital consequence to the people of the United States, inasmuca as it would undoubtedly result in diverting a large portion of the trade and intercourse of those countries, and the productive islands of the Pacific Ocean, from the time-worn routes via the Cape of Good Hope or the Isthmus of Suez, to the American continent. That in the opinion of this Chamber it should be equally the policy of the Government to further intercourse by sea get well as a bullend with leading the collection. policy of the Government to further intercourse by sea as well as by land, and to points of the comment of the transfer merculars of set as we have year, and to grant reasonable subsidies to lines of mail steamers, for the purpose of attracting and securing foreign commerce to our shores, as well as to extend assistance to lines of railroad for the purpose of facilitating and developing internal communication. That it is the earnest prayer of this Chamber that Congress should extend such assistance to the steamers plying between this port and China, as will enable them to secure permanent of a semi-advantages of the trade between the two countries, by the establishment of a semi-advantage of the countries, by the establishment of a semi-advantage of the countries, by the establishment of a semi-advantage of the countries of the steamers plying between this port and Australia and New Zealand as will promote the important and increasing intercourse with those rich and rapidly developing countries. Mr. Sneath moved the adoption of the memorial, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Coleman said that too many citizens who live inland are apt to think of nothing but the development of the interior. We are poorely represented at sea; our marine has been allowed to dwindle till it has become insignificant. This should not be, and on the Pacific there was a splendid opportunity to make up much of our lost ground. Mr. Fay offered an amendment, referring to the alleged assistance of the Pacific Mail Steamship. Company given to the Central Pacific Railroad Company to obtain Goat Island. The amendment was not seconded, and therefore was not entertained. Mr. Sneath thought it strange that another meeting had been thought requisite in order to enforce that which was so palpably necessary. The trade of the Indies was an important thing. We are now in immediate contact, with the countries named, and it was wise and right that steps should be taken to secure their trade. The memorial was then adopted manimously, and a copy was ordered to be forthwith telegraphed to our representasteamers plying between this port and Australia and New Zealand as will promote unanimously, and a copy was ordered to be forthwith telegraphed to our representa-tives in Congress. Mr. Hopkins then submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, a bill has been introduced into the United States Senate authorizing the establishment of a regular monthly mail between San Francisco and the island of Tahiti and Marquesus Islands; and whereas, it would greatly increase our comercial interest to have such a line established; and whereas, those islands are known to be rich in spices and other tropical products, which would nearly all come to our port if such a line is established; therefore, be it also come to come to the product of the stablished in the second compared to the seco

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to procure the passage of said bill, in order that said mail communication may be permanently established.

Resolved, That the President be instructed to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. Coleman thought that it would be univise to load down the important proposals in reference to Australia and China by tacking on an addition of this sort. He moved the reference of the resolutions to a Committee of three. This motion prevailed, and Messrs, Staples, Hopkins and Coleman were appointed such Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

<sup>—</sup> We regret having given a wrong credit in our last issue: an article entitled "Navigating the Air," from the Sacramento Reporter, March 23d, was credited to the Record, and we take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge the error in our

<sup>—</sup> The Trustees of the Julian Mining Company have elected T. J. Poulterer as President and T. F. Cronise as Secretary.

#### A Voice from the Ranks.

[STANZAS FROM THE "NEW CUT"-BY ONE ON 'EM.]

Ve are corstermongers, Me and Bid, my pardner. I vos. vonce, a horseler, He vos. vonce, a gardner.

And, bein' fond o' natur', Ve has a pair o' barrers: And \ dliam, he sells wegables,

And \ illiam, he sells wegables, And I sells larks and sparrers.

In each we goes a tradin'
O' Sundays, in the "Cut;"
Enjoyin' of ourselves
All in the mud and dut,

(Vich is vy our country's Tryin' to uproot us: If we was idle loafers It wouldn't persecute us.)

It ain't because we likes
The mud particler much,
It's cause we ain't got nothin' else

To do that we doos such.

If we can't trade, what pleasure
Are we poor things to get
When every blessed pub (not
To say hotely is shet?

If everything is shet up, And corstermongers, too, I ask my country what Me and Bill's to do? For we ain't eddicated,
As bankers' clerks and sich is;
Nor hein of that lot
Vich God has blessed vith riches.

I'm told that there's museums— Or something of the sort— Built purposty, that we

May be amused and taught.
Ve'd give up Sunday tradin'
Without dissatisfaction
Por anything vich has

But half as much attraction.

Bill's greens 'ud stand no chance
Agin artistic treasures

Agin artistic treasures, And sparrers wouldn't be nowheres a-Gin intellecthal pleasures.

But they're locked up o' Sundays, For our country seems to think As intellecshal pleasures Is rather wus 'an drink,

Does Guverment expect
We corstermongers may
Edify ourselves
By fightin' all the day?

The fact is this here country's
Much too intelleceshall,
And the means it takes to make us
Is, therefore, ineffectshall.

### Morse.

One of the most remarkable men of this or any age was Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, who died in New York City on the 2d instant, from paralysis of the brain, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. A matter of Charlestown, Massachusetts, born April 27th, 1781, his infancy, manhood and old age were aitke marked. His father, Jededah Grant, was an emitted with a diagnostic marked. His father, Jededah Grant, was an emitted with earlied position, a devoted lover of science. Thus young Morse came into the world into the attent that position in society and such education as placed him in commanding position. He graduated at Yale Gollage in 1810, and the following year saided for England to study pointing. As a painter, his original model of a "Dying Hercing to the United States, he became one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, was elected its first President, which office he held for sixteen years. To complete his art studies, he again wisted Europe in 1820, where he seminined three years. While absent, young Morse was elected Professor of the Literature of the Arts of Design in the University of the City of New York. But he was not fated law to see the held for the professor of the Literature of the law to see the history of the City of New York. But he was not fated to live immortal as an artist, to paint his fancy creations on cancas. His destiny led the professor has a history of the City of New York. But he was not fated to live immortal each of the City of the City of New York. But he was not fated to live immortal each of the City of the City of New York. But he was not fated to live immortal each of the Soul, as the great Persan poet. Firdous, has the phrase in his invocation to his immortal epic. In 1832 Professor Morse made the subject of electro-magnetism a profound study, and in 1835 finished the first recording apparatus—one rade in make and faulty in operation. It was, however, the model when held to perfect in. His plan or system of telegraphy was how to complete d

his efforts with both those highly civilized Governments, and he returned once more, sad in heart, to his native country. In 1842 and 1843 he secured powerful influences at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, and thus backed, once more appealed to Congress for an appropriation. Although many members of Congress had little or no faith in the scheme, the political threats brought of Congress had fittle or no faith in the scheme, the political threats brought against them if they did not use their influence in granting the appropriation, compelled them to favor the project. The sum of \$30,000 was finally appropriated, and in 1844 the line between Baltimore and Washington was built and proved a complete success. Among the Congressmen who fought bravely for the appropriation, at the risk of losing his personal popularity and political prestage, was our present distinguished fellow-citizen, ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwinn. Through his aid and poweful influence, Professor Morse was largely indebted for the success of the enpoweful influence, Professor Morse was largely indebted for the success of the enterprise. As soon as the line was completed and in splendid working order, scientific men in England, France and Germany claimed the honor of having first invented the electro-magnetic telegraph. There can be no doubt that a great advance had been made in the science. We remember of visiting the celebrated Andrew Cross, in 1832, at Broomfield, West of England, and seeing the chime of electric bells, in his garden, worked by electricity. Mr. Cross, although a magistrate, prided himself on his then great invention. At that time he became widely known, and in the famous work entitled "The Vestiges of Creation," he is spoken of as baying discovered a new, principle of life, through the creation of acaria in the electro-magnetic battery. It is conceded, however, both in Europe and America, that Professor Morse can honorably claim the proud distinction of heing the real originator of the telegraphic system as now in use; his practical genius demonstrated its utility, and his name in connection therewith is imperishable. The history of the electric telegraph since its application has been a household story of the tory of the electric telegraph since its application has been a household story everywhere throughout the earth. Continents are spanned and occars fathomed; nations that only spoke to each other in months, and sometimes in years, are now nations that only spoke to each other in months, and sometimes in years, are now like neighbors in communication every day. The poet dreamt that the earth might be girdled in forty minutes: Morse put the dream into practical execution. But the full force of his magnificent and benificent genius is not expended. Day by day the grand, noble and humanizing work goes on. Europe, Asia, Africa and America are being gradually linked together by the electric wire, and mind acting upon mind, through this marvelous agency, is working out a more glorious mission than any agency that has ever yet pulsated this active, thinking, ceaseless world. There now remains to be solved a problem of no less grandeur that of navigating the air by acrial steamships. A great advancement has already been made in this department of science. California has a steamship Action, which, in the presence of many hundred intelligent scientific mon, traveled they only the circumstance. made in this department of science. California has a steamship Action, which, in the presence of many hundred intelligent scientific men, traveled through the air with as much case as a steamship moves through the ocean. The Aritor will prove an undoubted success. Through it the problem of aerial navigation is solved beyond a matter of doubt. In other States of the Republic, in France, England and other continental countries, earnest and resolute men are deeply engaged in this problem. Its entire fulfillment and practicability is merely a question of time. When it is practically solved, this aerial steamship communication, combined with substantial will lead to a universal hyperactic properties. telegraphy, will lead to a universal language, a universal language to universal ideas, and thus, step by step, the nations of the earth, almost unknown to themselves, will be brought into mutual sympathy, which must one day result in making them as but one loving, universal family.

# Bills Approved Relating to San Francisco.

A great many bills were rushed through the two Houses of the Legislature on the last day of the session. We append a list of those relating to San Francisco, to which the approval of the Governor was given: First—Authorizing the Harbor Commissioners to set apart a portion of the water front for Italian fishermen. Second—Granting certain privileges to the North Beach and Mission Railroad Company. Third—Authorizing Supervisors to make appropriations to improve Mashington Plaza. Fourth—To prevent hunting and shooting on private grounds in San Francisco. Fifth—Authorizing conveyance of lot to Ludies' Protection and Relief Society. Sixth—Authorizing supervisors to provide rooms, lights, etc., for the Third and Ninetcenth District Courts. Seventh—Giving streets, alleys, market places and basins in Mission Bay to the city. Eighth—Changing time of holding municipal elections in San Francisco. Ninth—Amendment to Justices' Court have Tenth—For support of common schools of San Francisco. Eleventh—For the comery Avenue. Thirteenth—To repeal Laguna Survey Act. Fourteenth—Supplemental to Act for opening Market Street. Fifteenth—Amending Act authorizing Supervisors to grant wharf franchises. Sixteenth—Concerning the office of Sheriff, Seventeenth—For repair and improvement of roads. Eighteenth—Conferring further power on Supervisors. Nineteenth—Supplemental to Industrial School Act, placing institution under management of Board of Supervisors. Twentieth—For repair and improvement of south of the proposes.

<sup>-</sup> In the redwoods near the Tamalpais Hotel, in Marin County, some very large trees have been discovered, one of the group being over seventy feet in girth.

## Is it Will or Destiny?

Whatever may be said of the relative merits of systems of Government, history teaches that controlling minds shape their destinies. This holds good whether tory teaches that controlling minds shape their destinies. This holds good whether applied to great and powerful nations or small communities. The three handred millions of souls comprising the Chinese Empire are moved and impelsed by the ideas of Confucius, the millions of Hindostan and kindred peoples are controlled by the doctrines of Gorama; Mohammed, undoubtedly the greatest resisions teacher all things considered—that ever existed, sways the vest populations inhabiting Exppt, Tarkey, Persia and other countries; Jesus Christ has his millions of followers, who bow in blind adoration to his Divinity, and thus the past illustrates the overpowering and all controlling inducence of the offenant power over the masses. In a political sense the power is no less marked and striking. Peter the Great haid the foundations of the policy of Russia, which has made that the the masses. In a political sense the power is no less marked and striking. Peter the Great laid the foundations of the policy of Russia, which has made that nation one of the greatest powers of the age: Frederick the Great enanciated principles and policies by which he believed Prussia was destined to absorb ad German nationalities, and through this end conquer France and become, in the time, the holder of the balance of power in Europe—a consummation almost achieved. Napoleon the Great destroyed the fendal system, which was the curse of France, and laid—own the dogma that every Franchman was the legitimate and lawful owner of a portion of the French soil, and under him France ruled Europe. In England, Pit and Chutham so shaped the policy of the nation that England's greatness in the past and to this day is the result of their controlling mands. Cavour and Mazzini in Itary sowed the seeds of thought by which the most powerful eccessastical tyranny in Christendom was overthrown. In the United States, Thomas Jefferson, in that most sacred of books, the becharation of Independence, case burther opiniciples which has placed the American Republic among the greatest nations of son, in that most sacred of books, the Declaration of Independence, case borthsto principles which has placed the American Republic among the greatest mations of the carth. If we study this question in its less extended reations we find that the individual thinker is no less arbiter of the destances of the erroles wherein his power is felt. Garrison, Summer and Wendell Phit-laps have controlled what is called "the Yankee element" of the nation with a despotic power for over half a century. Jackson was no less despotic in controlled; but the democrate masses of the nation; the bold and imperious leader of the Southern Democracy was master of the situation while he lived. Let us enter the word of finance, commerce and and trade, and we have this one-finan power felt and as knowledged everywhere as the controlling power. The Rothschieds are the financial masters of Europe; the Lloyds control the vast shipping interests of the great nation which is mistress of the seas; in the United States the Astors and Vanderbids are the great financial and commercial powers. In the every day affairs of life this one-man-power is no less positive. A breath has searcely passed since Fisk convulsed our financial market; A. T. Stewart controls the drygoods trade of New York, and his induence is felt in every city of the Republic and in every hambet where cotton is worn. If is felt in every city of the Republic and in every hamlet where cotton is worn. we arrive at our own doors and mour midst, we find this same all-pervading power of one mid controlling the masses and slaping their destinies. In finances Balston is master: in commerce a few minds shape our entire trade, in ran-roads Stanford's great head and heart controls the press and people. In every case mentioned the grand figures stand out in bold relact among the masses of humanity like those colossal mountains and mighty rivers which tower in grandent among the smaller hids and streams. No sophistry or argument can overcome these granife Whether we like it or not we must concur that contro bing minds ,end and master us. It merely remains to be solved whether this tremendous power of individual minds over the masses is the result of will or the all-conquering force of

## The Republican Party.

The political condition of the Republican party is not dissimilar to that of the Democracy when the spit occurred between Van Buren and Cass. General Cass was the regular nominee. The Buildo Convention placed in nomination Martin Van Buren and Benjamin F. Bullet, of New York. The result was the defeat of the Democracy. The disaffection in the Republican party to-day is well pronunced and wides-spread, lead by the earliest and most devoted of its party leaders numbering Senator Summer, Horace Greeky, Judge Trumbull, Carl Schurz, the Tribinos, the Springsted Republican, and other prominent and leading men and journals. The Convention at Cincinnsti will be composed of bold men, and we shall look to their action as one of great importance to the country. The Philadelphia Convention of packed office-holders will renominate General Grant without Gold, as it is pronounced treason to the party to hold any other opinion. rminacepina Convenior of packet once-noners will renormate centeral Grant without doubt, as it is pronounced treason to the party to hold any other opinion. Nearly every State will be represented at Cinemanti, and should it place before the people names acceptable to liberal Republicans and not objectionable to the the produce manifest acceptance to need a representation and not objectionable to the Democracy, it will make the election of General Grant very doubtful. A movement is on foot in this city to send delegates to Chichand, and we didected in the term of the no opposition made at the primaries to oppose the office-holders in sending Grant men to Philadelphia.

<sup>—</sup> We regret exceedingly to announce the death of James Bell, in London, March 30th, the worthy founder of the highly respectable house of Falkner, Bell & Co., of this city.

### Nobody's Daughter.

Little and pallid, and poor and sby,
With a downcast look in her soft gray eye;
No scornful toss of her queenly head,
But a drooping bend of the neck instead;
No ringing laugh, and no dancing feet,
No subtle wiles and abandon sweet,
No jewels costly, no garments fine—
She is Nobody's Darling—but mine!

No 'Dolly Varden' coquettish airs;
No high-heeled boots to throw her down-stairs;
No yachting jacket and nautical style,
With a sailor's hat that she calls her 'tile.'
But 'Lady' is stamped on her quiet brow;
And she crept in my heart I can't tell how;
Not made to dazzle—nor born to shine—
Nobody's—pobody's Durling—but mine!

No sancy ravishing girlish grace,
But a settled calm on the sweet pale face;
No sparkling chatter and repartee;
Very silent and still is she.
White and still is my pearl of pearls,
Yet to me she seemeth the queen of girls;
Why I love her I can't define,
For she's Nobody's—nobody's Darling—but mine!

There is a large family of hints—the respectable branch we will let pass undefiled—that with which we are best acquainted, and which shall come under the withering blight of our anathema and marantha is of the class femime problidens; species, infernal; variety—well, you know how it is yourself. The driven such hints must have been born of a slave, who dared not ask, demand, or explain—who had leaten the bread of hitterness and dependence till all idea of the majosty of straightforwardness was dead within him—who had licked the hands of a master till decency was extinct, then crawling on his helly, abjectly mouthing the dust, he conceived the monstrosity of a hint; and like all mean things of the earth, it has propagated until it has well nigh crowded out frankness and sincerity. A free born soul could never indulge in so low a subterfuge for the accomplishment of ends. Akin to these hints are anonymous letters. They both spring from the dastardly resolve to strike a coward blow upon a helpiess creature, who knows not how nor where to return it. The craven soul who figures in the role of the one, leans kindly to the other. A hint is the wordy boomerang of a bloodthirsty, but imbecile subserver to the things of time, and is an especial feminine weapon. It is only in such gentle hands that it reaches its perfection of finish, and in the fair society of our household angels is most carefully nurtured this most diabolical of social atrocities. Show us a woman who, smiling maleiously, remarks: "He took the hint," or "She took the hint," on what who will read the massacre of St. Bartholomew as a pastime, and who sees beauty and wisdom in the removal of little children from this earth. It may be said that when will read the massacre of St. Bartholomew as a pastime, and who sees beauty and wisdom in the removal of little children from this earth. It may be said that when unto your unwilling spirit is proffered this form of a diluted insult, that the doner has an eye to the prescruation of your reflects the melting head

Presentation.—We are much pleased to note that in the Senate, on the closing day of the late session, an elegant silver set was presented to the President proten., the Hon. T. H. Farley; a gold watch to the Secretary, Senator Bob Ferrell; and a cane to the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. J. M. Hawkins.

## Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

Cincinnati, at the city election, March 28th, went Democratic by 2,000 majority.

Last year there was a Republican majority of 1,500, and the year before of nearly 3,000. Disgust with the Republican management of city affairs has caused the sudden change, and it is also interpreted as a rebuke to the Washington administration.—Professor More, inventor of the belgraph, died at New York, at 7:30 P. M., April 28, aged 81 years. The cause of his death was paralysis of the brain.— Report says the Mexicans are spreading false news about the capture of General Rocha, to counteract the the influence of Rocha's victory at Zacateess — General Rocha, to countered the the influence of Rocha's victory at Zacatecas.—General Sherman was at Cairo Ezypt, a few days ago, and treated with marked countersy by the Khedive. He is now on his way to visit the Sudan at Constantinople.—It is alleged by the New York Herote that during Andrew Johnson's administration there were frauds in collecting the revenue on tobacco amounting to \$160,000,000 in the city of New York.—Thiers gives up the project to remove the French capital from Versailes to Paris. Austria will soon withdraw her Minister from the Papal Court.—Artesian wells in Los Angeles county have been seriously adjected by the Inyo county carthquake. Some of them have stopped entirely.

The French Assembly has adjourned to April 22d.—In the House Sargent presented a position of 4 600 teathforware in favore of female sufface. At 12 M. April 22d.—In the House Sargent presented a position of 4 600 teathforware in favore of female sufface. At 12 M. April 22d.—In the House Sargent presented in optimizer of female sufface. At 12 M. April 22d.—In the House Sargent presented in optimizer of female sufface. sented a petition of 4,000 California in favor of female suffage. At 12 M. April 1st, the nineteenth session of the California Legislature was adjourned stor die. is, the innetectule session of the California Legislature was adjourned sing the, having expired by limitation.—The Indian appropriation bid cake for \$5.56,000, of which the branches of the Sionx obtain a large share.—Indexes Bernard and Cardozo, at various times, released over 200 of the worst crimmals in Blackwell's Lisland.—A deadlock exists between the United States and Engannion the question of submitting the claims for consequential damages to the Genexa Conference—Type Language and Ingrangiand question of summang the chains for consequential damages to the Genesal Conference. — Two handred and twenty-five thousand dollars will be appropriated this year for the United States Storm Signal Service. Last year the appropriation was \$160,000. — In the United States Senate, Slater's bill passed April the granting was giranou.—In the United States Senate, Suiter's bitt passed April in Jenning the right of way through the public hands for a Railroad from Great Sail Lake City to Portland, Oregon.—Holland celebrated the third contembal anniversary of her independence. The Hollanders, like the Americans, dat the independence of their country from the beginning of the war that achieved it, and not from the actual establishment of the civil government, which happened, not in April, 15rd, but in July, 1581.—The forty-second annual Conference of the Mormon Church and Conference of the Mormon Church commences at Salt Lake City, to-day. - Marshal McMahon testified recently that commences at Salt Lake Caty, to-day. — Marsha! McMafion testified recently that after the Germans had broken through the French lines and severed the Grand Army the march to Sedan was against his wishes. This testimony causes great excetement. — Dana, of the New York soon has been acrested on a craminal charge of libeling parties in the State of Pennsylvania about the Evans frauds. — The present Governor-General of Canada is soon to be received and Earl Duffaron, now chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is to succeed him. — A riot occurred at Gaszow, caused by Bradhaugh, member of Pardament, declaring that as Parlament cave the crown to William and Mary, of Orange, by its right to do so, it certainly had the right to take the crown away and establish a Republican Government. For this the speaker was stoned. — A Convention has been a med at London. April 3d. this the speaker was stoned.—A Convention has been signed at London, April 3d, by the Maintenance Construction Company, of Great Britain with the Government of Portugal to lay a cable from Lisbon to Brazil via Maderia and Cape de Verde or rotters to a came to make the state of th not responsible for many of the mulitary disasters in France.

## Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps, as a Medicine and Beverage.

As a general beverage, a necessary corrector of water, rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone, Sulphate of Copper, etc., Aromate Schredam Schnapps is superior to every other alcohole preparation. It purity and exemption from all grossy intoxicating properties, combined with its mildly stimulating and invigorating elements, establish it as the only alcoholic because in our country that can be imbited with pleasure and safety. The nervous torpor and debil by which follow the administrations of other alcoholic preparations and mixtures of the day, succeeded by their intense and paintal nervous reactions, are unknown as the subsequent effects of the Schiedam Schnapps, even when taken so freely, while as a Stomachic, a Tonic Appetizer, it stands prefimment among the established curatives of the day. A public trial of twenty years' diraction, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its production, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its diraction, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its diraction, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its diraction, in every section of our country, of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; its diraction is distribution, have insured for it the reputation of purty and salubrity claimed for it by the proprietor on its original introduction to the public.

PLATT & Newton, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Orient Mining Company, In a letter of March 28th to the Secretary of this mine, Superintendent Coburn says that the mine develops fixely much better than he expected and that he will be able in a short time to take out ore enough to pay all expenses of developing the same.

## Leaves From a Lady's Diary.

MARCH 30 .- Almost everybody declares that he or she felt the earthquake, and they who did not, say that they felt very strange before going to bed, and had an uneasy, disturbed night. Is it possible that animals have premonitions of carthquakes, or is it that they are more nervously sensible than man? At all events, many well authenticated narratives of birds and beasts showing signs of fear and many werranthenticated narrarives of brids and beasts showing signs of tear and distress before such an event, do actually exist. Igwish that it were ordained that every year one human being on the earth should be immortal. At that rate we should only have 1,872 since the commencement of the Christian era, but what a history theirs would be! Fancy a meeting of three or four of the oldest among them. We laugh at the Pioncers and their babble of memories, but these could result of the order to accomplisher that the production of the order to accomplisher that the order to accomplisher that the production of the order to accomplisher the order to accomplish the order to accomplisher that the production of the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher that the production of the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher that the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to accomplisher the order to a them. We ladge at the Fromers and their banne of the face of the certh. And, again, how queer to think that one might read in the papers: "Of 1772 only three people are now living." What strange thoughts each must have, and how it may

people are now living." What strange thoughts each must have, and how it may enter into the mind of one to kill the two others and inherit immortality. Also, at the birth of a child, the parents may say: It may win the prize—if life forever be a prize. How stupid of me to go on dreaming in this way!

April 1.—Went to see Louisa B— to-day, and found her in tears. Upon a piece of black velvet on her boudoir table lay a long white hair. Her maid had found it while dressing her. She was au desespoir. "Not twenty-five," cried she, "and already growing old. Do look, dear, and see if you can find any more. I have been looking all the morning, and can't see any, but I notice that wrinkles are beginning to show themselves on my face." I tried to laugh her out of her fancy, said that one gray hair was nothing, but in vain; so I left her with her mortified vanity. When I got home I looked in the glass, and really did see faint lines at the corner of my eyes, incipient crows' feet, and I got sad, and thought that after all Louise had reason to ween.

that after all Louise had reason to weep.

that after all Louise had reason to weep.

APRIL 2.—As I was passing by a money-changer's to-day, I thought of the several uses that most people put the various coins to. There is the half dollar for household bills, the quarter for small shopping, the dime to pay where a bit is demanded, and the half dime for charity. The first for our daily bread, the second for our petty gratifications, the third for economy, and the fourth for our duty to our neighbor. Mrs. R.— sent me a great basket of cut flowers, both from the conservatory and from the garden. I like them that way, so that I can arrange them myself. Nothing makes me more angry than to see the bonquet makers impaling camelias on wires, and mending broken limbs of flowers with rushes and thread; as other the due lody as she sticks the bonquet in her hospon, little image. thread; so that the fine hdy, as she sticks the bouquet in her bosom, little imagines what coarse, hot, dirly hands have arranged these flowers into an artificial sprightliness, and twined the beauty of nature with a falsehood.

#### Buggies.

The buggy is purely an American institution. There is something like it in England called a gig (emblem of respectability, according to Carlyle); in France it is a cubriotet—the ambition of the homest bourgeois is to possess one; in Germany it becomes an einspanner, and in Russia a drotoschka. Our business is with the San Francisco buggy. Not the fast two-horse arrangement that cometh forth like a bridegroom out of a fashionable livery stable, and dashes along the Chiff House road with a pair of melancholy looking individuals scated therein who converse not, but whose only object in life is to look between the horse's cars, and drive like Jehu, the son of Jehosophat. No, our remarks apply to the buggy of commerce, whereof every branch has its idiosyncracy. There is the merchant s buggy which daily stands at the counting-house door. It is quiet and unpretending, and the horse, without being showy, is well bred. The head of the house trots him gently along as becometh the respectability of the chief of the Co., but when you see it ratting down to the wharf at a "two-forty," be sure that it is one of the young gentlemen frightening the very life out of the skipper who would rather be in a gale of wind off a lee shore than bump that way over the cobble stones. The produce merchants drive showy fast horses with seedly buggies, and their great delight is to get down to friedlander's warehouse half a minute before the other England called a gig (emblem of respectability, according to Carlyle); in France it produce merchants drive showy last horses with seedy buggies, and their great delight is to get down to Friedlander's warehouse half a minute before the other grain man. Their victim, the farmer, comes into town in a Concord wagon, which is generally up to the hubs in dry mud of at least four months' date; the horse is sound, slow, budly groomed and evidently accustomed to family work. The merchandise broker is particular; his buggy is nicely painted and kept, a comfortable canadise broker is particular; his longly is nicely painted and kept, a combotable robe for his knees, and for those-who mistrust the watting patience of their steeds, the strap to tie them up to the post is carefully arranged. As a general rule, the wool broker's buggy has, like its occupant, a depressed appearance. There is a shorn look about the whole institution: the horse droops, the unpainted wheels move dreavily, and as the buggies lean up against the Wool Exchange, they look as if they had been left for sale, and no buyers. The doctor's buggy has much changed of late. In old times one horse sufficed, to-day no man can aspire to practice unless he drives a pair. Still, especially among the foreign medicos, one horse drags them along their daily round. Their buggies are chiefly remarkable for the trades each atong enert dary round. Their buggles are three properties from his driver, who looks as if he were flying a kite with two strings. The undertakers -but that's not fair after the doctors—suffice it to say that Gray's is like the white horse of the Revelations.

### Postscriptum.

[Appreciative of the Chronicle's "City Lyrist's" Poetic Morceaux.]

Lepidum caput '. TERENCE.
Thou rhyme-ridden victim to Lyric inflation,

Thou Tryme-ruden vicini to Lyraic innation,
For Pherbus' sake, bardling, vouchsafe a cessation:
That last "lay" confirms thee of Danwin's pet race—
The higher thou climbest, the plainer thy—face.
O Stycin Claron, respect our combine.

O Stygian Charon, respect our opinion.
And ferry you variet to Put to's dominion!

SELAH.

### Professor Morse and Popular Prejudice.

The history of Professor Morse is the story of inventive genius struggling against ignorance and projudice. It is a story as old as Prometheus who was purished for drawing fire from heaven; it is a story as old as Prometheus who was purished for drawing fire trom heaven; it is a story that will continue to be told as song as incredulity and skepticism predomenate in man's nature. Morse was more than fifty years old before he could obtain a grant to construct a telegraph line, even impostor. He was not to be put down, and finally obtained a grant, which was yielded more to importunity than given from conviction of the success and importance of his application of electricity to tran-mission of thought. Lat he did succeed; he did triumphantly prove its importance, and then the scotlers fell down and worshped him; cowned heads honored him; nations subscribed a fortune for him, and at the age of four score years he saw the earth covered and the beds of the great oceans traversed with a net-work of lines of the electric relegraph. May we not apply this to the present day as respects the Avitor. Many of us, without in the least understanding the matter, or without having given the subject of acid navigation the sightest study, declare off-hand that the their is importantly enforming without an effort. It is as much as to say that because the sun shines by natural causes, it is impossible to light a room by gas or candles. Indeed, the invention of gas was scoffed at, inst as Morse was scofled at, and the same weak minds that rediculed these, shake their heads to-day when it is proposed to mavigate the air in the like way that ships sail on the corem. It was a vise man who said in this day, when invention treads on the heal of invention, that he dared no longer doubt anything. The German philosophers draw a wide line of distinction between the Reason and the Understanding, and it is the former that so often leads us astray. We reason by amilogys, so that our understanding becomes dun, and in our narrow-mindedness or out

### The Next Triumph of Inventive Science.

Professor Morse is dead—passing away eipe in years and full of honors. Within our memory he was the inventor of a great idea the electric telegraph. Ignorance econted the possibility of his success. He asked Congress for aid. He demonstrated his invention. The Government aided him, and the telegraphic wire to-day sends its inteligent communications beneath the sea, around the world; the lightnings are harnessed to bear swift messages. Another invention, not less movel, not less inpost less important, not less probable of success, to-day, in California, awaits a few pairty thousands of dollars to demonstrate the practicability of invariant the same and its air-akip, asked money from the Legislature to enable himser and has associates to construct a arger ship. We have no complaint to make of our treatment by legislators. We were too late in the session, and only laired for want of time to explain the principles of our great invention. We shall renew our efforts for private assistance, and San Francisco, in spate of the indifference of her wealthy men, shall have the clory of being the bearer of this hest and greatest progressive scientific fact. We have already made our model ship mount to its are evention and navigate space, obedient to helm and rudder, breast the winds and return to its starting point. In a larger vessel, constanted on the same model, we can make

It is shown by a recent statement of the Treasury Department that the receipts of the Government for this year will be \$255,000,000; expenditures (including interest) \$230,500,000, believe to be a considered by the construction of the constructio

#### Careful Cogia.

Wherefore, oh my son, dost thou disturb me when I fain would slumber? Fearest thou that I shall never awake to discover to thee the treasure for which thou longest, or fearest thou that a peaceful forty winks may restore me to life? E.ther longest, or learned that has a peacetth rorty whites may restore the other. Each at way, thy discretion does credit to the training of thy father, and I am pleased, abeit the water thou hast thrown over me is cold. I feel I am not long for this world, wherefore hearken unto my words, which shall teach thee how thou shalt

find many sequins, and how to keep them:

find many sequins, and how to keep them:
"Always select a fool to be thy master; for such will find you a good servant.
There he, besides, several reasons why thou shouldst be careful in this regard, and
select none but a fool to serve under. Thou art laws, oh my joy; wherefore none but a
fool will keep thee. Thou art careless; and only a fool will think thee good for
anything. It is justly said that a fool and his money are soon parted; so the
the better for the fool's servant, for does not he who first shakes the free got the most dates?

"If a man findeth his couch not soft to his back, he riseth and beateth it with much punches; whereof beware my son, and be as yielding down to thy master's

will.
"Be discreet in thy choice of friends; and be not as thy brother Jac is, who one day is treated, but the next bath to stand treat. As with thy master, so with thy friends; select fools before all others.

"Let thy friends be beneath thee rather than above; for it is those above us we praise, those we fear we speak well of, and those whose favor we seek we treat.

Be not scrupnions that thy friends be clever (for out of such can nothing but cleveness begot); not honorable (for honor is the stumbling-block to prosperity);

nor pleasant-pleasantness fosters credulity, indulgence, love, and other vices.

"In all things, be to thy friend as the worm is to the carrot, "Be not eager to fight. If thy foe kiss thy sweetheart, and pull thy nose, smite him not before nor behind, lest thou in thy turn be smitten. Remember it is less

nm not before nor behind, lest thou in thy turn be smitten. Rememor it is less easy for thee to recover a black eye than damages in a civil court.

"What availeth angry words? Will they afflict thine enemy so much as a window broken in the night, or the poisoning of his favorite eat?

"Be not cuvious, my young Cogia. If thou seest thy brother's basket filled with abundant glass, why waste thy time in soul-tormenting reflections that be is richer than thou art, when a dexterous kick with thy toe will render him as poor

as thou?

"Be prudent and circumspect in thy choice of wives. Getting wives my son,
is like unto catching flies; ensuared by a lustrous wing, thou snatchest hastily at the insect, and flatterest thyself thou holdest in thine hand a lovely moth of price-

less value, until to the cost thou findest the creature hath a sting in its tail.

"Seek not for beauty; for beauty quickly finded, like the petals from the poppy, and leave only a poisonous head behind. Beauty is deceptive; like the ray of smilight that tempts the unwary for to go forth without his umbrella. A lovely of sanight that femples the daway for to go form without its anothers. A fovely woman hath nothing but her beauty for a dowry, and requireth much veils and millinery. Beauty marries either for money or for love. My son, thou art as poor as an untertaker in Paradise, and as ugly as thy mother; therefore is it likely thou wilt safely avoid the evil of marrying a pretty wife? Choose rather an ugly wife; for ill-looks diminish not, but rather increase and multiply. If thou delightest over one wrinkle in thy young bride, how gratified must you be a year after to rejoice over fifty! As the prudent are tew, so are ugly maidens plentiful; whereby thou shalt have little difficulty in obtaining a wife after thine own heart. An ugly thou shart have nittle difficulty in obtaining a wife after time own heart. An ugly bride hath a treasure to her down; for without such will no man take her out of the house of her father. If thou beatests pretty wife, men will side with her against thee, and carry thee before the Cadi, who indeed will have no pity on thee; but if thou whackest an ugly wife, people shall laugh, and the Cadi say—'s sarve her right.' Yet even in your choice of ugly wives be circumspect, and profit of the tale I will tell thee of a rich nerethant of Bugdad and the artful Cadjá of Bassora." Here the old Cogia reclined on his cushion and dozed off, and the young Cogia having already done so, the pair slept, the time for going to press came, old man's story is unavoidably held overfill next week.—From that with "insect" the London Hornet.

#### Chinese Arithmetic.

A correspondent of the London Athenarm says the Chinese have a most ingenious method of reckoning by the aid of the fingers, performing all the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with numbers from one up to a hundred thousand. Every finger of the left hand represents nine figures, as follows: The little finger represents units, the ring finger tens, the middle finger hundreds, the tore finger thousands, the thumb tens of thousands. When the three nundreds, the fore inger thousands, the humb tens of thousands. When the three joints of each finger are touched from the palm toward the tip they count one, two and three of each of the denominations as above named. Four, five and six are counted on the back of the finger joints in the same way; seven, eight and nine are counted on the right side of the joints from the palm to the tip. The fore finger of the right hand is used as the pointer. Thus, 1,234 would be indicated by first touchies the interest of the first force forces and the back of the first the width is the problem. the right hand is used as the pointer. Thus, 1,234 would be marched by hist louding the joint of the fore fuger; next the hand on the inside; next the middle joint of the middle finger on the inside; next the end joint of the ring fuger on the inside, and intally the joint of the little finger next the hand on the outside. The reader will be able to make further examples for himself. The writer alluded to asserts that the correctness of Chinese computation thus performed is proverbial.

#### Wayside Gushings.

RY MRS. HARRIS.

DEAR News LETTER. Last Sunday were a werry fine day, And I woke out of sleep so unkimmunly gay That I said to young Sayrah, who was fixin' my 'air, 'Six days' caven as hordered to be given to care, But the sexenth is dewoted to headyfication, Vich means goin' out on a day's recreation. Vot a blessin' is Sunday ven the sky is serene, And van's conshans is clear and van's linen is clean! And this constants is clear and this since is clear. Now where shall we go to, so as to combine Improvement with pleasure, since the day is so fine?" Says Sayarh, or face breakin out into smiles. "Please, Mem, I've long vished for to see the animiles At Woodward's, whose Gardings, likeways 'is Museum, Continuish streeties. I'm heaviour to see 'om'."

At woodwards, whose Gardings, likeways is addeductional to the rare critters I'm hanxious to see 'em."

Speakin' thus, Sawath put 'er two arms round my waist in a coaxin' like posture. I was glad to see a taste For nat'ra 'istory in a gal of 'er years, and I knew if refused, she would bust into lears. So packin' up an 'amper with some Guinness's stout As I allus takes vith me venever I goes out
And likeways 'am sandvidges to est on the vay
We set off after vishing Ah Sam a good day.

That young crittur's raptur in the Gardings were a sight As filled my varm 'art with the hutmost delight. I shook 'ands werry cordial with the man at the door, As I allus do with parties as I've never seen before, And says I, "Mr. Handrews, vich I 'ear that's your name, Vich my own is Mrs. 'Arris, and I vish you the same, My maid's heddication 'ave not bin complete
In the study of Natur', so to give 'er a treat,
I've brought 'er to the Gardings, and I'd take it werry kind If you'd show us the animiles, for presence of mind Ain't nat'ral in females, and the gal is that narvous She'll be scared if a keeper ain't there to preserve us." In the 'andsomest manner he offered 'is arm And begged Sayah or bagitated feelins to calm, For, says he, "All our beasts 'ave 'ad a good heddication And bin reared in the buzzum of Christian civilization. They recognize ladies like you ven they sees 'em, And wont hoffer no houtrage except ven you teaze 'em."

'Ere he showed us a peacock vith a tail of sich size As caused Sayrah to hutter a cry of suprise: "La, Missus, I wish as they'd give 'lm to me,
for sich helegant feathers I never did see."
"Though so lovely," says Handrews, "that bird is a tearer
As breaks glass vith 'is beak." "You 'ear that," says I, "Sayrah?"
For that gal 'aye a 'abit the same as the bird's, Vich indoosed me to call 'er attention to 'is vords.
We next saw a rooster vith a 'orn on 'is 'ed,
Vich in fightin' would kill any other bird dead. In the Museum were woodpeckers, finches, and howls, Heagles, wulturs, and every species of fowls, Likeways spoonbills with feathers the color of roses, And flamingoes with werry long legs and look moses.
And Sayrah says, "Missus, sin't they all werry nice?
And oh! ain't they 'evunly, them birds of Paradise!"
We then came to a fish with a beak like a how!, And green eyes as looked at us vith an 'orrible scowl, The fox-shark and sea-wolf are curious creeturs, Combinin' fish nature vith animiles' feeturs, But the 'orridest monster as ever I see'd, oh, Were that wenomous fish as they call a torpedo, To kill other fishes by shockin' their nerves.

Ere Handrews huntrodoosed us to a cinnamon bear As died of takin' pison, preserved with great care,
And a leopardess as was born 'ere, and if I'd bin 'er nuss
She might not 'ave died of 'er confinement or wuss. The cynocephalus monkey or Arabian baboon 'As the look of a politician and will be vun werry soon Ven the suffrage is extended to these sensible craters As is much more progressive than our present legislators. Them young halligators wriggles their figgers as well

And as graceful as any Montgomery street belle And the camels 'as eyes far more gentle and pleadin'. Than 'alf the young vimmen that boast of good breedin'. I respected the donkey hupsettin' the boys As is now-a-days a noosance for himperence and noise; And I fell quite in love with that hamisble seal Vich 'is name it is Commodore—who at every meal Will come to 'is keeper at the call of 'is name And I only vish Sayrah vould himitate the same. That Mexican pig, too, though by natur' an 'og, Follered Handrews about like a Noofuniand dog. But what charmed me most and brought tears to my eyes Were them mandarin ducks, for ven vun of 'em dies They don't marry agin, like vidders as is jolly, But vears avay vith veepin' and dies of meiancolly. I was hangry vith Sayrah because she did laugh At the 'oss with two tails and the five-legged calf, Likeways at the sheep as 'ad three legs o' multon.—'Twere unfeelin', but, says she, "they don't mind it a button."

"'Ow mysterious," says I, "is the ways of Providence, As makes hup for halflictions by givin' 'em sense To bear sich misfortun' with Christian resignation, Though looked down on by animiles of a different persuasion!"

But vile tellin' Sayrah as she were a silly 'un A bell rang and the crowd urried toward the Pavilion. I were werry much 'arrissed in mind by the loss Of my basket, but cries Sayrah, 'My kingdom for an 'oss!' As Shakspar 'ave said,'' and clapped 'er 'ands at the osses, For fresh hobjects vith gals soon hobliterates losses. But ven them two young vimmen stood on the man's 'ed I pitied 'im and, says I, "'they is werry ill bred For though Man is a crittur of lower hunderstandin' Than Voman, 'it's no reason for two of 'om a standin' On 'is 'ed both at wunst.'' But my 'art gavea roll Ven I saw the poor feller atop of a pole "Whirlin' round on 'is stummick and did haudibly say "He'll be picked.hup a corpse should 'is stummick give way!"

'Twere now time to go 'ome, but we mean to go again, And long will the raptur' of Woodward's remain, For 'tis only sich 'aughtycultooral heddication As will helevate man and make tame animiles of the nation.

Two stock brokers, who for this occasion we will call Brown and Robinson, though their real names are—but that deesn't matter—were sitting in the rooms of the former. It was five in the afternoon, the Board was out, the corner still held its grip, and Brown could not fill his shorts. Robinson was moodly smoking a pipe, and endeavoring to read the future in the wreaths of smoke. "It goes to my heart to part with these things," said the owner of the apartment. "That library desk contains all my family and private letters, and has inclosed my most secret correspondence for years. That little hearthrug, on which, permit me to observe, you just expectorated, was worked for me, at least the border was, by the pretitest bittle grif you ever saw; she ran away with a nigger minstrel afterwards. That arm-chair has been my comfort many an evening when I came home tired or tight. That book-case was given to me by Read, and every one of those handsomely bound books that you see in it has its history, possesses a memory for me. Those engravings in their spiendid frames that adorn my walls, they must all go. I've been to Spear, and the will advertise them to be sold at auction to-morrow, and yet I would give ten thousand dollars rather than part with them; that blasted excelsior I wish ——The rest of the sentence was stopped by the entrance of a telegraph boy. Brown tears open the dispatch. "By Jove, Bobsson, they've come upon a large body of rich ore in the Ojibbeway. I shall clear a hundred thousand at least." "The solelighted, old fellow, for now you will save your traps." "What traps." "What traps." "The solelighted, old fellow, for now you will save your traps." "What riaps!" "What this furniture and things that you value so much." "Dann the old rubbish!" "Well, you soon forget your regret." "My dear fellow, when oue is rich one has no regret, no sad remembrances. I live now for the future, and have nothing to do with the past."

— The perspicacious dramatic critic of the Call expresses his enthusiastic admiration of the water in the fountain scene of the new play at the "California." He pronounces the effect "splendid," and the "illusion" so perfect that most people would think it "real water." Those who are aware of the fact that it is real water, and that the actors have to take especial exre in approaching the fountain to prevent their costumes from being damaged by the spray, will think that the Call's dramatic critic is an ass. But as that has long been the opinion of the reading public, this new piece of evidence will happily involve no distressing change of mind.

#### Court Chat.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are on their way to Cannes, and intend visiting Rome to meet the King of Dennark. The Pope, by the way, if he has had as many opinions about remaining in Rome as the telegrams report, must be absolutely in his second childhood. The latest intimation is that His Holiness, intends to stop. It is exceedingly improbable that he would find a more peacefu, home anywhere except, as an exile, in British dominions; and we have the assurance of ministers that he has not been invited and is not likely to be. The Prince of Wales was cordially entertained at Paris, and was unintentionally a header of political strife, though it will not be said that he went out of his way to interfere with French politics. It appears that in the memory of the oldest deputy there has never been such a scene in the Freuch Assembly as on Monday, March 11th. The censure of two deputies for newspaper comments on the character of the Assembly was under discussion. The Right had moved an "annesty of contempt:" the two transgressing deputies refused to listen to it for a moment. One trade to mount the Tribune, the Right should him away: the Tribune was then stormed by a number of deputies, the Left all the time standing and shouting among themselves. Being in a minority and divided, they attacked one another as well as the Right. The President appealed in vain: the Assembly was broken into knots of raving men, and the excitement was indescribable, when suddenly open glasses are employed, deputies creep out of the House as of ashamed of themselves, and the hubbub rapidly subsides. The Prince of Wales has entered the House, and the effect appears to bear analogy to nothing so much as the sudden appearance of the village dominie upon an uppractions seene in his school.

There is now on view at Messrs, Simpson & Co's, Regent street, London, an interesting collection of perhaps the greatest number of decorations which in modern times have been awerded to any individual for purely scientificatta numents. They are the stars, crosses, orders, and other emblems of distinction presented to the late Sir Roderick Marchison by the various sovereigns of Lerope who described to mark their sense of his eminent services as a geologist and geographer, commencing with the superb cross of St. Ann of Russin, with its loop of brilbants. The collection ends with the Polar Star of Sweden. In the center of the group is the familiar silver medal with three clasps which the late baronet received for services in the Pennsenla, and which he prized more than any of his other decorations, even including the Order of the Bath. The clasps on the medal record the testics of Corunna, Vimera and Rolla. These Orders now pass by will to Mr. Kenneth Roderick Murchison, a nephew of the late baronet, to whom he has bequeated as heirlooms to perpetuate a name which in Scottish history will ever be associated with the varying fortunes of those Highland families who suffered so much for their loyalty to the house of Staart.

March 15th, unfortunately tripped and fell down the second flult of stairs, receiving an injury of a very pantul character. The Ambassador was at once conveyed to his residence, when Sir James Paget and Mr. Forbes, of Oxford Terrace, were immediately sent for. On examination it appeared that His Excellence had broken his right forearm, and was also suffering from a shock to the system. The injured arm was skilindly set by Sir James Paget, who visited His Excellency at a late bord arm was skilindly set by Sir James Paget, who visited His Excellency at a late bord last night, and pronounced him to be going on extremely well. In the course of the afternoon Her Majesty was graciously pleased to send to make inquirous after His Excellency's condition, also the Duke of Cambridge.

— The Queen of Wurtemberg, who lately visited the Imperial Court at St. Petersburg, stood a good chance on her arrival of being lightened of her traveling parts and jewelry. The cases containing those valuables were committed to the care of an imperial coachman, but knowing and appreciating their coachtas, that employé abused his trust. He drove the wagon into a descretel part of the capital where criminals are hanged. Here, a blow on a whistle specific brought to his side thece or four tramps dragging sleighs whereon to convex their sports way, but the Wurtemberg servants' agorous cries for help at the same time attracted a gendarine, whose formidable appearance at once dispersed the thieves.

In private life, (inseppe Mazzini was accomplished and courteous, and gifted with a genial manner which won regard almost instantly, at least unconsciously. In London he lived in the humblest manner, occupying often only a single room, and generously bestowing the earnings of his pen on the cause which ever lay nearest to his heart. His tall, gaunt form, long face, and high, narrow forchead must be familiar to a great many Londoners; and whatever we may think of his political opinions, few will be disposed to question the smeerity, even to fanaticism, of his devotion to one idea—the cause of Italian unity.

The eleven jurors (special in the Tichborne case were paid their fee for attendance for the last thirty-three days. The solicitors on both sales agreed on a former occasion to pay the jury between them. The first sittings extended over 40 days, the second 30, and the last sittings to 33 days, making 103 gaineas to each amounting in the whole to £1,40° 13s., one-half of which was paid by the solicitor for the claimant. The special jury had been granted on the application of the other side.

— A dispatch from Yeddo dated March 26th, announces that an attempt has been made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado of Japan.

- The ninth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which occurred on Sunday, March 10th, was celebrated with great iclust at Jersey on Monday evening. A procession by torchight was made to the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, where cheers were given for the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The ships in the harbor at St. Aubin were illuminated with lanterns, and bonfires and tar-barrels blazed, amid general rejoicing.
- King Amadeus, of Spain, is a tectotaler, and never drinks anything but water. Though unpledged, he is a stanch tectotaler. The king's charities alone average £17,500 a month. The whole expenses of his late provincial journey, calculated at £30,000, he defrays from his private purse, unlike his predecessors, who always had their yourneys paid for at the cost of the State.
- Prince Alamayu, son of the late King Theodore, who, for nearly four years, has been under the guardianship of Captain Speedy, was entrusted, on the 4th instant, to the care of the Rev. T. Jex-Blake, Principal of Cheltenham College. The boy is nearly eleven years old. His future has not been determined—probably, a civil service career in India.
- Amongst the articles offered for sale at the Baker Street Carriage Bazaar, were some state carriages of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, but the prices realized were far below the original cost. The equipages were purchased by an undertaker, who is about to convert them into mourning coaches.
- The Prince of Wales, in causing an answer to be forwarded to an address from the theatrical managers and actors, congratulating him on his recovery, expresses the warmest interest in the drama, and signifies that it will always be his endeavor to promote its success.
- Mr. Archibald Brown, brother of Mr. John Brown, her Majesty's personal attendant, was married at Windsor parish church to Miss Johns, niece of Mr. William Miles Tapsier, of Windsor Castle. The bridegroom is Prince Leopold's personal attendant,
- On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Queen has approved of the grant of a presion of £100 per annum on the Civil List to the widow of the late Mr. Mark Lemon, in recognition of her husband's literary services.
- A marriage is arranged, and will take place early in May, between Mile.

  Musurus, eldest daughter of his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, and Mr.

  Warner Heriot.

### Special Brevities.

- "Just imagine Germany coming forward with a claim against the Government of the United States for consequential damages, in having, by the sale of Government arms from the arsenals, prolonged the war in France from the capitulation of Sedan to the surrender of Paris. The effect would be most injurious to the executive who had drawn up the American "Case," and England would entite that "the biter, bit." Now suppose that Germany did make such a demand, and it was submitted to arbitration. Suppose they assessed the consequential damages at an enormous sum, might not the injustice become apparent to Americaus, of insisting that arbitrators should decide whether Germany was justified or not in making such a claim! Though spoken of in a banter by German papers the proceeding is highly improbable; but still, enough of probability remains, for Americans not to furnish the material, as we before observed, upon which such a claim may be based."—Anglo-American Times.
- based,"—Anglo-American Times.

   Carlotta Patti is pronounced by the European critics, of late, to be the greatest concert singer the world knows. Lately, when she made her tour in South America, her reception probably surpassed anything ever known in the history of vocalists. This is all the more noteworthy that Itio Janeiro is one of the most critical and wealthy cities of the universe, and has had an opportunity of judging all the great reputations of the present day. It may be truly said that Carlotta Patti had an entree worthy of a princess into the city. Triumphal arches were creeted, under which she was to pass; flowers streewed her path, and at her performance bouquets were thrown her, glittering with precious stones. The critic of the leading paper wrote: "When we hear Carlotta Patti we look for the bird that produces the sound." Another: "If angels sing so we shall be satisfied with Paradise." And so they went on with this hyperbolic language to express their admiration of this delightful singer.
- A large wagon left the Garde Meuble of Paris lately for Versailles, containing various works of art and valuable pieces of furniture which had been stolen from the hotel of M. Thiers by the Communists, and afterwards recovered in different places. Amongst them may be mentioned a marble statuette, signed "Carova," of a shepherd holding a rabbit; an ancient chim wase from the Paluis d'Elé; a Chinese god leaning on a seven-headed dragon; a cabinet of the 13th century in black wood, with the arms of France engraved; a number of bronzes, and amongst them a splendid reproduction of the "Dying Napoleon" of the Great Exhibition; and, lastly, a Minerva in massive silver, 16 inches high, from the chisel of Salvatore Marchi. The total value of these objects is estimated at 50,000 or 50,000 francs.
- In March, four ships have laden with corn at Taganrog, Russia, against 260 in March of last year. All the better for California.

- At Charleston, South Carolina, recently, a captain, seeing that two of his satiors were not likely to be on lund when his vessel was ready to sail, had them locked up in fail on some pretext. The tars, however, were equal to the emergency, and barred the door inside, so that it could not be opened when the ship was ready to depart. The consequence was she had to go without them. When they got so pressed by hunger that they could not be need as y longer, they unbarred the door and were released, as they could not be held any longer.
- Can it be true what a native paper says about a small State in this Presidency? According to this paper, there has been a custom in the Vencatagiri zemindary to have all the zeris, high and low, put up for site before being united in marriage. They are bought by people of their own caste, and, of course, the price varies according to the beauty of the girl. The Ragah is having this abuse removed, and quite time it was removed. How was it that it has never been heard of before?
- Mr. Dawes has introduced into the United States House of Representatives a Bill to aid in the construction of ten first-class iron steamers, of not less than 2,000 tens each, to connect the United States with forcest ports, and to secure to the United States Government the use of the same for postal, mayal and other service. The Bill provides that the steamers shall be built by a corporation to be known as the National American Steamship Company.
- In a Scotch church in Kingston, Jamaica, a Christian minister preached a functal sermon in memory of a Jew, the late Mr. Emanuel Lyons. He took his text from Acts of Apostics, chapter x., verses 31 and 35, in which the following occurs: "Then Peter opened his mouth and said, Ot a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation, he that feareth Him and worketh rightcourness is accepted with Him."
- Great progress was made last year in the construction of railways in Russia. One of the lines completed in 1871 that from Smolensk to Brest is 600 versts in length. Russia possessed, at the commencement of this year, 12,650 versts, or about 9,750 miles of lines. The most important lines about to be commenced in Russia are those of the Cancasus and Siberia. The length of line completed in Russia in 1871 is returned at 2,550 versts.
- The Othawa valleys provided during the last season 100,000,000 feet of sawn deals and 285,000,000 feet of sawn boards. The St. Lawrence Valley provided 225,000,000 feet of sawn deals and 350,000,000 feet of sawn board. These figures do not, it should be remarked, relate to the whole Dominion, but only to the result of twelve months work in the great valleys of the St. Lawrence and its tributary, the Ottawa.
- Recently Roderick Davidson, one of the ferrymen at Kessock, observed a large fish tumbling and splashing among the sea weed on the shore, which he immediately attacked with a small anchor, the only weapon at hand. The fish was a hage cel, which when captured was found to weigh nearly 60 lbs. It was six feet long, and upwards of two feet in girth.
- It is stated that the use of steam for the production of power to propel street locomotives is to be superseded by ammonia. Dr. Lamm, of New Orleans, has succeeded in driving a street ear for seven miles by the use of ammoniacal vapor. This, if correct, will make ammonia of greater value than it has become from being used in the manufacture of ice.
- The Geelong Advertiser affirms: "It is stated on good authority that among the riches of the partly explored Cape Otway ranges a discovery of stream in hilly twelve mehas in thickness, and, on analysis, yielding 36 per cent. of the pure mineral, was made some time ago by one of the party of geological surveyors dispatched thither by the Government."
- In the Union Medicals for February 6th, M. Rabutean refers to the use of bread made with sea-water as increasing the appetite and stimulating direction. He states that it is pleasant to eat, and exercises a beneficial medicinal influence in cases of dyspepsia, phthiss, and scrothia. It has also been found conducive to health on board ship during long voyages.
- Mr. Stracham, the Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, makes mention of the following in his Diary for the week ending 11th instant: "Carbolic acid seems a good remedy for scorpion stings. I have treated seven cases with it. Four were of our own workmen, and taken at once they did not stop work for an hour."
- The works on the Scutari and Ismid' Railway are being actively pushed forward. Ethem Pasha has returned from an inspection of the whole line, and has let a contract for the principal station at Haidar Pasha near Scutara, which will be commenced forthwith. The line is expected to be ready for traffic in the autumn.
- Negotiations are being carried on between the Italian Government and the English for the transfer to Italy of the Island of Socotara, and are fast approaching a termination. The island, it appears, has been in possession of the English since 1835. A penal colony is shortly to be established there by the Italians.
- The report is confirmed that the Russian Government has given orders to a bookseller at Bale to procure for it all the publications of the International which are published in Switzerland.
- The Branch Mint coined \$3,178,500 during the first quarter of the current year, against \$3,706,725 for a like period of 1871.

## Our Mineral Wealth.

The San Diego Union says: "All the mills on the Butler lode are running on full time, and the rock yields at the rate of \$53 to the ton. The Owens lode is yielding largely as heretofore." Remarkable developments have recently been made in the Zacetara mine, ('alaveras County, and go to show it is one of the richest mining properties in the State. The Bartolo, Reed, Hillary, and Steger mines, same county, are yielding at the usual rates, On account of recent rich indications in the Science mine, near San Andreas, the proprietors have been offered \$20,000 for the mine. The Stickle mine, at Angels, continues to yield large quantities of low grade ore, which is worked at a very fair profit. A correspondent of the Inyo Independent, speaking of the Mono County mines, says: "The rock from the principal lodes yielded at the mills from \$100 to \$700 per ton during all last summer." The same paper, of the 16th inst., says: I sandry's works commenced running February 1st, at 3 p. m., and stopped March 2d, at 7 a. m., making 20% days running fime, during which 3,100 bars of bullion were run out, weighing 282,200 pounds, or 1,412 tons. The last thirteen days were run on raw orce entirely, that is, without using sage. This run averages 115 bars per day. In Lassen County, Messes, Ward and Sooner have a very large body of orce in sight, assays of the same averaging \$26 to \$94 to the ton. The rock from Bunton's claim gives \$35 to the ton, and well rewards him formly increasing in richness.

The Dunderberg quartz load, near Castle Peak, Mono County, is reported sold to an English Company for the sum of \$180,000. The silver mine known as the El Capitian, situated on Queen Springs, Moantain Schell Creck, Nevada District, has just been sold by Archie McDonald and others to C. A. Low of this city, for \$55,000. Another mine, known as the Woodburn, situated twelve miles north of Shelburn, has recently been sold for \$20,000 to a party of military men residing in Washington, D. C. The Daisy Hill mine, near Grass Valley, is about to ruise a large quantity of rich ore, and the North Star is being treed from water. In Calaveras the mines on Railroad Flat are resuming active operations, and several freshodies of immensely rich ore have been discovered, and the same we can say regarding the Prussian Hill mine. Gravel mining in this class of mines, having reaturns of \$60 a day to the hand; and as there will be no scarcity of water this senson, old Calaveras will "Keep up her lick" with a very large gold yield. Great activity and energy prevails throughout the mines in our own and adjoining States, and the product of precious metals for 1872 will exceed that of any former year.

The Tarshish miners, says the Alpine Chronicle, of March 30th, have struck the richest and finest body of ore ever opened in any part of this lode. Ore from the Mountain mine, on the slope of Red Mount, assays \$70 per ton. The Calaveras Chronicle, of April 6th, says: The survey for the difeh to convey water from the Gwin mine is completed and the stakes stuck. It is rumored, says the Grass Valley Union, of April 4th, that J. W. Gashwiler and others have purchased the quartz claim at Nevada city known as the California and Illinois. This is a continuation of the old Gold Tunnel claim, and has prospected well. The Napa Reporter, of April 6th, says: The Onkville Quicksilver Mining Company have received a United States patent to their claim. This company have made extensive improvements during the last few months, and are now smelting about on tons of ore daily. Their furnace is said to be superior to any otheryet designed.

The Placer Herald, of April 6th, has the following: Superintendent Jones, of the Belevue mine, has finished crushing the rock taken from that mine, at the St. Patrick mill. The amount of ore reduced was 420 tons, and the yield was some \$18,000, an average of over \$40 per ton. The mine is said to look better now than over before. A correspondent of the Napa Reporter, writing from Yountville, says that some rich quicksilver discoveries have been made a few miles from the Little Geysers. An ofter of \$40,000 cash has been made to the lucky owners, for a part interest, what part is not stated. Another company have offered \$25,000 for the whole mine. Other discoveries have lately been made between the Knoxville and Phenix mine. These discoveries, with the Whitton, Steckter and Oakville snines, would lead to the supposition of somewhat extensive deposits of ore around the head of Napa Valley. The Cariboo mining interests, in British Columbia, are reported as flourishing. The silver mining regions of the State of Nevada, says the Grass Valley Union of the 5th inst., are attracting, this spring, more than usual attention from mining capitalists and mining faborers. The developments of the past year have established the valuable character of the mines of Ploche, Eureka, Mineral Hill, Shell Creek, and other localities, and their reputation have spread far and wide. This is sufficient to induce many to seek those fields for the Investment of money, or to obtain employment; and Grass Valley, which has always furnished its quota of men for every new mining field, is witnessing daily the departure of working miners for the various towns of Nevada. It is estimated that at least 200 have left this district for Nevada within a month or six weeks, and they are going daily. Recent rich developments are reported in the famous Emma mine, Little Cottonwood, U. T. At a depth of 400 feet a body of ore has been struck running \$1,000 per form. English experts who have visited the mine are asserted to have placed its value at \$20,000,000.

## Love Rhymes by Sally.

I am in love, but I prefer
My lover should not know it;
Although the flame burns bright within,
Outside I will not show it.

I wonder much if he loves me,
And doth his love conceal;
If that he true, for him, poor youth,
Much sympathy I feel.

I won't make known my love, lest he Should my affection spurn, But I will nurse the flame, although It meet with no return. This sweeter far to love in vain
Than never know the pleasure
That doth accompany the pain
Which in my heart I treasure.

But I'm in hopes that something may My lover's mind impress That I love him, that he will then The mutual flame confess.

O joy for me! I then would be As happy in a trice As Eve was when she first beheld Adam in Paradise!

Goat I-sland and on the other by the Town Urier, several young ladies' seminaries, and churches in the ratio of half a church to each small boy, is in a tever of excitement. Cause: innate energy of the village ladies. Object, the abstract on of conform the passive and lamb-like citizens. The Town Urier trusts that this public concoming will be accepted as an equivalent for pecuniary assistant may plante will not be solicited to purchase any more dols at bazzars, hes list investment having been attacked with cholera and shed its sawdust. The theater having colmaying been achieved with cholors and sheel its sawdist. The theater having collapsed for the simple reason that the performances were not for any charitable object, but only for the starvation of the actors, the ladies of a church took the Skating Rink this week, and besides selling no end of texts beforehand, took in \$250 a night at the doors. How many metal pocket handkerchots well wipe perant noses in consequence we know not, but the Sewing your ty of St Paul's, Oakhand have reaged several hundred dollars for church purposes. The Second Artillery noses in consequence we know not, but the Sewater Soot by of St. Pan's, Oakland, have reaped several hundred dediats for church purposes. The Second Article and Twenty-first Infautry bands set all the enterhancers, candidates for confirmation, excommunicated persons, lay readers, Sanday school children, and theologically desposed doctors and lawyers, dancing like mad. The Torm Origin limited nearly lost his serious equilibrium, and came very near accepting the blands-lament of a retaingular spinster to "Walitz, an, do Tom". He contented hunself, however, with burming a doxology and devouring an oyster stew. On such occasions commond us to the ladies who dispense refreshments. Never does famile loveliness appear to such advantage as when "bossing" a celestial cook over a stewpan, or administ ring a necessary spoon to a voracions genius. For the aske of being thus tended by the ecclesiastical beauties of Ockband, we suffered a night of exeruciating torment about the region of the pericardum, and dreamed we were returnemental good standing on whom Episcopal an numplis, in surplies, were performing the "baptism of such as beof riper years." On the list evening the bound tarkey. Those two small Japs can thave so much as a rebut the areat delight of the Milittery Infants, or Oakland Juvenic Brass Button Grays. Take bound tarkey. Those two small Japs can thave so much as a rebut their artifications with carcases. Two more big fairs are to come off shorty. On the 22d, the Endres Reside Society, controsed of all doministions, and samply humane in its objects, will open the grandest festival ever given to Oakland. Concerts, plays, and a marvelous exhibition with a name that depression, and apply humane for its objects, will open the grandest festival ever given to Oakland. Concerts, plays, and a marvelous exhibition with a name that depression, will afford solve to be flown tried and other misantropes, while good flavance will smell the sweeter and probably cost the more, for being dispensed by a bawkich of leainine fumi in Oakland will hold a fair, under the management of fathers, brothers and sisters, in Oakands with nord a fair, differ the additional state of the control of the co Rafael or Santa Barbara to get fresh air for the summer. Aas, for those poor sons of toil, who, like ourself, are pent up in that densely populated village all the year round !

If virtue had its reward—which it does not here below, for the Town Crier is still poor—the happiest man now upon God's footstool should be Chaffers. Chaffers is a London solicitor, or the species-potificager, who has heed for years in honorable independence, by proclaiming the integeries of others. Fit now lays his head upon his pillow with the happroving consciousness that his detamation Lady Twess has, whether true or false, bughted her happiness when she was flying respectably and respected, driven her hasband, one of the foremost men fragland a gentleman, schokr and lawyer of enumence meane, and given the world a scandal to gloat over for a long time to come. Chaffers is only pharisaism embodied. Every community and every church has its Chaffers. We know a few in San Francisco who are only too ready, when they dare, to divide husband and wife, make households desolate, drive good men mad and give an inpetus to scandal to "awinge the scaly horrors of its folding tail."

#### Shall we Live or Perish?

If we reflect upon the style in which we build our houses, roads and bridges, we come to the conclusion that we are not destined to live long in history. Everything we do is shallow and superficial. And no people ever lived who were so vain of and babble so much about such trivial exploits. If a man has the hardihood and daring to build a couple of miles of horse railroad the newspapers chant his and daring to build a couple of miles of norse railroad the newspapers chant his praises with a lamentable vehemence. And yet the work is of such a pastry character that in cases of emergency it could be torn apart by an iron bar in twenty-four hours. Build a bridge across a stream 3,000 or 4,000 yards wide and the whole nation cackles over the Herculean feat. If we take a scraper and throw up one hundred thousand tons of earth in the center of a public highway we have a greater glorification over it than the Incas enjoyed in building their massive and everenduring roads; than the Romans in constructing national thoroughfares which were the wonder of the world. If one of our architects plans an ordinary church, which, when erected, might be put into one of the closets of the Egyptian or Hindoo temples, the plan and the church are lauded to the skies. In works of a masdoo temples, the plan and the church are lauded to the skies. In works of a massive character, according to the modern estimate, such as spanning a continent with iron rails, hallelujahs over the finishing stroke of "one of the wonders of the mineteenth century" are pealed forth from the press, pulpit and people until the car retuses to receive vibrations of this vain glorilying. But, considering the means at hand, the work is of a very light character. Its completion one thing, its duration another. A band of wild Indians could destroy miles of it in a day; an ordinary freshet would sweep away its tob-webb masonry; a state of war entirely demoifsh it in a single campaign. Our most solid public buildings, compared with the public buildings of the ancients, are pens in which sunlight and fresh air are never known. As to our houses, they are egg-shells. A modest shock of carthquake tumbles them down with as much ease as we can throw over a standing row of tenins. In att matters, if a painter portraws a dead fish or a living face with any of tenins. In att matters, if a painter portraws a dead fish or a living face with any of tumbles them down with as much ease as we can throw over a standing row of ten-pins. In art matters, if a painter portrays a dead fish or a living face with any de-gree of accuracy the press, either with a keen sense of burlesque or wrapped in the cloak of ignorance, discover a genius. Songs that perish with their singing con-secrate the fame of the newly found. It is the same in sculpture. Our literature has no marrow in it. Longfellow, Bryant and Bayard Taylor—we mention the lathas no marrow in it. Longfellow, Bryant and Bayard Taylor—we mention the latter out of courtesy—will live as translators more than as creators. Yet Longfellow and Bryant are men of positive genius in this age. What are they compared to Homer and his contemporaries? In physical or mental works we have done nothing that can long endure the ravages of time. If a serious famine or frightful pestilence should afflict the nearer coasts of China and flood us with one million of Chinamen, in fitty years their mere physical weight would crush so ut of existence. We should soon be forgotten, for we have not even built mounds, as did the rude Indians, which would endure for centuries. The ancient Romans, Egyptians and Hindoos live in history, after ages of ruthless destruction, because they constructed imperishable works and created a literature and art which time can next destroy. Even their gods were such magnificent fellows that it is a pleasure—even if a Pagan one—to linger over their memories. We sometimes think that the reason why the moderns have only one God is that they are too poverty-stricken in son why the moderns have only one vood is that they are too poverty-stricken in magination to have more. Even this one is more atrocious, according to modern theology, than that atrocious mythical man-God who fed his horses on human flesh. The Divinity of the moderns grows merry over tortured souls in hell; so that even in theology we have nothing to boast of. Have we then invented nothing, created nothing out of which we ought to be proud. Of course we have, There's that harp of a thousand strings—the telegraph. It does not matter that this blessed instrument is largely occupied in telling us about burning barns, rhemmatic politicians, crim. cons. and crimen falsi of every sort, fugitive royalists, dead showmen, etc. It is the telegraph, and we invented it. We also invented steamboats. It does not matter that in our eagerness to be smart and intelligent we have abolished the "apprentice system;" and in our eagerness to find cheap labor we abolished the "apprentice system;" and in our eagerness to find theap labor we employ an ignorant engineer, through whose ignorance we shatter steamboats and blow from one hundred to one thousand souls into the presence of the Great I Am in the twinkling of an eye. Well, we invented steamboats, and that settles the matter. But have we really done nothing that is without alloy, that is imperishable in and of itself? Yes, we (Radicals) have created the imperishable political idea that all men are created free and equal; the imperishable true theological idea that that all men are created tree and equal; the imperisance true incological idea that every man has the right to worship God according to the dickates of his own conscience. We have not been able to put in practice in their entire fullness these glorious and immortal ideas. Political and theological tyrants have still a powerful influence over the masses of the people. But a sound, solid system of education—which we have not yet attained to—and multiplied, bold, free and outspoken. News Letters will put in practice to their very culmination the saving and sublime ideas of which we speak. And whatever comes after us, whether they be Huus, Goths or Vandals, while the grass grows green, the waters flow and the sun shines, these ideas are indestructible and imperishable. They have taken deep root in the blood, brain and heart of man. Unlike our mushroom art and literature, they will survive the shocks of earthquakes and of ages. With and through them our names and our liberties are eternal.

<sup>—</sup> Mr. Whymper, the celebrated Alpine traveler, writes to the London Times, from Chicago, stating that he has received over 25100 from the inhabitants of that burnt-out city towards the Livingstone Discovery Expedition.

#### Hope.

When, from that evil casket hurled,
All ills descended on the world,
And care and sorrow:

When all the griefs and woes were past At last the dawn win surey come.

When all the griefs and woes were past At last the dawn will surely come.

There yet remained unto the lest

And when you reach your gonzous home

Hope for the morrow.

The light will shine.

#### The New City Hall and Law Courts.

We have been favored by the Secretary to the Board of City Hall Commissioners with a printed copy of the specifications for the stone or granite plants course for the New Cay Hall, with the conditions of contract and bus of quantities of the work for which tenders are invited, to be received on the 26th instant. And we must compliment the Commissioners upon the extreme chartness and completeness of the details of these documents, which are at once into highly to intend by tenderers and even to the unprofessional, and to those who are mexpers need in such determine the first the first processor of the first point of the building whole will appear above the finished bine of the terrace that is to surround the whole win appear across the master one of the certace that is to strictly the whole structure, and is technically termed in the specification the plants, or base course, which will torm, we suppose, a portion of the podium, of the brieding. It is to be three feet eight inches in hight, and will be on the same level and of the same hight as the corner stone, which was laid on the 22d of I ebruary. It appears that the Board are prepared to receive offers for the work other in granite, freestone, or artificial, or any other suitable stone, in order to develop the resources of the State in reference to different varieties of stone; bids to be accompanied in every case by samples of the material proposed to be used, so that the Commissioners and their samples of the material proposer to be used, so that of the materials offered on their entire merits; rearchitect will be able to judge of all the materials offered on their entire merits; regarding at once a.l the questions of durability, appearance and expense. The specification is so prepared that bids may be made at the option of parties lenderspecimenton is so prepared that one may be made at the properties of per-ing either for the entire work, according to the drawings and specifications, or near artery for supplying the material, for labor in working and preparing it, and for setting it on the braiding. Under the head of "material," all the new ssary stipulations are made for quarrying the stone in proper skape and condition for the work, and delivering it at the City Hali-Reservation in blocks of the requisite size, which are all to be figured and lettered so as to indicate their intended position in which are all to be nighted and bettered so as or indicate their discharge person in the walls. The mode of "working" the material is head carefully and clearly set forth; the "faces," "beds "and "joints" heing at separately described. The exposed portions of the work are to be fine dressed; if of grantle, to be firstless with "bush hammers" of eight cuts to seven-eighths of an inch. The drawings show also a very effective manner of finishing portions of the face work with an angular "fluting," sunk in the face of the stones. The "Setting" of the stones angular minute, same in the inevent the stones. The "setting of the stones is described under the third heading, with the thickness of the joints, mode of cramping, etc. The setting mortar is to be made with sand and boiled is are ground under edged "rollers," which, we are informed, is the method now most approved for this work: preventing discoloration, so often observable in some of our most important public works. The mode of "Measurement," of the work is next specified, and the definite arrangement of this prevents the possibility of any dispute on the question, which is frequently the source of much annoyance and niheulty with contractors in winding up accounts of building operations. Under these specific arrangements of the Commissioners the people of San Francisco will undoubtedly receive full value for the money expended. In case of the work being let in portions to different contractors, the exact amount and extent of work and responsi-House of different contractors, the exact manner exercises of work and re-point-bility deceasing upon each of them appears, to our unantifacted eye, to be very carefully defined. Attached to the specification is a "Bill of Quantities," in which is given the size of every stone required, with the mode of working each; the whole being summarized at the end by an abstract in which the total lineal and cubic measurment of each dimension of stone, and of the whole amount, may be can measurate to each dimension of some, and of the water almount, may be seen at a giance. Together with the specification, very full and compete working drawings have been prepared, giving the details of the critice work to be included in the contract. We commend this matter to the attention of all persons engaged in the business of quarrying or of stone-cutting, as a work for which they can tender without any doubt or uncertainty, and for which the necessary calculations are made and printed ready to their hands, so that there will be no fear either of miss-ing the contract or of losing money in it from any miscalculation or error in ascertaining the amount of the work, nor any subsequent doubt or dispute as to the quality or quantity of work intended to be included in the contract. There will in this case be no excuse for the very wide variation often displayed in contractors' tenders. Anything of this nature can only result from over-competition or personal spite between those competing for the mastery of the work. We repeat that we consider the Commissioners and their Architect and his officers deserve to be complemented for the completeness and meidity of the documents before us, which augur well for the exhibition of summar qualities in the numerous speculications which will be required of the architect for all the subsequent work on the building.

# Theological Advertising.

O Lord, we pray Thee come near unto us and Thine other servants of the Holy Word, Rev. Stobbins and Rev. Elder Miles Grant, for Thou knowest, O Lord, how great is our yearning for the benefits and blessings of honest theological advertising. For lo and behold, in all humbleness, we have our respective temples wherein we advertise Thy wares and deal out spiritual consolation to the wavering and manufaithful lambs, male and female. O Lord, take notice that our temple is on Montgomery street, near Washington, and specially bear in mind that we charge one dollar a line to Thine humble and devoted servant, Rev. Scott, yea even unto the Jews and the Gentiles alike. And our temple is open from the going up to the going down of the sun, and everything done therein is done on the square, as we did lately testify on oath. O Lord, Thine ancient prophets bath written that whose-ever loveth wickedness loveth darkness, and as our temple is closed at the sun going down Thou wilst testify that we love not wickedness. But Thy servants Steb, and Miles love wickedness, for their temples are open, yea far unto the night, and the unwary are caught therein. And yet Thou wilst be merciful unto them for thus, O Lord, for if the unwary were not trapped into the temple of our beloved brether and co-workers in Thy cause they might be reveling in theatrical sin in the temples of John McCullouch or Billy Emerson. Thou knowest, Lord—and if Thou knowest not we tell Thee—that of two evils it is better to choose the least of them. But what Thou wilst never forgive is the theological advertising-in-the-dark dodge practiced by Thy servants Steb, and Miles. For so great is the iniquity that our hearts know no peace until it is known unto Thee. Verily, it is written—but Thou art a stranger to the fact—that the Rev. Stebbins preaches Thy word in the Rink on Stockton street, corner of Post, on holy Sabbath evenings, and when Thy pious flocks move to the spiritual and welcome music of the benediction, its membersane beset and waylaid by advertising a

If Jemima Meek, who quareled with her husband a week or two since, and after striking him violently on the boot with her left eye, aggravated the offense by giving him in charge, will return to her home and resume her occupation of supporting him, all will be forgiven, and she will be treated the same as ever.—B. C., late in the employ of Mesrs. Nabhim and Nailer, who absconded with five thousand dollars belonging to that firm, is earnestly requested to call or send his address to Inspector Catchaldatski, at City Hall, as his employers are anxious to see him.—If the gentleman who asked a lady he met casually in an omnibus, to meet him in South Park on the following Sunday, kept that appointment, the lady will be glad to learn the fact per advertisement, as it tained cats and dogs, and she hopes he caught a violent cold as a reward for his insolence; at all events, let us meet at Woodward's Garden at 2 P.M. to-morrow.—Found, in the pocket of a lady traveling by rail, a purse containing a greenback, two-and-a-half, and some dimes. The finder means to keep it for his trouble, and requests that the cost of advertising may be forwarded to him, addressed "Kinehin," Merchant street, San Francisco.—Lost, a One-eyed Yellow Mongrel with three legs and no tail. Doesn't answer to any name, as it is deaf. The finder is warned not to go to the cost of advertising in the Call, as its late owner doesn't want it back, and even if sold (which is doubtful) it would not cover the poundkeeper's expenses.—If the three gentlemen who called at Lone Villa, University Mound, late at night and took away the plate-hest, are disappointed on discovering that it contains only plated articles, they can be accommodated with real silver in exchange if they will call any day—between twelve and two—on payment of the difference.—This is to give no-hard. Jeremy Diddler, will not be answerable for any debts contracted after or before this date by my wife or myself. Signed, Jeremy Diddler. Witness, R. Swiveller.

— Policeman Patrick Kearns, who snatched Mr. Plate for using vulgar language on St. Patrick's Day (when it behooves Americans and other "furriners," bedad, to kape a dacint tongue in their heads), has been mulcted by the Police Commissioners in the sum of \$40 for this exhibition of his pious zeal. We concur with Judge Louderback in the opinion that this outrage will probably fire the Hibernian heart, and lose the Commissioners the Irish vote at the next election.

## Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

Some 1,600 emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine arrived during last week in New York bound for the West and apparently in good circumstances.—The London Felegraph states that Internationalism has been declared by a German jury to be high treason and punished as such.—Edwin Forrest, who has been quite ill in Boston, is recovering slowly.—A bill in the Senate appropriates \$85,000 for incidental expenses of the California Indian service, \$10,000 being for the Mission Indians.—Cole has introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to construct instead of its line of road situated north of Kern river, other lines under certain conditions.—A shock of carthquake, lasting thirty seconds, was experienced in the capital and several States of Mexico, March 26th.—The Pussians are said to be fortifying Metz with enormous cannon, and enlarging Strasburg.—William C. Bryant has arrived at New Orleans from Hayana.—Red Cloud and his friends in Dakofa talk yery neaceably.—The Some 1,600 emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine arrived during last week in New non, and changing Scrasburg.—Windon C. Bryant has arrived at New Orleans from Havana.—Red Cloud and his friends in Dakofa talk very peaceably.—The Utah State Constitution recently referred to the Committee on Territories has been printed. The terms to be prescribed as the condition for admission will be subprinted. The terms to be prescribed as the condition for admission will be subject to ratification by a majority of the people. It guarantees freedom of conscince in religious matters but not licentiousness nor acts prejudicial to the peace and safety of the State.—The House has passed Saggent's bill, anthorizing joint entries on public lands, or one entry for several settlers. Cole has withdrawn his recommendation of Lewis for Hardenbergh's successor, and urges Lewis F. Jones of Mariposa. It is also stated that Cole intends to demand the removal of Collector Phelips, but the name of his proposed successor has not transpired.—The French Charge d'Affaires, M Ballonet, has been recalled at the request of our feature and for writing a proposed successor has not transpired.—The tor Phelps, but the name of his proposed successor has not transpired.—The French Charge d'Affaires, M Bailonet, has been recalled at the request of our Government, for writing an impertinent note to Secretary Fish.—Steamer Oceanus exploded her boilers twenty-five miles above Cairo, and seventy lives were lost.

The Carlist or International movement in Spain looks formidable.—An insurrection broke out in Hayti, and was put down with shaqcher.—John Bright says he hopes it will be long before the English people are called to decide between a republic and a monarchy.—Neither counsel nor arbitrators will meet at Geneva, April 15th, but the English and American agents will meet and exchange cases. The Board of Arbitration will not agam assemble until the 15th of June.—O'Connor (the grand nephew of the notorious Fergus O'Connor, who committed the assault on Queen Victoria, has been declared sane by the jury, and sentenced to receive twenty lashes and a year's imprisonment.—The fifth and last session of the Dominion Parliament opened at Ottawa, April 12th, with more than usual display.—The slave trade on the Persian Gulf has been lately abolished.

A late Washington dispatch says that the consultation of independent Republicans and leading Democratis in that city has acreed that the Cincinnal sorehead and Democratic National Convention shall nominate Judge Davis and Governor Curtin, for President and Vicc-President.—The Liverpool wheat market declined two pence on April 10th.—Colonel Caney, from Arizona, reports that the earthquake of March 26th destroyed the adobe barracks at Camp Cady, but no person was injured. The shock came in waves from the northward.—The small-pox is increasing in New York city at an alarming rate. Vaccination seems to have no efficacy.—The Republicans carried the Springfield (III.) election, April 10th, The Democracy elected their Mayor in Jersey City. The City Council is equally divided.—The wind causi for the immediate impocalment of Judges Cardozo and Barnard—A special from Matamorus says t divided.—The World caus for the immediate impeachment of Judges Cardoco and Barnard—A special from Matamons says telegraphic communication with Reynosa, at present invested by the Revolutionists, will be re-established. General Palacios has issued a proclamation, declaring Reynosa in a state of seige, and prohibiting vessels ascending or descending the Rio Grande at any point within 12 miles of the city unless by special permit by the Mexican authorities. General M. E. Cook protested against this, and Palacios did enforce the proclamation towards E. Cook protested against this, and Palacios did entorce the proclamation towards American citizens or ships protected by the American flag. — The claimant of the Tichhorne estates appeared in the Criminal Court, April 10th, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment charged against him. A writ of certiorari was issued, removing the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, where the prisoner will be true in June. In the meantime, he will be recommitted to Newgate. — A dispatch to the Tinues says Thiers has abolished the passport system. Henceferth travelers will be registered at the trontiers. No tax will be levied therefor, nor will they be subjected to the scrutiny of civil officers while in the country. — General Sherman has served in Constantingle. — A dispatch from Albany April 9th announces the arrived in Constantinople.—A dispatch from Albany, April 9th, announces the death of Hon. Erastus Corning.—George Gordon, with several disease, claiming to be the Earl of Aberdeen, has been arrested on the affidavit of Jay Gonid, charging him with converting to his own use 600 shares of capital stock of Eric cutrusted to him to sell.—Fuller returns of the recent elections for members of the Cortes. Show as follows: Ministerists, 201; Radicals, 63; Republicans, 62; Carlists, 38; Opposition Conservatives, 32.—Mr. Gladstone has accepted conditionally an invitation signed by 3,000 citizens of Belfast to partake of the hospitalities of the city, and deliver an address.—Gambeta is continuing his tour throughout France.

He delivered an address to the citizens of Angers, in advocacy of Republicanus.

—The great Northamptonshire handicap was won April 10th by "Messager," a four-year old of French breed.—Forty-seven thousand women of Alsace and Lorfour-year old of referen freed. —For-seven thousand women of Assace and Darraine have addressed a petition to Bismarck, asking that their fathers and soms may be exempt from service in the German army for a few years. — A Baltunore dispatch says that enough is now known of the Huston investigation to show that the charges against him are true. —The committee to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mazzini has organized. Garibaldi is President.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption. The column of flame shoots Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent cruption. The column of flame shoots several hundred feet above the crater, and stones, ashes and cinders fall in a dense shower around the summit.—In the House of Representatives, April 6th, Hill, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing for a system of penuly postal cards. The bill directs the Postmaster-General to furnish cards at a cost not to exceed one cent, including postage; size, three and a half by six and a half inches; the face to be used exclusively for address and the reverse side for communication. The bill was amended by requiring the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals for furnishing cards and to reward the contract to the lowest bidder, and by providing that the card shall have a clasp or cover. The bill was passed.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

APRIL 6th.—Henry droae me out to the W—s to stay till Monday morning. Now to my mind, of all bores, the vulgar man who has suddenly grown rich is the greatest, especially if he makes a kind of hero of himself. The man who begins a story with "when I landed in San Francisco I had only six bits in my pocket," is a man to be shunned as if he had the small-pox. Such a man is Mr. W— His wife rather pretty, with a kind of surprised look, such as I could fancy Cinderella wife rather pretty, with a kind of surprised look, such as I could lancy concerna-wore as she rode to the Prince's ball in her pumpkin chariot. The place is pretty, but there is too much evidence of money having been expended, a sense of gilded nature. The very flowers looked as if they had sprung up full blown in a night; there was an air of varnish and prosperity even about them. We can't always choose, but I wish Henry would go alone to these places; there are always people

thoose, but I wish from young go alone to those places; there are always people there who only come to eat and drink, and don't disguise it.

APRLESH.—Henry B. has come back from Europe, and to the surprise of every-body brought his wife with him. There is an old play translated from the Greek where a husband puts out his eyes on being convinced of his wife's continued infidelity, for said he, "if I look upon her I shall forgive her." The man who pardons one fault in his wife is an angel, he who forgives two, is an idiot. Mr. B. may think that the world will receive his wife and obliterate the past as he has done, but she knows better; men re-enter society, but women take care that their own sex do not. Madame E. insisted on my accompanying her to a meeting of French sex to not. Madame E insisted of my accompanying her to A meeting of reaches all laddes in committee, because, as she said, the men were coming and she wanted somebody with her. There was much discussion but entire unanimity in one thing among them, and that was the necessity of raising money by any and all Ithought what a strange, impulsive character is that of the French. If a monarch or minister had endeavored to impose a tax on a necessary of life, bread for example, a revolution would in all probability have dethroned one and guillotined the other; but when the tax is voluntary and not obligatory, the ultra reds join with legitimists in a rivalry of sacrifice. For every milliard that Louis Napoleon called for as a loan, the people offered him two; had be demanded it as their Emperor, his whole army could not have wrung it from Frenchmen.

APRIL 9th. - Very well dressed and went to pay a round of visits. How much better one feels when nicely dressed; there is an independence of action and greater freedom of conversation. Left my card at many houses and thought how useful freedom of conversation. Left my card at many houses and thought how useful and even moral those little bits of pasteboard are. There's Mrs. B., whom I hate, If I had to go in there I must say all sorts of civil things, when all the time I long to box her ears, for she is criticising every stitch of my dress and is sure to say something ill-natured about me the moment my back is turned; so I leave my card and avoid many little sins thereby. Again, Mrs. R's, husband, who had led her a dog of a life for the last three years, is dead. I can't go in and congratulate her. It would be a mockery to condole with her, so I leave my card and save my conscience. However, I made a very pleasant round this afternoon, and felt that I was admired, so came home in good spirits very late for dinner.

- Toredo por Usted-Bully for you. Professor W. F. Stewart, whilom of San Jose, but, since his late discoveries, a peripatetic philosopher upon the crust of this earth, has offered his services to the State. He is willing to go to Inyo to examine the throes of poor Mother Tellus, and, with his conductors, draw off that superfluity of electric force which, according to the Professor, has concentrated there, owing to the Central Pacific Railroad and the various telegraph lines of the Meanwhile, the crust quack has scared up a new bugaboo in the shape of the pile-destroying teredo, which he calls toredo, whereof his description is as cor-rect as that or his theory of earthquakes. He has gone beneath the waters of the Bay, and there his eyes have gazed upon the rawages of the worm, he is lost in admiration of its wonderous dental apparatus and announces to the ought-to-be awestricken world his discovery. Our air is seething with electricity, our waters are teeming with worms. The one acting on the crust of our globe will engulf our houses and the other will let down our wharves. The teredo was known long helong before the San Joaquin line was commenced, and yet this man, with his mare's nest, comes forward and pompously announces himself as the great Lin of modern discoverers. There are always more or less harmless windbags in society, which, however, tease us with their noise till we long to stick a pin in them and send them to annihilation. fore W. F. Stewart was weaned, the earth's crust has been seamed with railroads

#### Mazzini.

Yesterday's edition of La Voce del Popelo, the liberal Italian journal of this city, devotes fourteen columns to the memory of Mazzini. From a perusul of its pages we can understand how deep and protoned was the grief of the Italian people over the death of the great and noise patriot. Every city, town, village and bemiet mourned his loss. In Rome, the Iterrali City of the seven halls, the news amounting his death threw the cut re-population into grid, and immense placards, in mourning borders, were distributed commencating in bref his pute nature and broke works. The Mayor of Rome in person received a basi of the great patriot, from a dengation of Republicars, saying that magnitude and broke works. The Mayor of Rome in person received a basi of the great patriot, from a dengation of Republicars, saying that magnitude and pournal, we carm that at the time of his death Mazzin was fiving with a private manuly named Ressoli in the city of P-sa under the assumed ham of George Brown, and represented himself as an Haghist gentlement. The faminy were well aware as to who their distinguished guest was, but the attending physician and all others are centrely ignorant fixed the dying man was the immortal. Joseph Mazzin: The Italiun patriot was a great admirer of English thata for, a character which seems to have given to himself as solid impress. In this respect an interesting amendate about Mazzini appears in a new book, just published in Paris, under the title of "Le Dereiro des Napoleones." Sur James Budished in Paris, under the title of "Le Dereiro des Appeleones." Sur James Budish the Dereiro des Napoleones. "Sur James Budish of the Budish of the respective of the United Statistics of the Budish of the Budish of the Statistics of the

Of the life work of the cross broken, the Manch star Grandian eloquently says; "On Rome as the capital of Pray and the center of her ideal gardes, Magazia moked with an enthusiastic veneration, beside which it is aw of the reagain above was but a feeble and an flee had smoton. His last days were sport in editing a gournal casked Brown of the Proper of the Proper of the reagainty of the control of the sport of particle conditions of the language of the star up the smoldering face of particle teste and price, and, by the exposition of the Pope and the establishment of an Patien Republic centrolled at Rome, to compare its inheration of Iri's. Devot I to what he regarded as the testical regeneration of his construct, he was also account to its spiritual regeneration, and stood like opposit to the extreme maternalism of the new socialist and "internations" Republican party. In lossing Magzan, halv will have lost the mint to whom, next to Caronii, she is, perhans, most mel-fred for her freedom. She will have lost, to a pure spirit, who, whatever I is cite actual circus, had not of the each ambition of the criminal uncertupions insected a circus, had not of the said have lost, to a pure spirit, who, whatever I is cite actual circus, had not of the said inhibition of the criminal uncertupions and socialists.

<sup>—</sup> There is a bill at present in the great fight between the City of San Francisco and the would-be coart Island lessees. Both combatants are resting on the kness of their backers. The both-choiders on each side are in conference. The unplie is attending to the next Presidentri election: there was a fant cry of "police." reset by the Sarr, sento Virine, but, as yet, the Issue's uncertainty. Meanwhile, to Mila to distribute is knocking the skin off its knuckles and wearving its readers to constant attacks at the stone wall. The end will be fossion of the opponents, as the organ of the anertoneers will be left out in the Cold. The late editorials in its of paper are like the old cost. The

<sup>&</sup>quot;I saw an ancient porker a-down a river float,
The pig swam well, but every stroke was cutting its own throat."

<sup>—</sup> Man is, par excellence, an ungrateful animal. When you do a man a friendly turn, you too offen set kicks or a lawsuit instead of thanks. J. A. Compersues Mythade Riely, in the Fourth District Court, for Shooke dam, see, because the said Riege, at personal meanwhichice, no doubt to himself, appeared in church when Festier Gallagher was about to marry Cooper to Bridget Fazan, and attented that the bridgeroom had a wife in New York. Now, either the indictions intersention saved Cooper from biganty or from martimony. If from bugany, then from probable incarceration. If from marriage altogether, then from an abyse of — , but as the Foura Crier is much read by married people, we will not say what we was agoing to.

### A Coward's Libel.

One of the most successful creations of the great master of modern fiction was fond of telling all whom it might concern that he "liked to be despised," and it is by no means certain that such a feeling is not more common than would at the first blush seem probable. How, but on the existence of such a desire can we account for the line of conduct pursued by Alexander Chaffers, an elderly solicitor, who has been holding himself up to universal execration at the Southwark Police Court. By the collapse of the prosecution, Mr. Chaffers has escaped punishment for the crime with which he was charged, but he can certainly not be congratulated on this result, as he had contrived to place himself in so peculiar a position that he would by all right-thinking men be adjudged a viler specimen of humanity if he told the truth than if he had lied from beginning to end. Thus stands the case: In the the truth than if he had lied from beginning to end. first rank of society, in the highest grade of the legal profession, in the position of arbiter of morals to the clergy of the Church of England, stands Sir Travers Twiss, Queen's Advocate, Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the Diocese of London. This gentlemen, whose position should have rendered him, like Cesar's wife, above suspicion, some ten years ago, being then past middle life, married a young lady of considerable personal attractions, and said to be memthe married a young may of considerable personal attractions, and said to be member of a noble Polish family. Lady Twiss, by virtue of her husband's position, was admitted into society, and was presented to the Queen. But while to the outside world no household seemed more free from reproach than that of the Vicar-Gencral, there was a terrible skeleton in the closet, for this man Chaffers professed to have had with Lady Twiss-before her marriage-an intimacy of such a nature as nave link with Lany rwiss—before ner marriage—an intrinse; of sient a nature as would place her at once among the most degraded of her see, and it is asserted be used this foreknowledge, real or pretended, for the purpose of extorting money from the unhappy husband. The patience of his victim at length being exhausted, Chaffers, in April last, went to the police-court, at Bow-street, and there made a statuters, in April 668, went of the point-count, as nowseried, and there inside a sami-tory declaration, swearing, besides his own intimacy with Lady Twiss, that she lived with Sir Travers as his mistress for some time previously to their marriage, and entering into the minute details of an abundoned career. Copies of this details ration he forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Bishop of London and to the Queen's Proctor. They at once had the documents they had received before Sir Travers Twiss, and, of course, utterly disbelieving the allegations, gave him the only advice which, as honorable men, they could give him, namely, that he should prosecute the libeler. The advice was taken, and it is undoubted that throughout the progress of the trial the sympathy expressed for Lady Twiss was as universal and as profound as was the indignation aroused by the cowardly attacks of the defendant. This feeling was heightened by the straightforward dignity and simplicity with which the lady distinctly and emphatically contradicted on oath one and all of the charges brought against her. Then numerous witnesses were called whose evidence, if trathful, made the allegations of the defendant absolutely impossible, and it was anticipated by all that this foul excrescence on the outer stages of humanity would ere long receive the due punishment of his crime. It may therefore be understood with what disappointment, with what sorrow, London therefore be inderstood with what disappointment, with what establish the learned on Wednesday that the prosecution had collapsed, that on the very day on which the defendant was to call his witnesses, Mr. Poland informed the magistrate at the Southwark Police Court that "Lady Twiss had determined not to appear again, and had left London.

This abrupt announcement left to the magistrate no option but to discharge the prisoner. In doing so, however, Mr. Benson made some remarks which should be well weighed by the public. Expressing a fear that the results of the trial would be terribly demondizing, and would cause the vulgar and uneducated to believe that any libel, if true, was justifiable, he pointed out that no greater mistake could be made, and that the real offence of a libel—legally lay in the malice or intention with which it was written. Then, turning to the detendant, he told him that, although discharged, he would be to the end of his days an object of contempt to all well-thinking men, and he warned him against continuing his "frightfultyramy," and against thinking he would be acquitted by any civilized society for bringing and breath of the land; and here we may be content to leave Mr. Alexander Chinfers, who is by no means a savory subject for comment, to the tender mercies of the Law Institution. For the unhappy woman whose antecedents have thus ruthlessly been made the subject of inquiry, we can have no feeling but one of profound pity. Expressing no opinion as to the truth or falsehood of any of the statements made in the poilee-court, it is, at least, clear that, since her marriage, her conduct has been irreproachable, and our gorge rises as we think of the despicable and miscrable week the balasted her future happiness. But, if possible, even more deeply do we pity Sir Travers Twiss. The career which has been so honorable to himself and so useful to his country is perforce at an end. But while we admit the imperious necessity of his retirement, we may, at least, recall with respectful admiration the salient features of his life. A fellow and tutor of University College, Oxford, Dr. Twiss was Professor of Political Economy in his university from 1842 to 1847. In 1852 he was made Professor of International Law in King's College, London, and in 1853 Regime Professor of Civil Law at Oxford. Of his legal dignities we have already spok

into play a new engine of extortion, and it is rather startling to discover the loose manner in which declarations are taken and wilmessed at some of the metropolitan police courts. It may be taken for granted that, had Chaffers' statement been read by c.erk or magistrate, he would not have been allowed to make the declaration; but the fact that it was made at all suffices to show the necessity of a change in the law making obligatory some such regulations as are already in force at the Mansion House, where no criminal charges can be made except in open court and after proper notice. As the jackal in the wilderness, the rat in the sewer, and the skunk in the prairie have their uses, so, if this case shall lead to this very necessary amendment of the law, even Alexander Chaffers will not have lived altogether in vain, but will furnish one more proof that the Omnipotent has a purpose in fashioning even the meanest of his creatures.

# Granite Works of the Ancients.

We quote the following from an exceedingly interesting account of the colossal granite structures of ancient Egypt, India and South America, which appears in the current number of the People's Magazine: "The art of carving in grante has never been carried to higher perfection than on the continent of India. At Chilambaram, also in the Carnatio, and on the Coromandel coast, is a congeries of temples, representing the sacred Mount Meru. Here are seven lofty walls, one within the other, round the central quadrangle, and as many pyramidal gateways in the midst of each side, which form the limbs of a vast cross; consisting altogether of twenty-eight pyramids. There are consequently fourteen in a time, which extend more than a mile in one continuous direction! Nor are these the only wonders associated with this metropolis of pyramids. The interior ornaments are in harmony with the whole; from the nave of one of the principal structures there hang, on the tops of four buttresses, festoms of chans, in bratch shout 54s feet. Each garland, consisting of twenty links, is made of one piece of granite sixty feet long; the links themselves are monstrong rings, therty-two inches in circumference, and polshed as smooth as glass. Compared with the monolith temples of granite at Mahaba'ipuram, which is likewise situated on the Coromandel coast, those in Expt sink into insignificance. The rocks thereabouts are composed of hard grey granite, containing quartz, mica and leispar, with a few crystals of hornibende interspersed. Many have been hollowed out by art, and sculptured into temples with spirited bas-reliefs, representing episodes in Hindu history and mythology, and supported by graceful columns; all carved from the solid rock. Detached masses have been cut into shapes of elephants, tigers, lions, bulls, cats, monkeys and various nondescript monsters, and colossis, date of the remples is about forty-nine feet in length, and in breadth twents-five feet: it is rent by natural causes from summit to base. According to the local B

— Henry Ward Beecher, in a lecture recently delivered at Yale College, defines true worship to be a "supersensitiveness of supernal feeling." We were glad to see this, for we have often wondered whether true worship consisted, as to its essence, in the paid choir, the big organ, the little organist, the deagenous deacons, the cadaverous sexten, the parson's "sounding brass," or the soprands "tunking cymbal." The attitudinarians, like Dr. Ewer, would try to persuade us that it consists in genuticxions, medieval dresses and Greek oils asa means of greacs. Sendeder, Stone, Spurzeon, Cumming & Co. locat: true worship in the hearing of sermons, and ask, with some show of reason, how can men worship when they don't believe, and how can they believe without hearing, and how can they believe without hearing, and how can they hear without praching, and how can a man preach except he be sent-his quarterly stipend regularly? But Beecher gives us a higher and clearer definition. True worship is a "supersensitiveness of supernal feeling." We know this is the correct one, because it exactly expresses our own feeling on getting up on a fine. Sunday morning and perfecting that the labors of the week are over. A friend of ours, moreover, who was accidentally hanged and resuscatated with difficulty, says that this was precisely his state of feeling when all feeling left him. Our dog Jack, who is keek vice "the relics of our leg of mutton.

The "Taranaki" sand, N. Z., is supposed to be identical with the famed beach sand of California. It is now used in the manufacture of the finest quality of steel, and emery paper for burnishing metals.

# Winter Song of the Soul.

We miss the sweet music of fountains,
We miss the glad song of the breeze
That breath'd from the faraway mountains And then, not a dark veil remaining,
Upon the green harps of the trees.
Yes, Winter, we miss the sweet glowing
Of Summer's Queen over the land;
Then let for a time temperst roll;

Of Summer's Queen over the land; Then let for a time tempests roll; An why hast thou fettered the flowing of brooks by thy terrible hand? Sum season in matter's for dying. But no one was made for the Soul.

# Immense Crops--Jubilant Farmers.

From every section of the State we have the most gratifying intelligence of unusual prospects for abundant crops the present season. Especially does the wheat yield promise to be immense. Colusa county, which chains to be the banner wheat producing county of the State, has never had such a large area under wheat as at present. In Sutter county, the farmers calculate that they will harvest a larger crop than they have ever had before. The crops in Tulare valley promise an exceedingly rich yield. An immense crop will be produced in Berrycssa valley, the wheat looking better in that section than has ever been known. In the valley surrounding Salinas City the growing grain is to be seen for miles in a most healthy and promising condition. In many portions of the great wheat regions of the San Joaquin valley, the grain crop is reported as something wonderful. It is not uncommon to find individual farmers there who have sown from 2,000 to 4,000 acres. It is stated that on the west side of the San Joaquin, in Stanislaus county alone, there are over 100,000 acres of continuous wheatfield. In Napa county there never were better prospects for an immense yield. On the cast side the area is said to be three or four times greater. The Napa Reporter says that from Antioch to a point twenty-five miles above Hill's Ferry, a distance of at least one hundred and fitty miles, the whole country is one continuous wheat field. It is a sight to gladden the eyes of the beholder, and especially of those who have passed through two successive vears of disaster. The vield of the wheat crop of this State for the present year will be immense. Mr. Friedlander, an excellent and reliable authority, estimates that we shall have 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for exportation, which, at one dolar per bushel, will yield us \$2,000,000. All other kinds of grain crops promise exceedingly well. The fruit and grape crops were never so promising. No wonder that the sturdy farmers—the salt and saving-power of any State—are jubilant, With them we wax fat in

### Disraeli.

Disraeli will have positively nothing to do, if he can help it, with the Alabama affair in its present condition. He is full of pluck and vigor this session, quite jubilant and confident. He still looks wonderfully young despite his awkward, shuffling, slinking walk, and his stooped shoulders. A few evenings since I saw him pass along Parliament street, leaning on two friends. Everybody looks dafter him. He is a much more remarkable figure in the street than Gladstone or Bright. Let me describe him as he then showed: A tall man, with stooped and rounded shoulders; a peculiarly-shaped head, fast denuding itself of hair, but with the hair that remains still black as ever; a complexion of dull brick-dust; a face puckered up like an old mask, or as if the wearer of the face were always screwing up his lips to whistle, and never accomplishes the feat. A small chin-tuft adorns the countenance; and, let me add, that the expression on the countenance is lngibrious enough to become an artistic and conscientious mute ata funera! A long gray or white outer coat reaches nearly to the ankles of this remarkable figure; and beneath the coat might be seen trowsers of a darker gray, and very neat boots. There was something of the air of a decayed and fading dandy about the entire personage, which, joined with the odd walk, and the stooped shoulders, and the chill gray atmosphere of the early evening, diffused a sense of gloom over the meditative spectator. Was this, then, the brilliant, eccentric and dashing man of genius, who used to be the cynosure of eyes in Lady Blessington's bright salons, who wrote "Vivian Grey," and came out as a wild radical, and proclaimed that revolution was his forte, and challenged O'Connell to a duel, and heard the chimes ever so long after midnight with the elderly gentleman now vegetating at Chiselhurst, who was then Prince Louis Napoleon? Yes, that was he. "There goes old Dizzy," said a working-man, as the great politician, romancist and adventurer shuffled along...—Austh McCarthy.

— We shall take the earliest opportunity to state the results of the two Committees on the vexed question of Goat Island—in truth, exult in proclaiming to our readers that there is very great probability that the whole antagonism will end in a solution much to be desired and an announcement that "peace reigns in Warsaw,"

# A Paper "Without a Rapp."

The little Post eprice one cent,) has changed hands. George, Hinton and Rapp have sold out. The notion prevails that one Thompson on the P. who was formerly connected with the Builtin, has purelased the whole concern, backed by some mysterious unberne, various y surm sed to be the Central P. with R. cond, the Thirty-little Praded Railroad, the International Society, the Tanapayers Union, the Chief of Polyce, and Sherid Adams. Thompson boughts fourth interest in the paper some moneths some, but being a Crommat man, brought agent to rest have some moneths some, but being a Crommat man, brought agent to rest have been a Crommat man, brought agent to refer have the paper some moneths when the first continue that the state of the supering up its squad may set dividing for so small at the Rail Society at the Post, and after its fartesial force in the multicinue referrit buriness and the withdrawl of its eart Rapp, there is reason to four that the control rang survive. At least there mould be reason for a tear of this kind if it were not for the fact that the untryding who has really bought on the fact that the untryding who has really bought on the paper is Brother P. ekering. The fact is that Thompson is Bro. P's man Fraday; Brother P. somites to become the chef recentistic power on this coast, next to the Centra-Pacific Rullead. He dready controls the Frencia Bulletin, the Moning Bulletin, and the Manning Call. But this does not safely a Boo P's notion production and the Manning Call. But this does not safely a Boo P's not be four. The sum, day daded up to two chains to provide a both to be the teach of the Pack of Bro. P's the Bro. P's the Bro. P's sum of \$11,000, which he pend trove has been been a Brown and the Hall Bro. P's has been a lamply, theorge not safely a beauting the same of \$11,000, which he pend trove halls men Friedy to be an all bappy. George not Season to the Booth has been all bappy. George not Season to the Booth has past in Brown, late of the Bulletin and Maphalail late of tween George, Rupp an

## A Rome-Antic Sketch.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, prince of thumpers of the tub of non-conformity, chief purvever of Baptismal comfort to the milion. Boncional of the convenience and light and glory of the casses region of Newngton-butts, is encoding to the convenience and light and glory of the casses region of Newngton-butts, is encoding an analysis of the extraording blessed with a more than ordinary amount of that which the goody word assignation, and the ungoily well, sed-possession, a different order of interior in the property of the substration and the ungoily well, sed-possession, a different order of interior in the property of property of the p

—A distinguished clerggman, who delivered a discourse at Res. Mr. Hemphill's installation, said that "the gospel ministry had made the other two sarned professions respectable." That is to say, law say's among the heathen were disreputable, but are bighly proper among Christian brithren. And those who practiced the healing art previous to the Christian era were unworthy of decent society, but a believing sawhenes is a very respectable man. What do our doctors and lawyers say to this? Haven't they anything to do with making the clerical profession respectable?

paper, the MM, labers fearfully in its issue of Wednesday, to prove that Mrs. —, the minister's of church, has instituted a new) and very attractive little annusement for hard clore and "ladres fair," who may visit the present her during the day time. We presume it was intended as a puri for the benefit of the church, or the WeB, it is difficult to tell what the MM ever means. Stepidity, when it is amusing, will be forgiven; but when it makes a church an assignation house it ceases to be funny.

## Gallantry in India.

I wonder whether they allow the latest news to circulate in Paradise. Whether, as a crowning bilss, the peris occasionally hand round a dump copy of the Times. I have in my mind's eye a scene: it is a pleasant grove where three old warriors are walking along arm-in-arm; they are Wellesley, and Outram, and Clive. He in the middle is reading the latest telegrams from Calcutta. He reads how in the neighborhood of Delhi camp, where were 15,000 picked men, there was a multiny among some 200 or 300 natives, men and women. How our galants soldiers hunted then down; how four intrepid warriors captured 6s of the desperate men and women, who were indeed half famished and terrified, but still very terrible. How the brave Deputy Commissioner Cowan, with unflinching valor, ordered 50 of them to be blown into nothingness from the mouths of guns—a death in anticipation only equal to that of being boiled alive. How one escaped and ran at Mr. Cowan, and might, to the endless remorse and sorrow of all Christian souls, have rid the earth of that sweet creature, but that a valiant hero cut down the unarmed wretch. How 49 were thundered and shattered into eternity, when a letter came from Commissioner Forsyth, foolishly recommending some kind of trial. he himself, good man, having put sixteen out of their missery, hanished two and imprisoned ten more. And then the old hero reads the date, "February, in the year of our Lord, 1872."

\* \* On consideration, I don't think they do allow the latest news to circulate in Paradise. —The Hornet.

### Earth Movements.

Sir Charles Lyell and Dr. Chambers have made us familiar with the fact of the upheaval of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and M. Reclus adds many curious details. Certain fine woods in Norway are "continually being upheaved toward the lower snow limits, and are gradually withering away in the cooler atmosphere; wide hets of forests are composed of nothing but dead trees, although some of them hats stood for centuries." The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, like vessels tilted up out of the horizontal, slowly pour their waters into the southern basin of the Baltic. Fresh islets appear, and M. Reclus contemplates a remote future in which the Aland Isles will become connected with the continent, and will serve as a bridge between Stockholm and the Empire of Russia. Of South American weare told a very curious thing. The western coast, from the island of Chiloe to Callao, is upheaving: Patagonia and Brazil are sinking. "Then a large portion of the South American continent is constantly gaining on one side that which it loses on the other, and is gradually making its way through the ocean in a westward direction."

# Marriage of the Emperor of China.

The Emperor of China is soon to be married, and has imported a lot of elephants to assist at the exercinony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongehan and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal tronssoan, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million nour money. White the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblem, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne to her palace in a palanquin composed entirely of strings of the incomparable silk grown only in the province of Che-Kyang and monopolized by the Imperial family.

— The "San Francisco Directory," recently published by Mr. Langley, who has been fifteen years engaged in that specialty, asserts that the population of this city is over 178,000, while the United States Census for 1870 makes the number about 20,000 fewer. We are of opinion that Mr. Langley is correct, his observations and inquiries having been carefully carried through a long series of years, while those of the Government officials were necessarily obtained within a limited period, and the results of unpracticed, inexperienced canvassers.

They say in Madrid that the Queen of Spain is the ablest woman that has sat on the Spanish throne for many years past; that she has brought about the consolidation of the conservative parties under Sagasta; and that she will prove more than a match for the adversaries of her husband, Amadeus. Amadeus himself has little taste for political life, and devotes himself almost exclusively to the study of military affairs. As soon as the present complications in Spain are brought to a close, he intends to make an extended tour through France.

<sup>—</sup> We are pleased to note that Colonel J. P. Jackson, formerly President of t California Pacific Railroad has bought the Napa Soda Springs for \$120,000.

# Wayside Gushings.

BY MES. HARRIS.

DEAR NEWS LETTER: T'other hevenin' vile takin' our tea,

Sayrah 'anded me a playbill, and, quite hinnocent, says she,
"I picked it hup, missus, and I vant you to explain
Them there 'orrid 'ard vords. Votsomdever do they mane!" So puttin' on my glasses I looked at the sheet, Vich announced to the public a werry great treat, To be given by McCullough at the California Theayter, And th' adwertisements did say it were goin' to create a Werry big sensation all hover the city, 'Cos the scenery were superb and the hargument vitty.

Says Sayrah: " Vot do they mean ven they calls it 'spectacular?" I were floored, so I frowned and looked werry oracular, As I does ven she asks questions hout of my reach.

As I does you she asks questions hout of my reach,
As taxes my knowledge of the warious parts of speech.

"It's connected," says I, " with hoptic hilloosion;"

"Vot! calico 'ops as takes place in profocsion
In vinter?" "'Not werry much calico, Sally,
Is cenerly to be seen on the corpses do baily."

"Vot's the meanin', then," she says, " of Terpickyrean?"
Says I, " "It's a troop as was wunst European,
And was brought "ere by McCullough, who paid their expenses,
Vich their legs do quite captivate the masculine senses."
"Them corpses you speak of," says she, "Mrs. 'Arris,
Io you mean for to say they're himported from Paris?
Who'd a' thought in so wirrousa country as France.

Who'd a' thought in so wirtoous a country as France, That corpses of females were permitted to dance? Owsomdever, dear missus, please take me to-night To see this terpsicky, spectacular sight."

I took 'er, for 'tis 'ard to refuse a request I took 'er, for 'lis 'ard to refuse a request From a hinnocent maiden ven werry 'ard pressed, And I wish that I 'adn't, for since seeing the bally, A change 'as come hover the constituent on Sally, And the gal, as was always of a serous turn of mind, 'Ave took to standin' on vnn leg and kickin' out be ind, 'Vleh she did it last Sunday, and, says I, "Keep it 'oly Arter six days of labor," 'I'm a doin' Wenturoli A valtzin' on 'er toes, and I'llbe a darnsoose, And it's no nee bein' hangry, for I'll dance ven I choose."

O Lord! ven I 'eard that 'ere child of adopshun O Lord! ven I'eard that 'ere child of adopshun A tellin' me she meant to follow 'er own hopshun, I felt that combusted that I give 'er a crack Vith the 'arth broom, as laid 'er out flat on 'er back, And, says I, "'I'll forgive yer, but don't do it again' — Says Sayrah, "Mayn't I himitate Mamiselle Gaugain And that sweet Wenturoli!''. 'Wentur' nothin, 'says I, And I give 'er the flatiron right hover 'er eye. I'm werry much a-feared she may take to the stage I'm werry much a-leared see may take to the stage For a livin', vich the thought of it puts me in a rage. Should McCullough engage that 'cregal for a dancer, I'll take hout a summins an' 'ave 'im' 'eld to hanswer For abductin' a hinfant as is 'Arris's by rights, And hinweiglin' 'er into vearin' of flesh-colored tights. French capers is good as a sass vith vun's dinner, French capers is good as a sass vim vum a unuter, But to turn 'em into dancin'—I didn't think it was in 'er, As I've trained from a hinfant to learn texts of Scriptur' 'Owsomdever, ve'll see the effect now I've whipped 'er.

All the rest of the com'dy 'cept that corpse of Coryphees, I thought 'ighly hinstructive, as did haudibly please Both Sayrah and me. Ve vos charmed vith the founting, Vich they calls it prismatic, as kep' on a mounting In cascades of all colors, and the green mixed vith red Were that gorgeous it give me a rainbow in my 'ed.

And says I, "'Twere well, Sayrah, from our hearliest youth,
To pay frequent wisits to the Palace of Truth; This com'dy reweals the hinside of hooman natur',

As is 'id in real life but seen at the theayter.'

I vent to the 'Ebrew Benevolent Ball Last Saturday hevenin' in Platitude 'All, Not becos I ain't a haughtydox Christian in creed, But vos hasked so to do by a Hisraelite indeed, Who 'ad lent me a trifle on poor 'Arris's pants The same day that he died, for lone vidders's vants As 'ave to wear mournin' ven a 'usband is took, Is that noomerous they must 'ave cash by 'ook or by crook. But prewious to goin' to the ball I took down

My Family Bible, as is grown werry brown With hage and hoblivion, and I says to young Sayrah, "Please to read me the 'istory of Joseph an' Pharer, Likeways Habram an' Hisaac an' Samuel an' Moses, As were patterns to hinfants, for, says I, I supposes 'Tis rekisite afore goin' to an 'Ebrew festivity To be hable to conwerse on their Babyloanish captivity, Vich the vord do bring mem'ries of cash loaned by Jews On baby linen, ven the hinfamts 'ad no further use Of sich childish wanities, 'avin' bin put to sleep By 'Arris's Syrup, vich in them days I did keep. The comp'ny was select, and the ladies in carriage
That gracefu! no vunder they vos much sought in marriage
By helderly patriarche like Joshyhat an' Solyman,
Who from all ve do read must 'ave bin quite a joily man.
The heyes of them Jewesses is that yieldin' and tender,
Their figgers is that slim an' their valsts is that slender, An' the jewels they year is so fine and their dresses So helegant and rich, that combined vith black tresses Of 'air vorn vith taste, I don't vunder that Ruth And Rebekah made 'avoc in the 'arts of 'Ebrew youth, And Rebekan made 'avoc in the 'arts of 'Eorew youth.

They vos 'orrified at my sayin' I'd 'ave some pork pie

Ven supper time came, and a 'andsome young Rabbi

Who sat next me, and looked as though I'd said something hawful,

Did hassure me that even 'am sandwidge is hunlawful

On tables of stone, but, says I, "On ma'ogony

Shew me where it's forbid from Revelashuns to Dooterogony,

And vot can be more tender than suckin' pig stuffed,

As eats jist like an hinfant?" But his look was that huffed,

Law 'Buve no good to beynetiste my kiewe. I saw 'twere no good to hexpatiate my views A tellin' them I'd hargued vith an 'Ebrew' igh priest, Vether suckin' pig were not a digestible beast. But this I vill say, that the 'Ebrews is kind To the poor and the friendless, and let Christians bear in mind Ven they gets into debt and their rent's hoverdoo,
Ahe only vun vith money to 'elp 'em is the Jew,
Tnd but for circumcision and sleepin' in the boosum Of Abraham before 'alf the Christians I'd choose 'em.

# Special Brevities.

It seems that the leprosy, the horrible disease so frequently mentioned in the Bible, and which was known to the ancient Greeks, still exists upon the American continent. The "eldest daughter of death," or the dephantiasis Greecorum, is fortunately confined to one or two sea-coast villages of New Brunswick, near the Miramichi river, and is said to have been implanted there a century ago shipwreck. A vessel coming from the Levant was thrown upon this shore, and the inhabitants seized and divided the bundles of rags which were brought in by the waves. The people of this locality are French descendants of the Basques. A person attacked by the disease became at first deadly white and waxy, losing sensation, then red and swollen, then covered with livid spots. Death by the leprosy is said to be horrible. It is consoling to hear that the disease is not contagious, and that it is not necessarily hereditary. A leprous mother often gives birth to and nurses perfectly healthy children. One doctor attributes the disease to a fish diet and the absence of bread; another thinks it the result of a specific virus well-known everywhere; but both of these theories seem to be controverted. Experiments are now being made, under the direction of the Government of New Brunswick, to ascertain the nature of the disease.

— The new loan for three milliards, about to be put out by M. Thiers, has had a very serious effect upon the public funds. The semi-official organs, speaking by inspiration, say that there will be no loan upon the market for six months at least. Even at the end of that time, adds the Bien Public, it has been already proposed to abandon the idea of a public loan, and to borrow the sum from a syndicate of leading bankers, "who have already submitted offers as serious in its eyes as those of the Cabinet of Berlin." We have no idea what is meant by this expression, never having heard of any offers of the kind from Berlin; but it results from the statement that a loan will be avoided if possible, and the three milliards borrowed from the great bankers. On this we can hardly agree with the Government, for we believe that there is money enough in France to pay the whole indemnity in a month, and that it needs but a good financial plan to do the work.

— Mr. Bright, replying to an invitation to the meeting in Birmingham to consider the recent outrages upon Jews in Roumania, writes: "I cannot attend the proposed meeting at the Town Hall. The outrages on the Jews, as reported in the newspapers, are very shockling. How slow the world is to learn what is just and right in regard to differences of religious belieft?"

- Among the plants from Guinea, one of the most curious is a cannon-bal, tree. It grows to the hight of sixty feet, and its flowers are remarkable for beauty and fragrance, being of a beautiful crimson, app. reag. in large batches, and exhaling a rich perform. The trust resembles have a mon-balls; hence the name. However, some say it has been so cathed because of the noise which the baldinarkes in bursting. From the shed domestic utonish are made, and the contents contents content south as everal kinds of weds, besides sugar and guin, and to most the materia for massing an excellent drink in sextenses. But, sangular is it may appear, this paip when in a perfectly ripe state is very fishly, and the odor from it is exceedingly unpeasant.
- The English consuls in foreign countries has a made an appeal for more salary and less work. It is generally admitted that they are the worst paid and hardest worked body of me in the sary so of the Breissh crown. With the present increased cost of hyme they can barely keep body and soni together. If they are hardly treated our consular officers have still greener reason to complian. We know many United States consuls who spend the whole of their salaries in office expenses and prices in representations. This should be at once remedied by Congress. Let us make a detent appearance before stem or seven though it be necessary to put a stop to official plander at home. American Register Paris.
- Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have arrived in Paris, and are stopping at the Hotel Chatham. Mr. Williams is somewhat improved in health, but not sundentify so as to warrant his returning home or resuming the lost of its profession party yet. In the meanwhite he occupies his bisure in the gratification of his artistic lastice. Since he has been on the Continent he has made meny additions to his faccollection of pictures, his purchases during the last three mounts from the Franch, German and Hadian schools having hear quite heavy. He is an excellent addition of works of art, and has been very fortune in his selections. American Registery
- In March, 1870, Mr. E. Hering, London, received a small piece of the front of a shoulder of salted pork, which was phosphores only and had a slightly putre-flective door. It emitted, in the dark, a binsh green beigh, strong chould to grad by. The museuplar substance was most humanous, on breaking the bone, the broken surfaces were strongly phosphoresecut. On scraping the surface with a piece of wood, the wood became phosphore-scent, and the hone crossed to be Neither water, muchage, nor ether, affected it, but nitric gold or heat destroyed it. The humanosity disappeared after three days, when patrefaction became intense.
- The Government scheme for the reorganization of the French army, it is said, prescribes universal liability to military service for all Frenchmen from twenty to rorty years of are, and abolishes the right of subsolution and the granting of boundles. Exceptions are made only in such cases as the only since widows, eccasionation students, and schoars in the multary schools. A structer recruiting system is being carried out in Germany, and in its check, it is estimated, will be to give 40,000 more men to the reserve every year, and to raise the available forces in twelve years to 1,700,000 men.
- At a sale at the Hotel Dronot, of the collection of stringed instruments left by the late Durand Durous, an undoubted Amart voluments soil for sle notes, and a macrific and side by Stradivarius, for 4, see frames. This arter had been brought several years back from Italy by M. Tarrsier, a deader which knows to the other of Paris and London, and was purchased from him by M. Vuibaume, the vicilin maker, who disposed of it to the late owner, now deceased. The present possessor is M. Manaza, an amateur of Paris, well known for his extensive accumulation of fine instruments.
- first a bridgeroom in Cleveland kept the wedding ring in his mouth during the first part of the exementy, so that he could find it when the right time arrived. He mumbled the responses all right till the minister worked at him as a hust to produce the ring, when, in his nervousness, he swallowed it, and the marriage had to be concluded without a ring.
- An injured husband at Berlin has posted the following "notis:" "My wife having deceived me in regard to her age before her marriage, claiming to betwenty-six only when she was thirty-two, and had take teeth, while I am only twenty-two and have sound teeth; therefore I wil, pay no debts of her contracting."
- A Russian printer has invented a type-setting machine which, the St. Petersburg papers assert, for surpasses all sinear machines that have hitherto been produced. It sets in an hour thirty thousand letters; it costs five thousand rubies, and one thousand letters set thereby cost only five cents.
- Russia has, according to the recent census of the empire, eight cities of between fifty and one hundred thousand anhabitants, viz.: Odessa, 121,000; Warsaw, 180,000; Moscow, 190,000; and St. Petersburg, 662,000 inhabitants.
- A New York newspaper states that the Japanese have suddenly evinced a passion for pel animais. Any one who has pet rabbits to sell had better export them to Yeddo at once, inasmuch as three fetched \$50.
- Five of the leading Paris publishers are making efforts to secure the copyright of Fla Memoirs of Trategrand, which will shortly be given to the world and published in five languages simultaneously.
- It is rumored that Mr. Tenny son is engaged on a poem on the illness of the Prince of Wales, and that it will appear shortly.
- It is said that Mr. Swinburne has written a poem on the death of Mazzini, which will appear in one of the April magazines.

### Court Chat.

A case very similar, in many of its features, to the Tichborne affair, is about to be brought before the Constantinople Courts of law. There is in London a young Turk about twenty-five years of age. He calls himself Mastapha Djehad Bey, and he claims to be the son of His Highness the late Kibrish Mehemet Pasha, exgrand Vizier, and formerly the Sultan's Envoy at the Court of St. James. The claimant has entrusted his case to a firm of English solicitors, and it will be prosecuted by English counsel at Constantinople. His claim to the property of Kibrish Mehemet Pasha is based on the following statement, for which, of course, we do not voich in any particular: In 1840, Kibrish Pasha married the widow of a Kuranean physician of Constantinople. not voich in any particular: In 1840, Kibrish Pasha married the widow of a European physician of Constantinople, and had by this lady a daughter and a son. The son was born in 1847, at the time that His Highness was Governor of Belgrad, in Servia. The birth of the heir was celebrated with a considerable display of rejoicing. In the year 1948, the Pash was sent to the British Court as the Sultan's Representative. During his absence the child Djehaā became seriously ill, and his mother, Melek Khanum, suffered much anxiety on his account. The loss of her only boy would have been for her a very serious matter, since the Pasha might be induced to marry again. Accordingly Melek Khanum had a consultation with a veryon of the name of Fattersh described as the lady stayard of the latersheaf as th woman of the name of Fatmah-described as the lady steward of her harem and decided on averting the dreaded evil by feigning that she was about to give birth to decided on averling the dreaded evilby leigning that she was about to give form to another child; and to carry out this deceit a child was to be bought or borrowed. This was done, and the Pasha (who was then in London) in due time received the news that Heaven had blessed him with another boy. But things did not turn out altogether according to expectation. The first-born recovered from his illness. The woman Fatmah and one of the cunnebs, named Boshir made use of the secret The woman Fatmah and one of the enunchs, named Boshir made use of the secret of the borrowed child, and dicinted to their mistress and the whole bousehold. But when they had achieved this, they began to contend between themselves for absolute supremacy; the Pasha's wrie, it is said, all this while playing a very humble part—the part of one who had put herself entirely at the mercy of others. In vain Melek Khanum tried to appease the contending parties, and restore order to the house. Fulling altogether in this, she asked the intervention of the Pasha's amoof business, Reshid. Effendi, who, however, took it all very lightly, as a woman's quarrel. Thereupon Mme. Kibrisli resolved to dismiss Fatmah, at the same time quicting the cunnet by gifts of money. A little while afterward, during a reception given at Mme. Kibrisli's residence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme. Kibrisli's residence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme. Kibrisli's residence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme. Kibrisli's nest dence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme. Kibrisli's nest dence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme. Kibrisli's nest dence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme. Kibrisli's nest dence, he was smothered in his bath was not such as the same time. tion given at Mme, Kibrieli's residence, he was smothered in his bath. Mme, Kibrisli was charged with implication in the murder, but the accusation was not substantiated. While the trial was going on the Pasha was summoned from Loudon, and hastened to Constantinople. On his arrival there he found affairs in a hopeless state of imbroglio, and he divorced his wife. This done, the question of the legitimacy of his children arose, there being a natural suspicion that if one child had been borrowed the origin of the others might be doubtful. The question being had been borrowed the origin of the others might be doubtful. The question being put to the wife, she declared that the child Djehad had been borrowed also. But she now maintains that she was actuated in so doing by a feeling of revenge, awakened by divorce and the Pasha's second marriage, which soon followed. From that time the boy Djehad has been a wanderer over the earth. He spart some years in Egypt as a domestic servant; he joined the Papal Zonaves; he has been a lay immate at the convent of St. Lazare, in Venice; and, at his reputed father's death, which occurred in September last, he repaired to England, the land of portentous lawsuits, there to prepare his claims to Kibrisli Pasha's property.

A curious story is told of two Italian celebrities. One day, when Count Cavenr was still alive and in power, Sir James Hudson, the English Ambassador, asked for an andience on behalf of an English gentleman. The great Minister, who always kept very early hours, appointed five A.M. for the interview. The visitor was punctual. He was the ideal of an English gentleman, with stately manners and irreproachable attire. He hid before the Italian Minister a complete scheme for the renovation of Italy. Cavour, who knew the whole question well, was amazed at the boldness, lucidity, and comprehensiveness of the design, but finding it difficult to follow him in English, he asked whether the traveler knew French. The gentleman at once spoke in pure and elegant Italian, and completed his explanations. When he arose to take leave, Cavour said to him, "You talk polities like Machiavelli, and Italian like Manzoni! If I had a countryman like you I would cede to him my place as President of the Council. What can I do for you?" "If you had a compatriot like myself," replied the strange visitor, calmly, "you would sentence him to death. You ask what you can do for me in return for my counsels? I answer, not upon them and deliver Italy. Until then, the protection of Sir James Hudson is all I require." So saying, he courteously withdrew, leaving a card, on which the astonished Minister read the name of Mazzini.

—The Parks Journal has received a dispatch from London announcing the

— The Paris Journal has received a dispatch from London announcing the death of Lord Lonsdale, the inventor of postage stamps. "His Lordship," says this paper, "was the owner of several quarters of London, and his fortune amounted to 7.000,000 francs a year. He had a peculiar liking for dogs. In his magnificent palace of Richmond, where he received the greatest people of England, the politicians of all Europe, and the actresses in vogue, he generally arrived preceded by a large number of dogs, and armed with a large bag filled with bones, which he would toss to his canine friends. The sight of these animals fighting for the bones, reckless of sumptuous furniture, much amused his lordship. No enterprise was ever started touching the honor of England to which the Earldid not subscribe a million.

- A grand fancy-dress ball was given by the "Speaker" and the "Government" of Fiji on January 3d, at Levuka. About seventy gentlemen were present, and thirty ladnes, only a very few of whom were able to appear in fancy costume. With the gentlemen, however, the case was different, and consequently there was a good variety of costume, from the gentlemen of the period, in "Fijian evening dress," whatever that may be, to oddities of all kinds. The Hon, the Speaker, after sustaining his part in the opening presentation, boldly took off his coat and went in for dancing with vigor in his shirt eleeves.
- The Unita Nazionale, of Naples, mentions that the King and Queen of Denmark visited Pompeii on the 9th ult., accompanied by Senator Fiorelli. Excavations were made in their presence which brought to high the following objects the remains of a wooden box containing eight bottles symmetrically arranged, six bronze vises, a marble table, some amphore and several eartherware vises.
- On Saturday, March 9th, the Prince and Princess of Wales left Mariborough House for the Continent. They arrived in Paris by mail train on Sinday morning. Their incognito was strictly respected. The Princess wore a close-fitting lemon-colored tunie, trimmed with Russian sable; a bonnet rather larger than Parisians are accustomed to see; brown feathers, and some unobtrusive flowers.
- Cairo is now one of the most charming places in which to spend a happy Winter, and so it appears the Duke of Satherland thinks, for he has just been granted a valuable piece of land clooking on the beautifur. E-bekand Gardens, three niles from Cairo, on which he intends building a large house as a Winter residence. It is to be begun almost immediately.—Court Journal.
- There is likely to be an addition to the catalogue of royal and noble authors. Princess Alice, of Hesse Darmstadt, wishes to offer to her own countrymen a picture of the domestic life of her husband's future subjects. For this purpose she has written a novel and given it the pleasant title of "Our Home Ways."
- The Right Hon. Lord Lisgar, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, will shortly be called home, and will be successed by the Right Hon, the Earl Dufferin, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
- The following is the balance sheet of the Cairo Opera for the season just passed: Receipts, 277,000 francs; cappased; Receipts, 277,000 francs; deficit to be made good by the Khedler, 728,000 francs.
- An annuity of £1,000 has been granted to Lady Mayo, and a sum of £20,000 is to be invested for the benefit of her children.
- Prince Otho, of Bavaria, the only brother and heir of King Louis II., is hopelessly insane.
- —A correspondent of a London paper writes from Brussels: "A singular spectacle attracted this morning a large crowd to the Grande Place. There were erected four posts, guarded by gendarmes, and to each of them was fastened by the public executioner a judgment of the Court of Assizes concerning criminals who had not made their appearance before the Court. Post No. 1 was assigned to Andre Legrand, clevated by the Pope, on account of his Catholic inancean schemes, to the dignity of Roman Count, and sentenced ast week by the Court of Assizes to ten years' imprisonment for fraudment bankruptey. Post Nos. 2 and 3 were occupied by the judgments of a railway cashier who had absconded with 60,000 fr., and of a bankrupt money changer. Post Nos. 4 told that De Plas, in religion Brother Celcus, had been sentenced to lifteen years' imprisonment for nameless offences."
- An important discovery has been made in Sweden. An extensive coal-bed of remarkable depth and excellent quantity has been struck near Raus, in Schonen. An enterprising company formed some time ago was encouraged by promising geological indications to institute borings, but the first results were hardly satisfactory. At a depth of 366 feet, eleven sirata of coal had indeed been pierced, but none of these exceeded a depth of 1½ feet. Five feet farther down, however, a bed was struck with a thickness of 8½ feet. The borings have been continued, and are believed to prove satisfactorily the existence of an extensive coal-bed. The shares of the company have consequently risen at a bound from 100 to 700, and great schemes are already affoat for monopolizing the Eastern markets.
- The ex-Empress Carlotta has now perfectly white hair. Her teeth are falling out, and she looks like a woman of sixty. Only her eyes are as bright as ever, and her form looks like that of a young woman of twenty-five. Her doctors believe that she will live yet for a year or two.

### The Poet's Dream.

A poet lay with blissful face,

His large eyes closed in sleep,
And round his soul strange fancies seemed She loved the moonlight's beauteous hue
To flutter and to leap—
Upon his coal-black hair; shone,
A shadow passed across his brain,
Hung in a sable sphere!

Hung in a sable sphere! He dreamed a noble maiden came, She softly pressed his sunken cheeks,

And kissed his faded lips, And heard his wild heart beat; As lightly as a tolling bee He thought the moments passed away
From honeyed woodbine sips;
From carth on goden feet:
And then his soul broke from its gloom—He ne'er had feit a joy before, From sorrow's dark eclipse ! So tender nor so sweet.

Within a wood he calmly lay
With flowers around his head-And soon the maiden passed her arm.
Around his neck so cold, The winds were sighing through the trees That seemed like to a lily clasped

Like mourners o'er the dead: Before his fancy keen and bright A glowing phantom fled! Within a marble mold—
His white hand 'mong her auburn hair,
Like ivory meshed in gold.

Fame came, he thought, with brilliant gaze
And took him by the hand,
To Shakspeare, Shelley, Byron—kings A figure like a marble saint Then won his slumberous glance,

Still and fair as a noble maid Locked in a midnight trance: Of the immortal land; And a thought or fame went o'er his soul, He saw and heard the singing spheres,

Long wedded to romance. The golden and the grand.

He woke, and then the maiden smiled, And softly spake his name; When o'er his soul her glorious look Passed like a silvery flame. Ye gods! what other dreams so fair As those of Love and Fame1

Brigham Young and his Fellow Prisoners Liberated.

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that the indictments against the Mormon leaders are illegal, null and void, District Attorney Bates, of Utah (now in Washington), has instructed his deputy at Salt Lake to apply to Jus-Itah (now in Washington), has instructed his deputy at Sait Lake to apply to Justice Hawley and procure an order for the immediate discharge of the prisoners, as a further incarceration would make the United States Marshal liable for trespass. The decision is a very important one, and is a virtual declaration by the highest authority in the land that no portion of the people of the United States—however abhorent their religions faith—can be deprived of their liberties except by due process of law. In the prosecutions and indictments against the Mormons, Clief Justice McKenn, his associates, political intriguers and anti-Mormon religious sects combined to overthrow the liberties of the Mormon people by the United States Marshal summoning anti-Mormon jurors to render verdicts in suits against the Mormons. These "packed juries," in every instance, disgraced themselves by carrying out the instructions of their masters. The News Letter, and such able and influencial journals as the Cincinnant Commercial and the Louisville Courier Journal, denounced the outrages of the religious and pelitical bigods, who proved themselves to be even more fanatical than the Mormons. The law was plain in these prosecutions: the Marshal elected by the people was the officer legally emthese prosecutions: the Marshal elected by the people was the officer legally empowered to summon juries, and the Supreme Court has so decided. But the anti-Morman fanatics in their zeal twisted and distorted the law to carry out their put. Morman fanatics in their zeal twisted and distorted the law to carry out their purposes. They have ignominiously failed, and the American people can feel grateful and secure that the Supreme Court—always the pride and hope of the nation—will be governed by law and not by passions and prejudices. But this decision does not by any means settle the Morman problem, as it is called. It simply decides the point of law indicated. The political and religious institutions of the Mormons are not in harmony with our Republican Government. They are theoratic in every sense. But the work of harmonizing the "peculiar institution" is going on more rapidly than we imagine. The influx of a large mining population, of leading and influential Americans and their families, railroad influences and visitors from all parts of the world will gradually leaven the Mormon mass into American and cosmopolitan ideas. The better to ensure this end in a legal way, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in Congress "to aid in enforcing the law in Utah." The bill will undoubtedly pass both Houses, and when a law, will cover all the grounds needed to prosecute the Mormons legally. We are not of the opinion that this so-called Mormon problem is at all a serious one. The causes already at work for its solution will continue until the problem is solved.

One of the "three gentlemen" (?) who stole the plated spoons from the "Lone Villa" at "University Mound" has been detected. He is a perfect hog, and would not hesitate to steal a steamboat; he is a deeperate cuss, and fights well with his tongue; he was captured on an Oregon wagon road trying to "go through" an Englishman. Some hogs are victims to Law, but Law is a victim of this hog. Canes timids vehements alrant.

## " Big."

The Pacific Mail steamer America arrived on the morning of the 18th instant The Pacific Mail steamer America arrived on the morning of the 18th Instant with passengers, Government mails, treasure to the Bank of California, and a very valuable cargo. The leading items for this port were: Tea, 4,621 pkgs; Henp, 1,200 bales: Rice, 5,331 bags; Sugar, 173 bags; oils, Spices, Silks, etc. For New York, Tea, 2,846 pkgs; Silk, 306 pkgs; Spices, 33 pkgs. For Hartford, Tea, 5,800 pkgs; Silk, 37 pkgs; or a total of Tea, 8,003 pkgs; Silk, 343 pkgs. Merace to China and Japan will be commenced May 18th, subsidy or no subsidy; but that, we are quite sure, will be given for the important service rendered by the Pactife Mail Steamship Company. The rapid increase of the Tea Trade with China and Japan absolutely demands a semi-monthly service: without it the trade, to a considerable extent, would be lost to us. The announcement of a tri-monthly steam service to absolutely demands a semi-monthly service: without it the trade, to a considerable extent, would be lost to us. The announcement of a tri-monthly steam service to New York via Panama is announced by the press of this city, but of this no official advices have yet been received by the resident agents of the P. M. S. S. Co. L. W. Raymond, local agent of Webb's Australian line of steamers, has chartened the pioneer steamship Collifornia to carry the English mails and passengers to Honolulu on the 24th instant. The steamship Constitution solved for Panama on the 17th instant with a valuable cargo for New York and Pacific Coast ports, besides treatment, 6824,537, divided as follows: London and San Francisco Bank, \$500,000 to Callao, B. Davidson & Co., \$94,537 to England; and \$50,000 by John Parrent to Punta Arems. The ship intrepid, from Hongkong, arrived here on the 18th hist with a valuable cargo, say lice, 52,829 bags, Oi, 2,320 cs; Sugar, 2,959 mats, Pepper, 28b bags, ctc. It is charged by merchants that there is more Opium smuggling going on here now than ever before. The price in the open market is therefore greatly depressed here and prices both low and nominal. Advices from Hongkong by the America's mail say that cargoes of Australian Coal were there selling to arrive at \$16.50 per ton; that is better than sending to California. Tonnage was scarce in China waters, and high freights everywhere ruling. What has become of all the ships? Russell & Co's Hongkong Circular quotes California. Tonnage was scarce in \$20.75; Cloves, \$9.255a0 so. Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Nat (Oli, \$8.355a0 so.) Black Pepper, \$14.25 to \$14.50. Na for this port

for the port.

The Bay Refinery has purchased 956,450 fbs Batavia Sugar, being the Gesiena's cargo of 1,739 baskets, consigned to James De Fremery. This vessel returns at once to Batavia with a full cargo of Flour, etc., including 2,000 bbls of the finest Extra (silk dressed) from the Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills. The California Refinery has received this week a full cargo of Sugar, direct from Central America, ex Energie, 4,011 bags, say 800,000 fbs; they have also purchased the Leopoldina's ex Energie, 4,01 toggs, say exclose 5,20 sacks central American, ex constitution, besides a small importation of Hawanan. The "spirit" of the Commerced Bridds agas: "An important law-suit is now on the tapis, growing out of a 40,000 gallots contract purchase of Spirits at \$1 20, owing to a third party to the contract having contract purchase of Spirits at \$1.20, owing to a finite party to the contract having furmed up, going between buyer and seiler, and pocketing fice, per gail, as his share of the transaction; he having actually bought the Spirits at \$1.10, seiling it at \$1.20, and then getting the distillers to make out the contract to the latter at the advanced rate, taking a note for \$4,000 as his share of the transaction, payable when the matter was closed. The Spirit has all been delivered, and half the purchase money paid, say \$22,000, but the balance refused unless the \$4,000 is deducted from the bill Some nice points of mercantile law will doubtless be presented on of purchase. the trial. The parties to this transaction are all prominent, wealthy business men.

the trial. The parties to this transaction are all prominent, wealthy business men."

The Stock market is all aglow. The pave is crowded with anxious expectants, both Boards are doing a smashing business; everyhody buys 'em-women and boys, old men and maidens—all are happy and content. Hayward's Crown Point is the beacon light around which all revolves. It is the center of attraction. Alvinza Hayward's lucky strike in the Grown Point caused him to try his hand with Savage, and that also turned to gold. It is gold here, there, everywhere. The excitement on the street corners of California and Montgomery is intense; it pervades commercial circles to some extent, but not to the extent stated by many, We hope of a few lucky fellows that have mude his attivas and whome the whom the Values comining the third way to be some carried and the carried way to the control when the some the some to keep the years the good sense to keep it, by quietly withdrawing from the arena of strife, which is sure to "bust" and engult the unwary some or later. The crash will surely come, by and by; wait till some of the big bugs, knowing ones, begin to unload -- then what? don't cry

Arrivals for the week include three ships from New York- Edith, S. G. Glover and United States-bringing assorted cargoes of general merchandise; the Clara Bell, with 4,224 bags Central American Collee; the Energie, with 4,011 bags Peruvian Sugar; three vessels with Sydney Coal—St. Nicholas, 2,563 tons; John Risson, 755 tons; Springwood, 1,495 tons—and El Dorado, from Chili, with Light tons Coal; two vessels from Carmen Island with Salt—Ocean Pearl, 400 tons, and tons cont; two vessels from Carmen Island with Salt "Ocean Pearl, 400 tons, and Frances Parmer, with 200 tons; three vessels from Tabilit with Oranges, etc., "Fire Fly, Nor wester and Vivid. Besides these, we have had a fleet of consters with Coal, Lumber, Wool and produce generally, including the Mary Ellen, from Santa Cruz, with 5,500 kegs California Powder.

The Committee of One Hundred has been published. Among the number we see one or more that have already "gone up higher" to render their account; others given are on the sick-list—not out—not able to attend to business "at all,

at all "—"O. K." There is fault found with the selections made; some of the biggest Front street merchants omitted from the list, passed by, and for a purpose, while others of their neighbors less prominent in business put on, and why? we will see. It's all nice, and be sure you'll see that the Central Pacific Railroad will get all they deserve. A compromise will be made; Governor Stanford will be king, with a three million purse of gold; a railroad bridge across the Bay, sure, Goat Island for a defeuse. A. R. Depot at Mission Creek for the Chima and New York trade; the Wheat, trade of the valleys will be concentrated at the docks in the city and county of Nan Francisco, whether at Goat Island warehouses, or docks at Oakland made after those of Liverpool. There will be business enough, gentiemen, don't be too greedy, Caiffornia is a great State; we are a great people; we have big mines of Gold and Silver, immense Wheat fields, millions of cereals for export, and Wool and Wine to cheer the heart of man. Come on, ye St. Louis men, we want all of you, with your 35th parallel Railroad. Come on, the Chamber of Commerce will greet you warmly. Caleb T. Fay and J. W. Stowe, with R. B. Swain, Washington Bartlett and Alphabetical Campbell are always around. Cone, gentlemen, be introduced to Mr. Frederick McCrellish, mother of the Press of Sancelito and San Francisco. Here, too, is Brother Loring Pickering, nursing mother of the Morning Call, Daity Bulletin, morning and evening, both weekly; Poet, price one cent, change invariably given.

Business marts continue to present scenes of life and activity; the presence of large buyers from the distant interior, drawing supplies by the Central Pacific

Business marts continue to present seemes of life and activity; the presence of large buyers from the distant interior, drawing supplies by the Central Pacific Railroad, is an encouraging feature. We have conversed with some of these parties, and judging from what we have seen, it is quite evident that we can sell them Coffee, Tea, Sngar, Rice, Spices, Dried Fruits, Oranges, and Canned Fruits and Vegetables, upon more advantageous terms than can be procured at the East. It is also probable that we can supply them with Blankets and Knit goods of better quality than can be had elsewhere. There are, however, certain kinds of goods made in New England, that can be procured there cheaper than we can furnish them, but for staples enumerated we can defy competition. So, therefore, we say to traders East of the Mountains, from Colorado, Utah, Montana, etc., come and see what inducements we have to offer; and ye, men of St. Louis, come buy our Coffee—new crop, Central American; it is better and cheaper than you can procure on the Atlantic board. Havaiian Sugar is a great favorite with Utah buyers they on the Atlantic board. Hawaiian Sugar is a great favorite with Utah buyers, they, for a year or more past, drawing constant supplies from this coast; besides, our Sugar Refiners are disposed to make special terms with large Territorial huyers of their products, as an inducement for them to buy here. Altogether, the way seems to be opening for this wast trade of the interior to come to headquarters for its supply. It only requires a personal visit to satisfy the most incredictous that this supply. It only requires a personal visit to satisfy the most incredialous that this is the true source of supply for them. Our exports overland for March Include the following, all in pounds, as we glean them from the books of the Central Pacific Railread: Australian Wool, 353,077; California Wool, 163,289; Tea, 509,555; Butter, 60,128; Salmon, 143,922; Quicksilver, 20,250; Powder, for Salt Lake, 100,289; Hops, 13,500; Wine, 173,970.

Hops, 13,500; Wine, 173,970.

The market for Dundee Goods looks cheering. With bountiful crops of Cereals in store for us we pay 17% of for Burlap bags here, 18c for invoices to arrive, and 146015c per yard for Hessians. Chemicals are advancing. Crockery and Earthenware improving in price and demand. Candles sell freely at 15 to 18c for Adamantines. Coal is scarce at \$13 for Australian, \$15 for West Hartley, \$12% for Chilipsell (180) of Candles and 18c 55% 55 for California. Coffees sell at 17c 619% of or Cumberland, \$10 for Pacific, and \$6.25% 55 for California. Coffees sell at 17c 619% of Central American, 18% of for Manila, 19c for Rio, 23c 624 for Java. Fish plentiful and dull for all kinds. Fruits are plentiful and cheap, oranges especially; iour cargoes now afloat from Tahiti. Hardware is steadily advancing. Mall Liquors are in considerable stock, and some old favorite brands need to be warehoused, awatting improvement in ripeness; we must therefore defer farther comment just now. Metals are on the rampage—up, up, up she goes. Nails also need to be clinched; they are advancing. Naval Stores ease off a bit. Oils are plentiful and cheap. Petroleum shades off. Hayward is king, and will be so for time to come with his brilliants. Devoe's 36c 639c; standard, 34c 68-35c. Provisions move off briskly at good prices. We cannot say 'n no more Hams,' for the demand for Eastern Sugar-cured Hams, and the consumption is large. Among other invoices recently received, and now being introduced to is large. Among other invoices recently received, and now being introduced to public favor, is the "Union" Ham, from the packing house of T. S. Doremus & Co., New York. The quality and order is equal, if not superior, to any before offered in this market. Duffield's Chicago Hams and Breakfast Bacon continue to command their well-earned reputation, as do those of F. Whittaker & Sons, of St. Louis. We have then the Optimus Ham, from Cincinnati, and many other brands of Sugar-cured Hams, all commanding a place among the increasing number of commencer upon this cost. Objectiver see for an advisor of reason accounter to the control of the control o of Sugar-cured Hams, all comminding a place among the increasing number of consumers upon this coast. Quicksilver, so far as advised, no arrangements have yet been effected looking toward a combination of interests. It is, however, more than probable that a ring will be formed and prices kept up to 85c as for more than probable that a ring will be formed and prices kept up to 85c as for more than probable that a ring will be formed and prices kept up to 85c as for more true help, \$23 30 for Liverpool stored factory filled. Spices are in fair stock; Allienger, \$1000 for Liverpool stored factory filled. Spices are in fair stock; Allienger, \$1000 for Liverpool stored factory filled. Spices are in fair stock; Allienger, \$1000 for Liverpool stored factory filled. Spices are in fair stock; Allienger, \$1000 for Liverpool fo

12½c; Extra Powdered, 12½c; Extra Granulated, 12c; Extra Go'den "C." 11c; Golden, 10½c. For ht bbls, ½c extra, and for bxs, ½c ½ ½ additional is charged. Teas are more called. We are in receipt of inquiries from the East respecting imports of Formosa Oolongs at this port. Those exhibited to us were of superior quality, and were in bulk. New York orders include Basket Teas, which have been sent forward in small parcels. Heretofore this description of package was confined to this port, and the quality uniformly good. We knew of no important change in prices for any description. Quotations as heretofore, with a good overland trade. French Goods—There has been quite a speculative movement of late in most articles, with a view to a concentration of stocks. Supplies here and enrote are said to be very light. So far as reported, transactions include the following: 2,500 bxs Castile Soap, here and to arrive private—said to be 12c. 400 bxs do, from store, 12½c.: 4,000 bxs Marseilles Castile, in two lots, to arrive, private: 600 cases Sardines, private—quotable at \$2.550 425 per dozen, respectively, for q and from store, 12%: 1,000 0x8 Marsellies Castile, in two lots, to arrive, private; 600 cases Sardines, private quotable at \$2.550.425 per dozen, respectively, for q and hf boxes. Olive Oils are held with great firmness, and are "stuff;" Plagniol, \$5.25 (9.5 3); Possel, \$4.8505, with purchases to arrive of 1.500 cs qts and 500 cs pints, upon terms withheld. Fine Salad Oils continue in favor. Cargo Claret is searce, with sales to arrive at \$12; on the spot, \$4.45045. Case Claret in very light stock, with sales to arrive at \$42; on the spot, \$446945. Case Claret in very light stock; and now held at \$2.5604.50. Champagnes are more called for; time Wines, favorite brands, command \$296025. There is also a better feeling for all low grades, with sales at \$146046. Freuch Cognac is also called for, but at low prices. There have been considerable purchases made of Eastern Whiskles to arrive, at good prices—details withheld; but W. W. Dodge & Co. and Booth & Co. don't do business in that way—they tell us that the demand for 8. T. Suit & Co.'s old Bourbon Whiskly is daily on the increase, and that the quality is so good that people will but in whether they drink it or not is quite another thing. Then there is our modest friend Hotsling, A. P., of Jackson street, he says he has just received a fresh invoice from the East of J. H. Cutter & Co.'s genuine old Kentucky Bourbon, very old and nice, and that the demand is good for a genuine article, and that it is appreciated by all who have tasted it; if it were not superior there would not be any spurious imitations of the brand; remember, "J. H." is the genuine.

Liverpool Wheat goodations come through to-day at 12%, and that stiffens our market price \$1.9062 per cental for choice; Superfine Flour, \$5; Extra, \$6 per barrel.

barrel

Wool arrives freely; receipts daily increasing, both from the north and the south coast. Probably one half of all the Wool in the State belongs and is held by speculators, purchased upon the sheep's back at prices tar below the present quota-Frecursors, parcaused upon an energy some a precessar lacon the present quosi-tions. Some huge transactions made inland during the Winter months show sur-prising stupidity upon the part of the growers, exhibiting a degree of knorance in regard to the true value of the stable which is remarkable in this age of chace m regard to the true value of the stable which is remarkable in this age of cheap newspapers. We have been creditably informed within the week of two large sheep owners in Tulara County owning over 50,000 sheep each, who actually sold and contracted for their entire Spring clip at 25 cents per b, and which to-day is worth in this market 50 cents, and, being a desirable clip, would self-readily at the price named. Here we see the folly of selling Wools inland, far away from the reach of reliable information, selling yes, giving away—thousands of dollars worth of Wool which rightly belonged to the grower, and would have been saved to him had be consulted, by letter or telegraph, with any respectable commission house or Wool-dealer in the city; for the sake of saving a paltry \$5 for a telegram, or paying \$28 per cent, commission upon the sale of his Wool in algetimate way, actually gives away—yes, loses many thousands of dollars. The instances cited are not the only ones of a like character. There are many other sheep men who have parted with their Wools to strangers scouring the country for bargains, at rakes far below its relative value, and at prices 25 to 50 per cent, less than they could have realized by sending the same to this city to be sold in the open market. Long Staple Wool of the Spring clip brings 500555c for Northern, \$5, 400,45c for Southern according to cleaniliness and general condition. Southern according to cleanliness and general condition.

### Pickeringian, not Pickwickian.

If the Alla's report of the proceedings on Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Committee of One Hundred, be reliable, something quite unprecedented and astoniding took piace on that occasion. The report to which we refer says: "Loring Pickering, Esq., then came forward and placed himself squarely on the record against the contemplated outrage," etc. Now, we do not believe a word of this. We denounce the statement as a gross libel on a most worthy and conservative citizen. Nor is there any use in the Alta poddling glaring falsehoods of this character, tending to injure the reputation of the proprietor of a rival publication for fence riding. No one will credit the assertion; no one will believe anything so preposterous and absurd. Mr. Pickering is no longer a blooming and impetuous preposterous and absurd. Mr. Pickering is no longer a blooming and inpetuous youth. He has been a well-known citizen for twenty years, during all which period he was never known to do such a thing as to "place himself squarely on the record" for or against anything whatever, and we do not imagine that at his time of hie he is going to alarm the community and astonish himself by developing this new phenomenal trait. One thing we are certain of: if Mr. P. did so far forget his habitual caution as to "place himself squarely on the record" against anything, the phenomenon must be accounted for on the hypothesis that the worthy gentleman consumed too much champagne at the interview with Mr. Huntington, of which he speaks. Even then his language must be taken in a Pickermician across. which he speaks. Even then his language must be taken in a Pickeringian sense, a term which will now supplant the inferior qualifying word Pickwickian.

# Are we not Governed to Death?

If we reflect upon the slavery of government we endure we will be startled. As a people we rather seem to court clogs, chains and ties, by which we are bound hands and feet to some system of oppressive rule. Not contented with our civil laws and the obligations and duties arising therefrom —laws all sufficient to prolaws and the obligations and duties arising therefrom—laws all sufficient to protect our lives and property, to secure our peace and enhance our happiness—we rash into a net work of private, public and general burdens, which make us the slaves of customs and habits, the good sense and utility of which are not apparent. In the general acceptation of the term, we live under a Republican form of government, but the Cynic, a necessary plague to every community, discovers the fact that we are living under a system of petty despotisms, as despleable as they are useless. We will illustrate this by taking San Francisco as an example. The most private well as the most vital points of dispute that can arise in all the relations of life may be adjudicated in our law Courts. This being so, it would seem that the civil law is all sufficient for special nurvesse while our realities institutions. the civil law is all sufficient for special purposes, while our political institutions, general in their character, govern us in our local, State, national and foreign relations. Where, then, is the real necessity or want for the slavery while the masset of the state of the sta endure in accepting the surplus chains which fetter them? Let when the their weighty burdens and we will be able to see why there are so many puppers and so few men amongs us. Take, for instance, the large number of religious governments which oppress the people, and you realize in some measure the tyranny of these petty despotisms. The city is districted by at least fifteen different sects, each these petty despotsons. The city is districted by it least filter university seets, such having a chief ecclesiastical governor or ruler, and under him are his ecclesiastical policemen, who have their regular "beats." Amongst the most absolute and despotic ecclesiastical governors are the Right Reverends Alemany and Kip; among the lower spiritual nabobs are Reverends Stone, Stebbins and Miles Grant. To enumerate the entire force individually would take up at least two columns of the News Letter, an honor we cannot confer upon the patriarchs at present. That these bishops, priests, parsons, elders and religious teachers of one kind and another are extremely despotic in governing their dupes is well known. But why another are extremely despone in governing their dupes is well known. But why a people professedly republican, who have abolished all titles of nobility, and scorn the idea that one man is born to lord it over the many in the political sense, should in the religious sense be the most abject slaves to spiritual titles of nobility is beyond our comprehension. Yet this is the actual condition of affairs. The Catholics, Episcopalians, "congregationalists, Unitarians, Methodists and Baptists, with the almost innumerable minor sects, are as much under the lash of their spiritual masters as are the Cuban slaves under the lash of the overseers. The instant any including the presence related to the destroyer of the overseers. individual member rebels against the doctrines and tenets of some miserable sect, the spiritual influence receis against an electrices are the serious or some miscute the serious of the spiritual lerd estracizes that individual member, male of female, cut the erring one off from the Church and hands him or her over to the would, the flets and the devil. This happens in our middle every day—the legitimate result of this accursed coclesiastical despotism which seeks to crush out the germs of free thought in the human mind. How sadly amusing it is to hear the pappet of these petty infallibilities prate about liberty of conscience under the Constitution! Nor is it in the religious sense alone that the people are duped and enslaved. The numerous and increasing secret societies shackle very large numbers of our population with obligations and oaths, onerous and revolting, and in every way repulsive to the freedome and dignity of an American cilizen, to the beneficent laws and generous sys-tem of government under which we live. This mental lunsey which drags men to-gether at the midnit hour in some handsomely furnished den, where they robe themselves in fantastic array, war paint and feathers, and go through certain mockeries and tedious ceremonies, with doors bolted and barred after the fashion of lanatic asylums, is a lunacy utterly incomprehensible to a man of common seus. There is certainly nothing Republican or Democratic about it. On the contrary, t is the very essence of combined royalty and despotism. Yet, if you talk about monarchy, royalty or despotism in a political sense to the "Brethren" they fly at yon like so many tigers. Behold how meek, servile and slavish they are under the lash of the despot in the bolted and barred den as they go through all the pupperty marked out for them. How sadly amusing it is to hear these creatures call three selves freemen. In still another but less outrageous sense the passion for limits. selves freemen. In still another but less outrageous sense the passion for limits bounds and fences to our freedom is strong. There is a main for Clubs. Almost any person can find a Club, high enough or low enough, to take him to its folds. An admission fee and signing the Constitution and By-Laws will admit any tolerably intelligent (if wealthy) ass to the best of them. You must in this, as in the cases already cited, do something by which you are less of a man an more of a puppet. This admits you to the brotherhood, because you have signed and scald the verdict which states that you can be "used for a purpose." The man who will not be used for some selish purpose must live like some mighty oak, isolated and alone, bearing the storms and defying them. Admit all this, are we then to have no religion, no secret societies, no Clubs? Yes, we can have religion in the heart without the despotic government of religion. Secret societies are huge farces at best, and Clubs may be good or bad according to circumstances. In these three at oest, and those any be good or had according to ercumisations. In must be admited that a vast amount of the physical and mental energies of the people are fritter d away. Now every man has but a certain amount of physical and mental energies of the people are fritter d away. Now every man has but a certain amount of physical and mental energy, and if he expends this in the mockeries of religion, secret societies, club-rooms, etc., hogies loses so much force, which, if given to practical, useful and necessary labor, would benefit society and enrich the State. The citizen who understances that the state of the state. and appreciates the spirit and genius of our civil institutions will give his best energies toward perfecting them. Such a man will have but little to do with the mockeries of governments of custom and habit which afflict society. If has been demonstrated in this city, with disastrous and sad consequences, that if good citidemonstrated in this city, with disastrous and sad consequences, that if good citizens will not combine to perfect and carry out the civil laws, above and beyond all other objects, cyll-minded men, weaponed with the sacred rights of citizenship, will rule to ruin. What is true of San Francisco in all that has been written, it rue of every city in the Republic. As a people, we are iterally governed to death. With all our boasted republicanism, detestation of royalty and shams, we find, upon thoughtful investigation, that we are the dupes of the very mockerles we despise. Does it matter if in all this we are pronounced expised the strength to correct thus, is not the time in the true reights and weaknesses, and the strength to correct thus, is not the time in the true reights and weaknesses, and the strength to correct them, is not the t'ynic the true priest and surgeon to bring back a nation, sick with infirmities, to a life of vigor, manhood and true independence

### Chat About the Bohemians.

EDITOR MAIL BAG:-On Saturday last I received an invitation to attend the opening of the Bohemian Club, both at the reception in the afternoon and the "feast of reason and thow of soul," and punch in the evening. Accepting the kind and hospitable invitation, I visited the Club-rooms in the afternoon and found and hospitable invitation, I visited the Club-rooms in the afternoon and found them pretity furnished, tastily decorated, and crowded with visitors, a glance at whose faces was quite sufficient to show the success of those who had catered for their annusement and gratification. The walls were covered with the works of many well known artists, members of the Club; the pictures, without making any mixidious comparisons between them, show as a body the great improvement and advancement of art in San Francisco. I noticed the names of Buerstadt, Bloomer, Brookes, Denny, Loomis, and Kidd; the last named artist having, besides several pictures present, two models of a horse and donkey's head, worthy of high praise. The fair sex were well represented amongst the visitors, and your correspondent had the pleasure of being introduced to Miss Rose Evans, who looked and was as a charming off the stage as on. Lotta was also present, immante, river, and lovels; charming off the stage as on. Lotta was also present, piquante, vive, and lovely; Charming of the stage as on. Lotta was also present, popular, east and not of the she made sad havoc amongst the gentheren; two old soldners in every sense of the word lowering their colors before her battery of charms. So with wit, beauty, and champagne the atternoon passed away, leaving nothing behind but pleasant remembrances, and kind wishes for the success of the Bohemian Club, and empty bottles. The evening enjoyments may be said to have commenced about ten o'clock, when the regular toast being disposed of, Boheman toasts and speeches, teening with wit and sparkling with fun, reigned supreme. Scated on a raised dais, Thomas Newcomb, President, ladded ont punch and wit to all comers, seeming, in spate of his successful exertions in the afternoon, never to tire in his hospiting, in spite of his successful exertions in the afternoon, never to tree in his hospitable and kind duties. I am sure all who were present will join with me in saying that he was, pur excellence, the idol of the night. Considering so good a President to be supported in office by so genial a Vice as Henry Edwards, who can doubt the success of the Club! And when, in the absence of the author. Mr. Edwards read the poem of the evening, "Bohemia, Boys, Bohemia!" he created a perfect furore, and from the moment to the breaking up of the party mirth and fun never ceased. To follow the whole of this delightful evening in detail would be impossible, but I should like to lay before your readers an epitome of the proceedings as they flashed through my brain after I went to sleep. First came Henry Etwards with wings, comforting our Father Adam by the promise of Bohemm, while Coi. Barnes reviewed a regiment of the "Amador Battailon," but the men would not pay attention, list rung instead to Mr. Eastman's "Origin of Cubes in San Francisco Before the Flood." Mestayer, as Sheridan, would have reached the battle field in time had he not waited for Mr. Kidd to light his cigar for the hundredth time, while Williamson, as "Schneider," would have escaped had he not been stopped by the police for appropriating one of the Sutter street car mules. A little farther off Colone! Cremon and Lighad scaling the Colone! Green is to the control of the Sutter street car mules. A little farther off Colone! Cremon and Lighad scaling the Colone! Green is to the street of the colone of the Sutter street car mules. ble, but I should like to lay before your readers an epitome of the proceedings as further off Colone! Cremony and friend scalped the Colone!'s foster brother, the gentle something, an ugly lujun in red and blue paint, who put me in mind of Hood's lines -

"As for his body, it was coated, For painted things are so denoted."

To this interesting savage Vivian was singing, "I'm glad to see you, boy," and Mr. Robert Craig, as Dickens, was saying he ought to have proved "a hallibi." During the whole of this curious panorama the President was 'unging, "Bohemia, Bohemia, the Daughter of the Barber," in which refreshing chorus I must at last have joined, when, being awakened, I, like Mr. Pickwick in the wheelbarrow, softly murmured "Cold Punch," and fell into a refreshing slumber.

INDIGESTION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a very cheerful financial statement in the House of Commons. England, on the 25th of March. The revenue exceeded the estimates by £2,201,000. The National debt, in April, 1859, was £885, 481,000. It was increased by the purchase of telegraphs to £81,1412,000, but on March 31, 1872, it will island reduced to £792,740,000, while at the same time the balance in the Exchequer will be four millions more than it was in April, 1869.

# Mr. Longfellow's New Poem .-- The Baron of St. Castine.

Baron Castine of St. Castine Has left his chateau in the Pyrenees, And sailed across the western seas. When he went away from his fair demesne All day amid those forest scenes, The birds were building, the woods were And to sleep in the tents of the Tarra-

And now the winds of winter blow Round the turrets of the old chateau, The birds are silent and unseen. The leaves lie dead in the ravine

His father, lonely, old and gray, Sits by the fireside day by day, Thinking ever one thought of care;

and tall. The sun shines into the aucient hall. And makes a glory round his hair,

So silent is it everywhere; So silent you can hear the mouse Run and rummage along the beams Behind the wainscot of the wall; And the old man rouses from his dreams, Across the sea, like a bird of prev,

His footsteps echo along the floor
Of a distant passage, and pause awhile;
Has married a dusky Tarratine,
He is standing have He is standing by an open door Looking long, with a sad, sweet smile, Into the room of his absent son. There is the bed on which he lay, There are the pictures bright and gay, Horses and hounds and sun-lit seas; There are his powder-flask and gun, And his hunting-knives in shape of a fan; The chair by the window where he sat,

With the clouded tiger-skin for a mat, Looking out on the Pyrenees, Looking out on Mount Marbore And the Seven Valleys of Lavedan. Ah me! he turns away and sighs; There is a mist before his eyes

t night, whatever the weather be, Wind or rain or starry heaven, Just as the clock is striking seven. Just as the clock is striking seven,
Those who look from the windows see
The village Curate, with kintern and maid is left to guard it, and to wait
Come through the gateway from the park The coming of the rightful helr; The village culture, with land years and the park The coming of the riguous dear. Come through the gateway from the park The coming of the riguous dear. No other life or sound is there; And cross the court-yard damp and dark. No more the Curate comes at night, No more the Curate comes at night, And now at the old man's side he stands, his voice is cherry, his heart expands, the gossips picasantly, by the blaze of the fire of fagots, about old days, And Cardinal Mazarin and the Fronde, And Cardinal Mexicus Sair and fond, And Ones.

And the Cardinal's nieces fair and fond, And Ones.

And what they did, and what they said,
When they heard his Eminence was dead. With flying skirts is the Curate seen
Speeding along the woodland way,
Humming gaily, "No day is so long

brain, "Are there any tidings from over the sea? Ah, why has that wild boy gone from me? And the Curate answers, looking down, Harmless and docile as a lamb,

And draws from the pocket of his gown A handkerchief like and oriflamb, And wipes his spectacles, and they play Their little game of lansquenet In silence for an hour or so,

And the Curate listens, and smiling says:
"Ah yes, dear friend! in our young days
We should have liked to hunt the deer tines:

But now it is better sitting here Within four walls, and without the fear Of losing our hearts to Indian queens; For man is fire and woman is tow. And the Pyrenees are white with snow. And the Somebody comes and begins to blow."

Then a gleam of distrust and a vague surmise

Through the southern windows, narrow Shines in the father's gentle eyes, As firelight on a window-pane Glimmers and vanishes again; But naught he answers; he only sighs, The house-dog stretched beneath his chair And for a moment bows his head:
Groans in his sleep as if in pain,
Then, as their custom is, they play
Then wakes, and yawns, and sleeps again,
And another day is with the dead.

And another day is with the dead.

Another day, and many a day And many a week and month depart, When a fatal letter wings its way And wanders restless through the house, And strikes and tears the old man's heart.

As if he heard strange voices call.

Lo! the young Baron of St. Castine, Has married Madocawando's child! The letter drops from the father's hand ; The the sinnows of his heart are wrung, He utters no cry, he breathes no prayer, No malediction falls from his tongue; But his stately figure, erect and grand, Bends and sinks like a column of sand In the whirlwind of his great despair.
Dying, yes, dying! His latest breath
Of parley at the door of death
Is a blessing on his wayward son. Lower and lower on his breast Sinks his gray head; he is at rest; No longer he waits for any one. For many a year the old chateau Lies tenantless and desolate; Rank grasses in the court-yard grow, About its gables caws the crow; No more is seen the unsteady light, Threading the alleys of the park; The windows of the hall are dark, The chambers dreary, cold and bare ! At length, at last, when the winter is past, And birds are building, and woods are

Humming gaily, "No day is so long But it comes at last to vesper-song." He stops at the porter's lodge to say That at last the Baron of St. Castine To the one sad thought that haunts his Is coming home with his Indian queen, Is coming without a week's delay; And all the house must be swept and clean, "Young blood! young blood! It must And all things set in good array!

And the solemn porter shakes hi And the solemn porter shakes his head; And the answer he makes is: "Lackaday! We will see, as the blind man said!" Alert since first the day began, The cock upon the village church

Looks northward from his airy perch,

Till the clock at nine strikes loud and clear As if beyond the ken of man From the village lying asleep below, And across the court-yard, into the dark Of the winding pathway in the park Curate and hatern disappear, And darkness reigns in the old chateau. The ship has come back from over sea, She has been signaled from below, And into the harbor of Bordeaux She sails with her gallant company. But among them is nowhere seen The brave young Baron of St. Castine; He hath tarried behind, I ween, In the beautiful land of Acadie!

And the father paces to and fro street,
Through the chambers of the old chateau, A cracking of whips, and scamper of feet, Of wheels on the road that runs below, Of servants hurrying here and there, The voice in the court-yard, the step on The Curate is waiting in the hall, the stair,

Waiting for some one who doth not come! But letters there are, which the old man But his mind is full of vague distress,

reads

To the Curate, when he comes at night. Word by word, as an acolyte Repeats his prayers and tells his beads; Letters full of the rolling sea Full of a young man's joy to be Abroad in the world, alone and free; Full of adventures and wonderful scenes Of hunting the deer through forests vast In the royal grant of Pierre du Gast; Of night- in the tents of the Tarratines; Of Madocawando the Indian chief, And his daughters, glorious as queens, And beautiful beyond belief; (tongue, And so soft the tones of their native The words are not spoken, they are sung! Beneath the shadow of her hair The gold-bronze color of the skin Seems lighted by a fire within, As when the burst of sunlight shines Beneath a sombre grove of pines -Beneath a sombre grove of pines A dusky splendor an he air.
The two small hands that now are pressed.
In his, seem made to be caressed,
They lie so warm and soft and still,
Like birds half hidden in a next,
Trustful, and innocent of ill.
And ah! he cannot believe his ears
When her meladious voice he hears
Sheaking his nettice Gascon tower. Speaking h's native Gascon tongue; The words she utters seem to be The words see these seem to be Part of some poem of Goudoull, They are not spoken, they are sung! And the Borron semicand says, "You see I told you but the simple truth; Ah, you may trust the eyes of youth!" Down in the village day by day The people gossip in their way, And stare to see the Baroness p On Sunday morning to early Mass; And when she kneeleth down to pray, They wonder, and whisper tog-ther and To bless the bridegroom and the bride!

Surely this is no beather lass. " [say, The choir is singing the matin song,
And in course of time they learn to bless The doors of the church are opened wide,
The Baron and the Baroness. The people crowd, and press, and throng And in course of time the Curate learns
A secret so dreadful that by turns
He is ice and fire, he freezes and burns. The Baron at confession bath said That though this woman be his wife, He hath wed her as the Indians wed, He hath bene'lt her for a gun and a knife! The warm wind blows from the bills of And the Curate replies: "O profligate, Spain, O Prodigat son! return once more The birds are building, the leaves are green To the open arms and the open door Of the Church, or ever it be too late. Thank God, thy father did not live

To see the ships come sailing on, And pass the isle of Oleron, And pass the Tower of Cordonan. In the church below is cold in clay The heart that would have leaped for joy-O tender heart of truth and trust !-To see the coming of that day In the church below the lips are dust, Dust are the hands and dust the teet, That would have been so swift to meet The coming of that wayward boy, At night the front of the old chateau

Is a blaze of light above and below

Voices are shouting, and horns are blown, The Baron hath come again to his own.

Most eager and alive of all To welcome the Baron and Baroness: For he hath read in Jesuit books Of those children of the wilderness, And now, good, simple man! he looks To see a painted savage stride Into the room, with shoulders bare, And eagle feathers in her hair, And around her a robe of panther's hide. Instead, he beholds with secret shame A form of beauty undefined. loveliness without a name Not of degree, but more of kind; Nor bold nor shy, nor short nor tall, But a new mingling of them all. Yes, beautiful beyond belief Transfigured and transfused, he sees
The lady of the Pyrenees,
The daughter of the Indian chief.
To see what he could not forgive: On thee so reckless and perverse, He left his blessing, not his curse. [ni But the nearer the dawn, the darker And by going wrong all things come right; Things have been mended that were worse And the worse, the nearer they are to

For the sake of the living and the dead, Thou shalt be wed as Christians wed, And all things come to a happy end. O sun, that followest the night In you blue sky, serene and pure, And pourest thine impartial light Alike on mountain and on moor, Pause for a moment in thy course, And bless the bride room and the bride!

O Gave, that from thy hidden source In you mysterious mountain-side Pursuest thy wandering way alone. And leaping down its steps of stone, Along the meadow lands demure Stealest away to the Adour, Pause for a moment in thy course To bless the bridegroom and the bride:

mend

To see the bridegroom and the bride. They enter and pass along the nave; They stand upon the father's grave; The bells are ringing soft and slow; The living above and the dead below Give their blessing on one and twain

The birds are building, the leaves are green And Baron Castine of St. Castine Hath come at last to his own again -Atlantic Monthly.

#### San Francisco and the Goat Island Grant.

Mr. Stanford, the President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, says that the occupation of Goat Island for railway depot purposes, and the necessary works the occupation of Goat Island for railway depot purposes, and the necessary works connected therewith, will not injure the entrance to the harbor or materially change the currents of the Bay. Mr. Stanford is an interested party; he and his associates own and are in possession of thousands of acres of land that will be immediately benefited and appreciated in value by such occupation. It is not the custom of the Government of the United States, or of other maritime powers, to select sides for fortifications for harbor defense, or to dispose of islands in harbors and bays on the advice of civilians, especially those directly and personally interested, and who are to be largely benefited in case their advice is taken and acted upon. What would be the fate of a similar proposition in the British Parliament? Would England consider for a moment, or would any great power other than the United States, even contemplate giving an island in the middle of the finest and largest States, even contemplate giving an island in the middle of the nices and largest barbor, and near to a young city destined to become one of the most important and populous within the limits of her whole domain, to a railroad company which already possesses more depot and vater-from thank than all the other railroad company which already makes to the world combined. Mr. Stanford also asserts that the Government is asked to code Goat Island to the C. P. Co. because the interests of Commerce demand that it should be done. Does the interests of Commerce require the termin of the great system of railroads necessary to accommodate the business of the Pacific countries, and of San Francisco, to be located on a part of a very small island, or very large rock, situated near the middle of the Bay of San Francisco? The characteristics of the Pacific Countries, and of San Francisco? acteristics of the island, which make it valuable for harbor defense, renders it naccessible and valueless for railway purposes; therefore the military value of the island must be destroyed, that a railroad-commercial(!)-value may be created. Aside from military considerations, Goat Island possesses but one other great value, viz: as a key to one of the most gigantic real estate schemes ever concocted in this State, and what is more surprising to the uninitiated than all clse is the fact that the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company—as stockholders—have no interests in the profits expected to be realized by the real estate ring. More than ten thousand acres of land on the Eastern shore of the bay have been according to the real estate of the realized by the real estate ring. quired by, and are in the possession of, Stanford and his real estate associates. This immense property lies along the shore of the bay, and extends on to deep water. It lies almost east of Goat Island, and is, to a very great extent, dependwater. It has almost east of Goat Island, and is, to a very great extent, dependent upon the island for means and facilities for complete and perfect development and control of a water-front between eight and nine miles in extent. Along this projected line of water-front the entire commercial interests of the Bay of San Francisco could find ample accommodation, and upon the ten thousand acres, fast as they would become reclaimed, all the rising industries of a new metropolis would locate, accumulate and expand, to enrich the schemers and destroy the San Francisco of to-day

San Francisco has a line of water front, improved and unimproved, not less than ten miles in length. The water front now in possession of the city at Mission Bay is one mile and one-eighth in length, and is more valuable for commercial and rail-way depot and termini purposes, than an equal extent anywhere else around the entire circuit of the Bay. It contains, in all, over two hundred acres, and will cost less to render it available than the leveling of one-half of Goat Island. The Central less to render it available than the leveling of one-half of Goat Island. The Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies own, by donation or subsidy, sixty acres; is additionable the contral to the contral contral to the contral cont In addition, the city of San Francisco is ready and willing to extend to these com-panies the free use of as much more as their bisness may require. These facts prove but too conclusively that Goat Island is not wanted because of its extent,

or because of its superior commercial site.

Mr. Stanford also says that the occupation of Goat Island will not injure the present Metropolis, will not detract its trade, decrease its business, or reduce its real estate values; proof upon proof can be adduced to the contrary, while not one single fact can be shown to sustain his statements. The concentration of population, trade, and commerce makes the city, and in proportion to the concentration of those vital elements real values find trade and availability. To transfer the commerce from the western to the eastern shore of the Bay of San Francisco means commerce from the western to the castern shore of the Bay of San Francisco means the transfer of population, trade and industry, and a ruinous decrease in real values. A mechanic, having a family, employed at San Francisco, either owns or rents a house and purchases all his supplies of food, clothing, etc., at San Francisco: the butcher, grocer, merchant, and property are all benefited to an extent; his employment at San Francisco ceases, and he removes with his family to the eastern shore of the Bay, where he can find labor. The effect such a change would seek the such a change would be such as the produce on real estate, both improved and unimproved, would be ruinous to present owners. Unimproved property is held according to its available and prospects. the value, and improved property according to the rental, or income it produces. That suburban property would decrease in available value no sane man will deny, and that an untenanted house is an expense instead of a profit every man must admit.

Those owning property in the northern part of the city are affected by the progress of the city southward; they experience that extensive improvements in that direction tend to decrease the available and productive value of their property, and cite the fall in rents in the northern, and the increase of rents in the southern portion of the city as proof of the charge. If the removal of the center of business from the north end of Montgomery, and from Jackson and Washington streets to the southern end of Montgomery and to Market, Second, Third and Fourth streets tends to reduce rents and effect real estate values in one section of the city and increase them in another, would not the removal of the commercial interest, with all its auxiliaries, to the Eastern shore of the Bay injure business and affect property values at San Francisco, as well as the mertigage security for the \$35,000,000, for which the homes and property of San Francisco are held by the Savings Banks. The depositions are the numers of the millions which constitute the capital of the Savings Banks, and they are the actual loaners to the real estate of the city, and when the latter falls by such an influence, and by such a cause as is now threatened it will not fall alone.

Had San Francisco been built up and enriched by an immense trade ponred into her lap by a powerful corporation controling the entire railroad system of the Pacific and the commerce of Asia, that power, whether just or unjust, might claim the right to desert her to rear up rivals intended to sap her financial foundation and cause her ruin: but, happily, such has not been the case. She made the trade the roads were built to accommodate, and was directly the cause and influence which carlied those who now seek her destruction. San Francisco grew by the hardest knocks by which a city was ever built. Cut off from the outer world, isolated and alone upon the margin of a vast wilderness, three thousand miles from civilization and supplies, she arose like a new star in the great western horison to herait to the world that the march of empire had reached the distant shores of the Pacific.

It has been said that the country is in opposition to the city in the present contest because of the want of liberality and enterprise on the part of the city in couraging the development of the resources of the interior. And yet 20 where you may within the boundaries of California, ascend the Columbia and traverse the country of Oregon, visit the coal and lumber regions of Washington Territory, call at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, steam up the Frazer and penetrate the valleys and mountains of British Columbia, extend your investigations to Alaski, travel through the 201d, silver and agricultural sections of Idaho and Nesada; go to Utah and the savage-infested fields of Arizona, and in every place and exercished and practical evidence of San Francisco's venture, investment, enterprise and liberality. San Francisco has sunk millions of dolfars building mining canals, quartz mills and delving in wild-cat mimes. Gigantic real existences, are wholly foreign to the "carrying trade" and the interests of commerce," and when a great railroad company, or those using it, acquires thousands of acres of land opposite an established city, and makes preparations to build a new metropolis, or intimates such an effort for speculative purposes, it is time for a people to become alarmed and seek to prevent the Government from aiding and absting so

#### Suitable Dresses.

As for dresses suitable to certain persons, I need say but little. There are many books on the eliquette of dress, showing what is proper to be worn in the morning, in the evening and at noonday. A few very simple rules will suffice here. Those who are very stout should wear nothing but black; those who are very thin should put a little padding in their gowns; and neither should be in the least deadlete. Perpendicular strips in dresses give hight, and increase fullness, and are therefore particularly suited to very slight, small people, and particularly united for stout figures. To fair nersons blue is becoming but not very blue. Dark blue, or too brilliant a blue, is extremely unbecoming to that kind of complexiou, and makes the skin vellow and the hair sandy. It is the old, pale dull blue that really makes sand gold. Pink, especially the old-fashioned yellow pink, is, when not too brilliant, becoming to all complexions except that which goes with read her.

Light green may be safely worn by the very dark, the very rosy, and by the very pale when the skin is extremely clear; but to ordinary English faces it is a trying color, though there are people who look well in nothing cles. Green, mixed properly with pale blue, is very becoming, indeed. Gray is the most beautiful color for old and voing. I mean the soft silver gray which is formed by equal parts of black and white, with no touch of many in it. It admits of any color in triuming, and throws up the bloom of the skin. Rose-color, for some people, is pretty and not unbecoming. White, so disastrons to rooms, is generally becoming in dress—only very coarse complexions are spoiled by it. Short women should never wear double skirs or tunics—the hight so much: unless, indeed, the tunic is every short and the skir or tunics—the hight so much: unless, indeed, the tunic is every short and the skir or tunics—the hight so much: unless, indeed, the tunic is every short and the skir or tunics—the hight so much: unless, indeed, the tunic is every short and the skir or tunics—the shight so much: unless, indeed, the tunic is every short and the skir or tunics—the significant of the ship to the ship to the ship to the ship to the skir or tunics—the ship to the shi

Treasure shipments for the week ended April 16th, amounted to \$20,164 41, of which \$3,548 were in gold bars, and \$16,616 41 in silver bars. The Prince Alfred from Victoria, April 15th, brought \$59,417 treasure; and the German brig Moorburg, from Mazulan April 15th, brought \$1,631 in silver bars.

# Consulting the Oracle.

STANFORD.

Ye awful fates! before whose piercing eyes
The future stands unveiled, without disguise,
Say, when Goat Island we essayed to take,
Did we initiate our first mistake?

ORACLE.

Beware! mark well our words, our meaning seize,
For oracles speak darkly fate's decrees.
Thou know'st what ancient king to rain came
By one false step in war's tremendous game,
'Gainst which we warned him.

STANFORD.

I forget his name.

Ah, yes! excuse me, classic lore is not Your strongest suit; beg pardon, I forgot. Now hear our riddle: When the crow turns white, And cooing ring doves prow! for prey by night; When Grandam Alta stands no more "in readiness," But takes her side and holds the same with steadiness; When all the town knows where the Call is found, And Pckr-ng's voice gives no uncertain sound, But speaks in accents bold and phrases square—When this shall come to pass, beware I beware !

STANFORD.

Already, Oracle, these things are so;

All but the prowling dove and white-washed crow.

Thou see'st not these?

STANFORD.

However, you juggling fiend, I'll heed or hear;
I see the dove turned hawk, the crow turned white.
When Fred and Loring dare this dangerous fight,
Dangerous I'll make it cre the fight is done—
Henceforth the battlefield is Washing;on.
We'll laugh at Oracles and shub the fates,
So long as we control the fares and freights.

— There is one man in San Francisco who does not like General Grant, and employs himself in making treasonable puns against the Republican annointed. He says the Presi-dent's commission to office should read thusly: "Know all men by these presents, etc." or "This in-Hent-ure witnesseth" that he shows his Irish extraction by being fond of "Murphys." Greeley illustrates what he knows about farming by showing up Murphy. Booth was elected Governor of California because among the rehels in Kern, Tulare and San Bernardino he was understood to be a near relative of the man who killed Lincoln. The Labor candidate for President, Judge David Davis, is muning well in the Southern States, and in the more benighted parts of Connecticut and Indiana, because he is supposed to be Jefferson Davis. If the Liberal Republicans, Denocrats and labor men unite on one candidate, it will be hard on Ulysses in this State, as California is very much down on traudulent Grants. We were willing to give the son of Jesse one league of office, but do not think he ought to have the "Sobrante," or extension of another league. It looks now as though Summer had soured on the liberal movement, and as been since he was presented with a cane by Brooks, of South Carolina. Greeley, too, is hedging, and will go back to the regular organization unless he can build the new platform and put himself upon it as candidate. Greeley is ambitious to be regarded as a self-made man, and if he ever succeeds in getting to be President it will be in spite of God Almighty and the people. Colfax expects to be forced for Vice-President, and it seems to us that he is stooping just a little so that he may still have connection with that office; Schuyler is a standing candidate. Carl Schurz leads the Dutch. Summer leads the Yankees. Trumbull leads the may still have connection with that office; Schuyler is a standing candidate. Carl Schurz leads the Dutch. Summer leads the Yankees. Trumbull leads the may still have connection will be composed entirely of office-holders and

#### The Tichhorne Claimant.

The following interesting letter, signed "A Neutral," referring to the case, has appeared in the Daily News: I was talking the matter over with a friend of mine shortly before the collapse of the trail, when he suggested that we should call at the Waterloo Hotel and interview the great riddle ourselves. This we determined the Waterloo Hotel and interview the great riddle ourselves. This we determined to do. We obtained an introduction to him from a gentleman with whom he was acquainted, and at 8 r.m. we sent in our cards, and were at once admitted. The claimant was seated at a table smoking, in company with two of his adherents. He rose, and, welcoming us very civily, offered each of us an excellent eigar, which we accepted. After a few preliminary observations we soon drifted into the "trail." He talked of it with a cool, quiet manner, as though it in no way personally interested him. Some one observed that the Attorncy-General had used very strong language respecting him. He repided that often lawyers will use strong language, but that he thought if was a mistrice notice as a presence of the control of the production of the control of the cool of the control of the language respecting him. He repoised that often lawyers will use strong language, but that he thought it was a mistwice policy, as it usually produced a counter effect to what was intended on the minds of a jury. "I do not completin," he continued, "of the Attorney-General abusing me, but I consider that he had no right to intendence my wife's name into the case, and read my private letters to my mother respecting her. Whether I am an impostor or not does not depend upon those letters," "Who is Guides, the pricest," I asked. "Wait," said an adherent, "till we have him in the box, the Serjeant will furn him inside out. "No," observed the claimant, "you will never get anything out of a priest by cross-examining him, he uses few words, and is too well trained in fencing to allow himself to be

eaught."

We then asked him about the tattoo marks. He said, "I cannot understand how any one can suppose that Roger Tichborne was tattooed. For five years the 'family' have concealed their knowledge. They say that, had they published it, I should immediately have tattooed myself; but surely when Mr. and Mrs. Radeliffe and Mrs. Nangle were with me, they might have called upon me to turn up my coat sleeve. Had I refused to do so, they would have stated it, and I never should have been able to raise the money to carry on proceedings. Now I have four marks on my person which are so like those that were on the person of Rozer that they are obliged to assert that I made them myself. To do so I must have known of their congect to a serie that I make them my self. To do so I must have known of their existence. Moore, Bogle, or some one, consequently, must have told me of them. Is it probable, or in any way likely, that the person who did tell me of them, supposing this theory to be a correct one, would not equally have told me of this tattoo must. A man who would cut open his legs, his eye, and the back of his head, would not shrink from tattooing himself. Mrs. Rade life says that she saw the tattoo mark when I was catching minimous to fish in the Itehm. Now, no one does fish with minnows in any part of the Itehin, and in no part of the world does a person catch minnows with his left hand. "And where, pray, do you timb Arthur Orton is "was my next question." Somewhereabout the swan liver, he answered, "should recommend you to get hold of him," I said. "That's more easely said that done," he replied." "Orton has committed some crime under another name, and is keeping it "out of the way." "It's perfect nonsense," observed an adherent, "to suppose that Sir Reger can be Orton. Why, where could Orton have learnt fly-fishing, and no one denies that our friend here is an accomplished fly-fisher, to become one requires years of practice," "Not it," muttered the claimant; I'd teach any one to fly-fish, and well, too, in a month." "I suppose the Attorney-General's crosse-examination a little confused you, I said, "although you appeared to take it so cooily." "I'did not know whether I was standing on my head or my feet," he answered; "for instance, he asked me whether I knew the difference between a rook and a pawn. I said that I did not, and yet I can play a good game at class." "Perfectly true," observed an adherent, you beat a fair player a few evenings ago three games out of five; and what is more, although you are supposed not to know a worl of French, you transisted to me a day you are supposed not to know a worl of French, you transisted to me a day. tattoo mark when I was catching minnows to fish in the Itehm. Now, no one does After this two ago a letter in French which I happened to have in my pocket." After this we got on the subject of bush life. The claimant told stories and by no means we got on the subject of bush lite. bad ones -about kangaroo hunts and different rides which he had taken, and he then diverged to South America, and the quality of South American horses. now run into a period, when, according to his case, he was the original Sir Roger; but he did it so naturally, that it was impossible to detect the transition.

It was now past twelve o'clock; the claimant, swindler or no swindler, had It was now past twelve o'clock; the claimant, swindler or no swindler, had naturally contributed to our passing a very pleasant evening. His manners are not by any means vulgar; on the contrary, they are natural and unaffected, indeed, they are a cood deal better than those of the majority of Englishmen. He certainly takes great liberties with the letter h, but his accent is not a cockney one. He pronounces almost every word in an odd, outlandish manner, and when he becomes excited in conversation this accent becomes stronger. He speaks in that low, wheezy tone which is peculiar to those who have had much to do with horses, now, whosex tone which is peculiar to those who have hid much to do with horses, and generally before commencing a sentence, he pants like a seal. He were a double chain from his button hole, and sut-most of the time with his hands—which are small and well formed—passed between it and his waistenst. When we left him, my friend, who is a hard-headed man of the world, and who had always regarded him as a swindler, declared that he was convinced that he was the regarded him as a swindler, declared that he was convinced that he was the regarded him as a twindler, declared that he was convinced that he was the regarded him as a twindler, declared that he was to environmentally for the period of the limits of possibility. If he be not the man we have a greater actor among us than kean." For my part, I was staggered, but I still remained undecided, as I never care to risk a headache. I was staggered, but I still remained undecided, as I never care to risk a headache by trying to find out this sort of conundrum. Notwithstanding the collapse in Westminster-hall, I remain undecided still. The strongest point in favor of his being Sir Roger is his thumb. At the trial a photograph was put in of the original man, with the thumb of one hand peculiarly formed, the nail being smaller than that on the other thumb. Now, I narrowly examined this thumb, and most assur-

edly the nail is smaller.

The theory of the Attorney-General is that the claimant, having during the trial observed this photograph, immediately fore off his nail; and in support of this suggestion he begged the jury to remember that never, when he was in the witness-box, was his left hand ungloved. It must, however, he remembered that during this time he was daily seen by persons who would not have been parties to a fraud, and that they declare that when out of the witness-box he rarely wore gloves, and that they did not observe that he had been 'doctoring' his thumb. As long, therefore, as the thumb remains unexplained, and as long as no sort of attempt is made to show who—if he be not Sir Roger—he really is, I shall remain in doubt as to whether he is a swindler. Marco Polo, when he returned to Venice, was not recognized by his relatives, because he had forgotten his native language. If it be said that any one after an absence of ten years ought to be able to prove his identity without the shadow of a doubt, it may also be asserted that there ought to be no real difficulty in proving the identity of a person who admittedly has resided for many years in Australia, when those interested in doing so have had the unlimited command of time and money. The Attorney-General asserted in his speech that the claimant had, and must have had, confederates. He never, however, ventured to say whio those associates were, nor, acting as a law officer of the Crown, and no longer as an advocate of a private cause, does he venture to indict them.

The institution known as the Independent Order of Red Men is an institution wall calculated to advance the charitable purpose of permitting a set of modern barbarians to meet in a dark room and imitate the aboriginal natives. We do not intend to expose the secrets of the order, but as we were initiated recently, we give for the information of our readers, the following programme. Being taken into a dark room and stripped of our clothing, we were handed a fig leaf and a feather; the feather, for want of a better place, we stuck in our hair; blindfolded we were lead into a wigwam, where, looking out from under the dirty handkerchief placed over our eyes, we saw the chiefs, warriors, high muck-a-mucks and hyas-tyces squatting on their haunches around a kerosine lamp, which represented the campifer; they were smoking short dudeens as the pipes of peace; they were clad in nasty blankets and dirty sheep skins for furs. The first salutation was an Indian yell, resembling the cry of the Hoodlum on a "drunk;" our bravery was tested by running a muck-a-muck over chairs, benches and recumbent warriors; our honesty and fidelity was put to the sewere test of declining to receive the embrace of a big brave with a nasty breath, played on us for a squaw; we were turned loose in a forest by having dried brush spread under our fect and hearing tin pan thunder. The Sagamor cread us some cheap morals out of dirty and well thumbed memorandum books; the Great Prophet and Medicine Man gave us a drink of glicerine whisky out of a very nasty cow's horn; the bandage was then taken off, and we were welcomed into the company of a very dirty set of fellows, who have since pressed their acquaintance and evidenced their brotherhood by borrowing smal sums. Ancient and honorable order! Staff. An adjourned meeting of the "Who Eliled Tecumseh" Lodge will be held at the wigwam half an hour after the setting sun. Bring your wampum. Season of blossoms, third moon; year of discovery, 380th, of independence 96th, of the institution 82d. The fool-kill

The Alta is par excellence, the Bunsby of the Pacific Coast. To talk nonsense oracularly is a great gift. To be "with verdure clad" every day in the year is the happy distinction of this journalistic evergreen. How delicious is the style which, commencing with a platitude, meanders through a series of "on the other hand," while we admit," etc., sentences of slipshod English, and then, like the timorous hare, the unclean spirit, yea! like man himself who returns to dust, gently retreats tail-foremost to its starting point of bosh. We love Mother Goose's meiodious cackle when she lays an editorial egg, and after complacent incubation cries, "without doubt a large-sized chicken"! We delight in the old lady's conceptions, though she wastes her pangs to bring forth nothing. She is Joanna Southcott between the sheets, convinced that she is big with a Messiah who is to save and reconstruct the world. What can be richer in simplicity and grandiloquet emptiness than her recent editorial on the abolition of all monarchies and the formation of the "United States of Europe?" Tremble ye crowned heads Deprecate the pythoness Queen of Great Britain, Emperors of Germany and Austria, and kings of Italy and the rest! But while "the idea," she tells us, "is a conception worthy of the genius and liberal views of Señor Castellares, the Spanish Republican leader, it is very difficult of execution." Ha! that is a striking thought indeed! Again: "Pure Republicanism, as established in this country, is almost unknown in Europe." Pro-digious! Have Tweed and Connolly and Barnard and Mother Goose been created in vain? But "let Spain make a good beginning under a semi-monarchial government." Excellente? "Let the restablish a Republic." Excellentissime!!! Let the mouse first conquer the lion, he may then subdue him. Let the hare first be caught, it may then be cooked. Let the Alta attend infant school, and the poor thing may become in time a teacher. We have fears for our respected grandmother when she labors with child.

#### En Passant.

"He that is ungrateful, is all things that are amiss: he is like the Devil, that seeks the destruction of those most of all that have done him the best service."

The truth contained in the above aphorism of the author of "Hudibras," recurs to us just now with twofold force, from the fact that an ignoble catch-penny paragraphist, a former hanger-on and leech upon the proprietor of this journal, who having for years past been exited from the editorial rooms of nearly every decent newspaper in this city, has lately "brought up" in the columns of the Allac; and in a doletul jeremiade in last Monday's issue of that paper, the entrish ingrate aftects to be wofully concerned for the we fare of the local department of the News Letter. to be worms vagabond! We here spit upon his brazen face, and proceed to pickle his flipution carcass in our vinegar-cruet of wrath. His groveling ill-nature and paper institucts resemble the dust in the highway, that flice in the face of those who raise it; or, a truant river, that runs away from the spring that feeds it and undermines the banks that support it. Like his ancient prototype in Scripture, this insolent calf now waxeth fat and kicks, over the fact that the gentleman, scholar and wit, whose trenchant pen-emanations heretofore adorned our ninth page as Town Crier, has for the monce retired from literary pastime: all of which, as plainly appeareth, redounds greatly to the comfort of certain laplog Bohemmas, but to none more especially than the parasite of the Aller in question. The impu-dent variet has good reason to roll up the whites of his Sleek eyes at this do him) unlooked-for dispensation; for Bierce was a Nemesis to malapert scribblers, and wont to scourge the runp-fed starvetings howling to their kennels. We know what perturbs the stagnant soul-waters of the Alie's "Old Cio" vendor, that now seeks to vent his spleen against the Nens Letter through the columns of our blanket-sheet contemporary. When Fortune frowned upon his path and friends oundet-succe concenporary. When rorume from the whereing blasts and friends were few and far, we screened the wretch from the withering blasts of Euras, often going out of our own way to lift him from the shough of depend; and with counsels of good cheer, and that which is more substantial and comprising and those solutions. who hunger and are athirst, we have time and again brought health to his body and peace to his landlord. But, no one so strongly indicates a base and thankless nature as he, who oblivious of kindnesses conferred, tures, scorpion-like, to sting the hand that saved him from destruction: and we withhold from further contemplation of a reptile so ungrateful and debused. Such characterless victims to the scribbling rabies as the one before us, may well seek refuge under the more congenial sheiter of Mac. & Company, for they and their stalwart herd of "able-bodied notists" have much space to diurnally fill, and (unlike ourse f) are in nowise captions as to have much space to diurnally fill, and unlike oursed are in nowise captions as to quality—their size quar non being quantity. Former'y, the msecrable parodus and misselumeous screeds of this slovenly drab "Old Clo" of the 18th in the absence of our censor, have occasionally crept in to mar the pages of this journal Latterly, however, dog "Jack," our Cerberns, has kept his weather-eye upon the varlet, and the villainous composts, proffered "at a cent a line," have some science view of the pages of the properties of the consideration quiescently pocketed that genteel slap athwart the scence from a contributor to the News Leider, who recently deemed it but poetic justice to place the admirative in tillary for divers flavitions outrages against the heatityste Child. the plaigarius in pillory, for divers flagitious outrages against the legitimate Children of the Muses.

That this ingrate, whose body, brains and soul, fill a space in the intellectual circles of San Francisco no bizger than a mustard grain, may be consumed that we entertain toward him no other feelings than those of profound pity, miggled with contempt, we give him gratuitously the benefit of this notice. And, in the wish that he will never again pollute our sanctum with his pestiferous presence, nor view or patience with his trashy, stale and stolen modicums, we take pleasure in commending him to our journalistic brethren throughout the land particularly to the Alla folk. Mac, and his voke of "notists" will find the little fellow arful, crafty, unconscionable and serviceable in sundry ways; yet, in none more than at paredizing, re-vamping "'Old Clo'" screeds, and other like drudgery: (see "Post, price one cent."). The generous Bard of Coila will pardon us for here borrowing his caustic vein to declare, that we know this Alla-ic scribbler to be a cunuch of language; a servile ceho of isabionable barbarisms; a quack, vending the nostrums of empirical elocution; a marriage-maker between vowels and consonants; a cobbler, botching the socks of bombast oratory; a blacksmith, hammering the rivets of absurdity; a butcher, imbruing his hands in the bowels of orthography; a carpenter, mortising the joints of jarring sentences; the pitch-pine of affected emphasis; the squasking dissonance of cadence; the pinn of gender: the executione of construction; a scapegallows from the land of syntax; a scavenger of moods and tenses; the antipode of grammar; a persecutor of sylabiocation; a broad of the speech-destroying builders of the Tower of Babel. In short, a scalegar whom God only can mend, and the Devil only can punish! We here leave, we delectable upstart to the roseate enjoyment of his laurels, and will be excused on the score of magnanimity for thus giving the scamp this extended open Letter of Merit; wholly its scare of the rightfully belongs, in the rogue's-gallery of literary charlatans.

The aggregate sales in the San Francisco Stock Board from April 11th to the 17th, inclusive, were \$8,494,431.

#### Direct.

Out, Sam! Out, Sam Why thus howland shout, Sam? Can such claims Have honest aims? What are you about, Sam?

Pish, Sam! Fish, Sam, Won't get what you wish, Sam! If you try
Cheating—why
All your chance 'twill dish, Sam!

Tush, Sam ! Hush, Sam! You can growl or gush, Sam! And to r'ar Free you are-We don't care a rush, Sam !

Yet, Sam, Bet. Sam! You'll this rot regret, Sam ! You must know

You may go Farther than we'll let, Sam!

Rash, Sam! Crash, Sam! You will go to smash, Sam, Bet your tin, If we waltz in With a mind to thrash, Sam. -Fun, March 30th.

### The Real Estate Market.

[Reported by William Stuart, Real Estate Agent, 418 California Street.]

As a marketable commodity, real estate continues very dull. But those who study the signs of the times, cannot fail to see that a change is coming in it much sooner than is generally supposed. A year or so ago mining stocks were scarcely sought for beyond the regular operators, and now the whole city is wild about them. Songar for beyond the regular operations, and now the whole capts who dood them. Undoubtedly the prices they are yielding are, in many instances, much in excess of their value; but there is no doubt that the recent development-more, especially in the Washoe mines, are, in their richness, entirely unprecedented. Herein lies a the washe mines, are, in their remease, emirely unprecedence. Herein lies a source of wealth to the country which it is impossible to estimate, or even to overate. Another, and a more important addition to our resources is coming with the next harvest. The latter rains have removed all fear or doubt on the subject. So far as anything unaccomplished can be a certainty, it is certain that the products of cereals this year will be unexampled in their extent. Our population must increase largely by the immigration necessarily to be prompted by such cheering news, and largely by the immigration necessarily to be prompted by such cheering news, and our commercial and manufacturing industries will find an impetus from the same causes such as hitherto they have never had. With such a present and such a prospect, how can real estate fail to advance? It has been so dult of sale, and for so long a time, that many holders have become despondent, and labor under the impression that it is in the proverbial dismal lane which has no turning. The prediction is now ventured, that within three months from the present time these despondents will find their mistake, and that, as is usual, when the turn comes and prices are offered for their property, much higher than such as they would now readily accept, they will insist on waiting for something better. The sales recently have been unimportant, excepting in the case of a few choice lots in the Western and Mission Additions, which brought fair prices. Outside property is unsalcable. Among the more important transactions recorded for the week ending the 19th instant, inclusive, are the following:

406; and the releases, \$176,675.

# The Primaries and the Railroad.

The Primaries and the Republican Primary Elections yesterday. At first view it would seem as if the C. P. R. R. people had been Sedanned—routed, horse, foot and dragoons; or, to put it more appositely, locomotives, palace cars and baggage trains. The Alta's anti-Goat Island Grab-ticket has won. But how is this? It has won without an opposition. The vote was unprecedentedly small—not half of what it was last year. There seems to have been no fight. Will Mr. MacCrellish and the Committee of One Hundred explain this curious—this suspicious circumstance. Is it possible that Stanford & Co. have been too deep for their fussy opponents, and have won the fight on the masterly inactivity policy? It looks very much like it. It looks as if the C. P. R. B. people were quite satisfied with the Alta's ticket, and, knowing their men, made no effort to defeat them. It has been a very curious sort of fight any way, and if we were a C. P. R. R. rooster we should feel like flapping our wings lustily and indulging in a hilarious crow. hilarious crow.

- The Rev. E. F. Burr, D.D., has written a book upon the evidences of Christianity, which the Pucific recommends to young pasters. This book recognizes modern miracles, and gives some wenderful instances where "God answers prayer, moverfi intraces, and gives some wonderful instances where "God answers prayer, reveals heaven and opens the spiritual world, and so forth." If this Reverend was a Burr upon a sheep's tail, we will bet Magner's Opera House against the Bethel Church that ad the preachers in this city cannot pray it off. We advise all young pastors to throw up their present useless and pharasateal profession, go to some honest employment, and if Elder Grant will pray over one single one of these idle honest employment, and if ratter Grant will pray over one single one of these tills and worthless young humburs to follow our advice, we will record the miracle in the Town Grant, and believe in it ourselves. We will undertake to show for every instance where it can be even possible that God has answered prayer, a thousand cases where He has not. The plants of Argonnaure worthless desarts because they are dry; now Congress will give home steads to every preacher and member of the Young Men's Christian Association if they will go down there and settle; al, they have to do is to pray for rain, and if they get it their farms are valuable. Why note organize a corporation under the lawsof Cablornia to go into the prayer and miracle business. If praying will get thenes, we should like some stock in the company, business. If praying will get things, we should like some stock in the company, Did any one ever hear of a pious young paster being willing to settle over a congregation that had no money, and rely upon hos prayers for his pay. The Fourier Creat belief yet in intractes thuse it; especially modern mixacles, does has tooted by horn, and the walls of Jerneo felt down, stanford has tooted his horn, and the world of San Frame soo are crumblying. Christ raised Lazarus from the dead, Gout Island has breathed new life into the Alter Cadationara newspaper. Journally gourd grow up in a night time; seven how we and dishes ted a muttale. Hay ward has mude four ni lions of dollars on the rise in Crown Point in less than seven wart mis much four far and 60 donors of only the far and far rown for far far days; the whole twelve Apostles never made half as much in their nor likes. The whale swallowed Jonah, and the story is not half as marvelous as Vector Hugo's devil fish, nor half as likely to be true. Water was turned into wine at the mardevi, isin, nor nan as meet to be true: water was turned more with all nor so right fragrefiest; we have seen Helber do the true, and bring all norts of vime figuous and cordinis out of an etpty bottle. San Francisco dairymen turn water into milk at halt a dollar a gallon. The helbes of the Congregational Church at their recent tair employed a necromancer to perform miracles for them at two bits admission, to furnish their new tabernacle, and he did perform meracles, and the *Town* (*Trier* believes they were miracles simply because he can't see how they are done, Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and it has remained stationary ever since, so the miracle still exists. Nebuch almost are was turned out to grass and flourished; we like asparagras, letture and Indian salad ourserves, hence we see nothing improbable in old Nebs, going to pasture. Egypt had seven plagues; California had twice as many, and we have been willing to let the Israclites go all the time lice in 1819 and froze ever since. Moses divided the waters of the Red Sen, and the hee in 18th and rogs ever since. Moses divided in waters of the fed Sea, and the largelitish flests went over on dry land; it only costs \$1.5,000,000 to bridge the bay of San Francisco, and trains of ears will cross to our city. In the old Christian times it was impossible to serve tood and Mammon; we have seen a circus rider on six horses. Pickering runs two newspapers. In those good old times a rich on standards. I externe that two howspapers, 1d those good out index a fren man could not get into heaven easier than a camel could go through the eye of a needle; now all our rich men go to heaven direct. We agree with the Rev. E. F. Burr that there are a great many mixedes being performed in these stater days. The Romish Church performs miracles daily. Virgins over church altars weep tears; actual, real tears run adown the painted checks of wood and stone. It is a very actual, real lears run attown the painted checks of wood and stone. It is a very simple thing: a little boy goes up a ladder behind the altar, and pours a spoonful of water into the eye sucket open from behind, and lot the vergin weeps. The Welsh girl lives for months without eating, and never dies till she is watched and the larder locked. The last and greatest myscle of all has just come to our knowledge. It heats municulate conception, several instances of which have recently occurred in san Francisco. It beats Papad Infallibility all hollow. The Pope has declined to accept \$600,000 annually from the Italian Government; this is the grandest miracle of the age, and forever sets at rest the question of modern miracles.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Dulness," said Sydney Smith, "turned up with temerity is a livery all the worse for the facings." The irretrievably duil 44th has ventured to criticise us. It has crawled out of its den, like a toad out of its bole, and after spanning forth some sickly spite, has relapsed into its state of hopeless, helpless imbee htt. We should very much like to know by what rule the 44th even thinks of arrogating to itself the right of literary judament. There never has been a more heavy, stapid staff on that paper than it is encumbered with at the present moment. From the gallant Colonel, whose conquests lie in the coolises of the theater to the wordy blockhead with the heart of a Fennan, the build of a Durchman and the clothes of an Engaishman, or to those seedy, needy and greedy locals who pick up news and their board at free lunch tables, there is not one writer for the 44th whose compositions would be passed even by our creand boy. So that, forsooth, when anything out of the merest routine is to be done, they must go out and hire a mercensity, whereof there are two or three hanging on the sketts of Rohemia, ready to do a job clean or dirty, for one side or the other, so long as they get paid for it. Machesth says in The Beggar's Operat, "That Jemmy Twitcher's hould 'peach me I own snap at the hand that fed it.

# An Ending.

I dreamed a dream exceeding fair— They woke me rudely from my sleep; I toil my task, I nothing ask— I neither laugh nor weep. I grow so tired from day to day, [creep, Through hours that lag and drag and I almost wish to dream again— To dream and sleep.

Some day my hands shall lie quite still; Quite still my heart shall lie, in sleep; I shall not dream, I shall not wake, I shall not laugh nor weep!

-Overland Monthly for May.

"Rip Van Winkle" has awoke from his long slumber in Sleepy Hollow and returned again to his native village. The old Bear, ceasing to suck his paw in Hibernation, all guint and nimble, is out on the path again. The Wandering Jew, having made the circuit of the earth, escaped all the perils of ocean and land, all the dangers of disease and death, comes back to us. Monsieur Tonson, with his eccentricities has turned up again; old age has renewed its youth; old wine in new bottles. A mirnice has occurred; a new Daniel come to judgment; a new Gospel; a new revelation. Something new under the sun in spite of old Solomon; another a new revelation. Something new under the sun in spite of old Solomon; another tide in the affairs of men; galvanism to an old corpse; resurrection of the dead; Spring out of the lap of Winter; the old moon in the new moon's arms; a new-born infant from the loins of age; new tops to old boots; new patches to old pantaloons; new vigor to old age. The Alla California newspaper, the "tarquest journal" in the State, has amused itself to make war on the Central Pacific Railroad; talous have grown to the old lion, and it scratches; a second growth of fange, and rad" in the State, has amused usen to make war of the Central Picture Various, talons have grown to the old lion, and it scratches; a second growth of fangs, and it bites; a new breath comes to its nostrils, and it rears; it lashes its recking sides with its own monstrous, bushy tail and makes the dust fig. Great God! how maeb it must be paid to be so much in carnest! Earnest all over, it exudes sweat from every pore, from head to foot; from the tip of Ulpton's nose to the end of MacCrellish's tale it is fairly alive. A lion in its jungle is not more active; a female grizzly in defence of its young is not more desperate; the behemoth of the Nile never slashed and floundered more resolutely. Napoleon, with the mitrailleuse, never rained his iron hail upon the enemy as the Alla rains its type and ink upon the hydra-headed monster Stanford. The earthquake shat shook layo, dashed around the world and shattered Syria, is Nature's sympathy with MacCrellish's rage. The new volcances that are bursting out of the Sierras are satety valves for the escape of Upton's indignation. We stand appalled at the strength of this old giant, refreshed with new wine. We look on in simple admiration of his wonderful power; and we feel safe; we are reassured. Had Tyre and Babylon, Bolbec, Carthage possessed a daily journal like the Alla California, "delends set Carthago" would never have been written; 'Illium fuit' not transcribed over the ruins of Troy; 'Weighed in the balances and found wanting.' Would never have been transcribed upon the banquet halls of the Assyrian king. Had Rome possessed such a journal as the Alla California she would to-day sit in grandeur on her seven hills, the monarch and mistress of the world, and all railroads would have run to Rome. San arch and mistress of the world, and all railroads would have run to Rome. San Francisco can never be sufficiently grateful for the possession of such a journal. So long as the Alta lives and Upton survives, our prosperity is assured. Saucelito. Goat Island and San Andreas may shake their gory locks in vain, our withers are unwrang. If the New York of the Pacific, or Benicia, or Sutterville, or Collins will could have had the foresight to have had James King of William murdered in ville could have had the foresight to have had James King of William murdered in their cities, and out of his blood to have had the Alta spring like Minerva from the head of Jove, fully armed and fully equipped to fight their enemies and rivals, then their now desolate sites would have been crowned with municipal glory. So long as the Alta lives, so long San Francisco flourishes. No matter if we are on the wrong side of the Bay, we are on the right side of the Alta. Oriental commerce would be in vain without the Alta. Our beautiful climate would be worthless without the Alta. All we mind is the smile of God and the smirk of MacCrellish. Let us never cease to return our grateful thanks for so "large," so patriotic, so unselfish, so spirited a journal. Let us thank God for its honesty and shilly. its honesty and ability.

— Darwin's monkey is in bad oder with our ministerial co-laborers in the cause of righteousness. A short time ago our reverend Brother Garrett attacked the unfortunate animal in an hour's lecture, and still later another attack was made upon our favorite by our reverend Brother John Hemphill. Christian ministers seem to have a special spite against Mr. Darwin's little pet. What the monkey has done to array against him these Christian warriors we known not. They cannot be jealous of the lazy, worthless life the pet enjoys, nor envy him in his domestic bliss. In the economy of nature the monkey fills his allotted space. So does a mule and a minister. Nothing is made without a purpose in God's great Kingdom, and we are half inclined to the opinion that a monkey was purposely made to caricature a Minister. The original and striking difference between them is that the Monkey plays his part for the fun of the thing, and the Minister plays his fantastic tricks before high heaven for—from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

# The Last Journey .-- A Realistic Drama in Five Tableaux.

TABLEAU I .- THE HEARSE.

#### TABLEAU II .- FIRST CARRIAGE, -THE TWO SONS,

The Younger Son Poor, poor father; gone at last, eh? and so suddenly, too—ah well, well, we must all die some day, I suppose.

The Elder Son I suppose so; but it cas awfully sudden, wasn't it?

T.Y. S.—Shocking! I may say mysterious. By the way, talking of mysteries: what became of those fifteen bank notes which were in father's desk last Monday? r. E. S.—What do you mean !

Y. S.—I believe I spoke English. I say, what became of those notes I saw father counting last Monday?

R. S.—How on earth should I know. I spose he changed 'em.
Y. S.—That would all be very well, only he hasn't left the house since.
E. S.—Well, don't bother me; I know nothing of 'em.
Y. S.—Oh no, of course not. Your memory must be very weak though, if you've E. S.—Well, don't bother me; I know nothing of 'em.
Y. S.—Oh no, of course not. Your memory must be very weak though, if forgetten them already, when father pointed them out to you so particularly.
E. S.—Oho! we've been cavesdropping, have we!
Y. S.—Eavesdropping is better than stealing!
E. S.—What do you mean, sir!
Y. S.—What I say. Where are those notes?
E. S.—Ill slap your face if you say apother.

S.-I'll slap your face if you say another word! Y. S .- Come on, then !

(Carriage passes by.

#### TABLEAU III. - SECOND CARRIAGE, - THE DOCTORS.

First Doctor -- This is a sad case, gentlemen, a very sad case, indeed; and should be a warning to us of how slight the thread is which which I may say which binds us to this—a—may I say terrestrial globe? Apoplexy, gentlemen, is a fear-(Smiles blandly and hands round smitt law.)

ful thing. [Smiles blandly and heards round south-left.]

Second Bostor (after a hearty pinel)—Yee, apoplexy is a fearful thing, but I don't see what connection exists between apoplexy and our deceased friend.

Third Doctor [also a hearty pinch]—Neither do 11

First Doctor [mild'y indignant]—Welther do 11

First Doctor [mild'y indignant]—Well, but zentlemen, I thought we had perfectly agreed if was apoplexy which had—if I may use the expression—carried off our

Second Doctor O dear, no! Third Doctor-Nothing of the kind

First Doctor [shutting snuff-box violently-Well then-if I may be so bold-what was it ?

Second Doctor - Clear case of heart disease!

Third Doctor-Rubbish! Sunstroke! First and Second-My Dear Sir!!

TABLEAU IV .- THIRD CARRIAGE .- FRIENDS.

First Friend [with a heavy sigh]—Excellent man, gentlemen!
Second [ditto ditto]—Excellent! Third [ditto ditto]—So honest!
Fourth [ditto ditto]—So kind! First—So rich!
Second—How much dive's pose he leaves!
There!—About twenty then, I should think. Why, his farm in Ess. Why, his farm in Essex is worth ten thousand at least

Fourth-O dear no. Third-Eh, why not? Fourth Well, I don't mind telling you, gentlemen, as we're among friends, but

you know I was very — mind, this goes no further.

Omnes [excitedly] - No, no, proceed.

Fourth - Well, you know I was very intimate with the deceased; and he told me, in the strictest possible confidence, that he had quietly sold the farm, and that, owing to certain unlucky speculations, he wasn't worth a rap!

First, second, Third [wildly]—You don't mean it?

Fourth—I do, though.

Third—Why, I've leut him a thousand pounds! Second—And I, too.

First-Our friend a bankrupt, ch! [has an idea] ah! that accounts for the

apoplexy. Fourth-How so? First-Felo de- Fourth-Hush!

Third-I shall never see my money again!

Second-Curse him for a swindler.

Third-Here, stop the coach. D'ye think I'm going to ride in a d-d forger's funeral?

First—Hush, pray hush! It'll do no good.
Second—I'll have the brokers in the moment we get back.
Third—So will I—curse him!

TABLEAU Y. AND LAST.—THE DOG.
BOW-wow-wow, Poor master's dead, Bow-wow,
Nobody to take care of Toby—Bow-wow;
No more sugar, Bow-wow,
No more bones, Bow-wow-wow!
[Currain.]

-- Hornet.

### Primitive Human Races.

The Revue Scientifique publishes an interesting lecture on primitive human races, in which an endeavor is made by M. de Quarrefages to trace the origin of the races inhabiting Europe through the various traditions of the different countries. The Greeks and Romans did not go very far back to account for their origin: the former declared themselves descended from the stones of their country, the latter traced their descent from the Trojans—that was the utmost stretch of their lancy. In short, most of the nations of antiquity considered themselves children of the soil. In our days the comparative study of languages has greatly contributed to cast some light on the origin of nations. In 1784 the study of Sanserit commenced by the publication of the sacred books of the Hindoos. Anquetil-Daperron brought over to Europe the Zend-Avosta, and Bournouf rectified its text by means of the Persian and Sanserit, and in this way got upon the track of a language lost many centuries before our era. It became apparent that the Zend of the book of Zoroaster and the Sanserit of the Vedas are but dialects of an older idiom, and sisters, not ancestors, of our modern European languages. Hence, all the nations that speak them are descendants from one common stock, called by M. Pietet, the primitive Aryas, whose history he has recomposed by nearly the same process employed by paleontologists for the reconstruction of the past ages of our globe, with this difference, that here fossil remains are replaced by words. The surface covered by the Aryan race extends almost without a solution from India to Gibraeltar and the Baltic. South of this vast zone there was another group of whites, the Semites, completely separated from the former by their language. This much has been obtained from the linguistic science, but human paleontology has unfortunately stepped in to create some confusion in this system so satisfactorily arranged. Two difficulty which modern science has still to grapple with.

# Vindex Pixley.

Frank Pixley spoke at the "Meeting of the One Hundred" the other night. That he "spoke right out in meeting" is a matter of course, since it was Pixley who spoke. Nevertheless, the dim opacity who drools in the local columns of the Alla declares that the Hon. Frank on that occasion "lacked determination and a settled idea." The opacity adds: "It was impossible to tell exactly where he (Pixley) stood on the question." We wonder whether the Alla's intellectual dark lantern heard the speaker when he intimated that the Committee had been got together as a sort of stock-jolbing move, to give a boost to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company? Did he hear him declare that "if the Central Pacific Railroad were trying to levy black-mail" by flourishing their Goat Island "stuffed club" (such was the Hon. Frank's picturesque metaphor), he, for one, "was ready to pay his assessment and get rid of the cloud on his property?" If he did hear these somewhat significant utterances of the Hon. Speaker (they were delivered in a voice that a deaf man might have heard), and yet found it "impossible to tell exactly where he (Pixley) stood on the question," he must be the inheritor from his ancestral chimpanzee of one of those robust crania that protect the brain from the invasion of an idea by any gentler process than trepanning. The fact is, the position of the Hon. Frank on the Goat Island question is very pronounced. Mr. Pixley will accordinely consider himself both vindicated and avenged; and the dunce who "could'nt understand his position" will consider himself promoted from the ranks of the merely average idiot of the San Francisco reportorial corps, and assigned the proud position of chief phenomenal block-head of his tribe.

Tenacity and unreliability has been pretty well confessed by the Bulletin of last evening. After adding the painful sensation from the late earthquake in Inyo county and the adjacent disturbances, it says the whole thing has been much exaggerated. This at the time we concurred in; but what will not our sheet-owners do to sell a few extras, illustrative of newspaper enterprise on the Pacific Coast?

# Leaves From a Lady's Diary.

APRIL 14 .- I was thinking, as I sat in Grace Church this morning, how very much stained glass windows are like people's minds and character. On the exterior they look dark, time worn and almost forbidding, but when the light of love or and I verily believe if the small-pox were prevalent she would get up a sympathetic pustule.

APRIL 15.—Horace W— has just returned from Mexico, looking brown and handsome, and as conceited and loose as ever. I don't know why he should always make me the completent of his petits emours. I told him this morning that be talks as it a woman could never jithim or leave off loving him, and that the could drop them whenever he pleased to do so. I can't bear his mother, she is always saying fil-natured things of people, and really prides herself on her discernment of their faults. She only sees the blight on the rose, not its beauty and per-

April, 16 .- Nothing offends me more than Caroline H -- 's way of jerking your April 16.—Nothing offends me more than Caroline H.—'s way of jerking your arm when you are walking with her, and directing your attention to some one you are meeting. In nine cases out of ten it is a gentleman, and in nine cases out of ten lie sees the movement and looks awkward. What extraordinary people one does meet, however. There's Mr. G.—, for example, he wears a hat that is so stupendously ngly that it is no longer ridiculous, it becomes sublime. There is no nam more ridiculous than he who endeavors not to appear so. One sees the painful effort and immediately the feeling of being ill at case comes upon once, went to see The Paluce of Truth and isked it very much. The house was crammed, and The Paluce of Truth partially affected the audience, for I saw some ladies who profess the greatest refinement pushing and struggling, with flushed and distorted faces, like the lowest of their sex.

### The London Press on the Geneva Conference.

A telegram, dated London, April 19th, received yesterday, says: "The Times describes the British counter case as conceived in a grave, statesmanlike spirit, while the American case reads like an advocate's speech to a jury in a trial reasonable and battery. England's reply reads like the atterance of a Judge. The Telegraph says Americans, studying with impartiality our counter case, will find reason to fear not only for their claims, but for something more. Instance on inreason to rear not only for their variate, our for sometiming more. Instance on instance of overstatement and inconsistancy is brought against them until the great fabric of laborious ingenuity trembles to the foundation.

The intimation received here of the probability of the withdrawal of indirect

claims is favorably commented on by the press, which praises the Government and people of the United States for an apparent disposition to render possible a fulfillment of the terms of the Treaty of Washington.

- In reply to an " Enquirer," we beg to say we know nothing about the " Gulf In reply to an "Enquirer," we beg to say we know nothing about the "Gulf of California Commercial Company of San Francisco and London Capital \$600,000 e 6,000 Shares at \$100 each; Landed Property, \$6,000 Acres; with Town-site of Port Pariso." At present San Francisco knows nothing of the country beyond its ability to raise peanuts, and the Londoners, without further information, will not give Badger a dollar. Of course, the Londoners will send to us, and we shall say what we think. It is one of our ordinary "swindler," and no one will touch it without evidence of value from the S. F. News Letter.

- On the first of May next, there will be two gold note banks in San Francleco, each with a capital of a million dollars. Two million in gold notes will be put in circulation, which will materially augment the available business currency of the city. The second of these institutions to adopt this system of banking is the California Trust Company.

- By private advices from India we learn that the assassinations of the Chief Justice and Viceroy are discovered to be part of a plot to remove those officials and the military Commander-in-Chief, who is therefore described as a marked man. The fact that the assassins of the two former are brothers lends color to the story.

## Adoon the Lane.

Upon ane stormy Sunday,
Coming adoon the lane,
Were a score of bonny lasses—
And the sweetest I maintain,
Was Caddle,
That I took beneath my pladdie
To shield her from the rain,

She said the daisies blushed
For the kiss that I had ta'en;
I wadna hae thought the lassie
Wad sae of a kiss complain.
"Now, laddie!
I winnie stay under your pladdie,
If I gang hame in the rain!"

But on and after Sunday,
When cloud there was not ane,
This self-same winsome lassic—
We chanced to meet in the lane—
Why dinna ye wear your pladdie?
Wha kens but it may rain?"

### Our Mineral Wealth.

In Trinity County an exceedingly rich quartz ledge has been discovered on East Hay Fork. A sample sent to this city to be tested assayed fourteen hundred and odd dollars to the four in gold and silver, yielding \$155 per to in silver. The miners in the mine owned by Richard Inch, near Sugar Pine, whilst drilling for a best hole during the late carthquake were astonished at not being able to strike bate. hole during the late earthquake were astonished at not being able to strike the drill, as it danced about in an unaccountable manner. This being deemed unnatural by the old gophers, they unanimously stampeded. A chispa weighing \$300 was found last week in Sonora. The editor of the Sonora Independent says: "We hear every day that the mines are played out, but we are almost daily in receipt of some lucky hondre coming across a rich pocket. We were never more strock with this then the other due, we are almost about or of Turnbury and the other due, we are almost about or of Turnbury and the other due, we are almost about or of Turnbury and the other due, we are almost about or of Turnbury and the other due, we are almost a former or of the other due, or according to the other due, or according to the other due to "We hear every day that the mines are played out, but we are almost daily in recipt of some lucky hombre coming across a rich pocket. We were never more struck with this than the other day, on seeing about \$7,000 taken out of Turnback Creek by some Chinamen, and the yield of gold from all our mines is shown to be large from the certified statements of Wells, Farco & Co." The San Diego Union, of April 10th, says: "A clean up of ore from the Owen's ledge at the mill of De Frees & Co.\(^9\) shows that the grade of the ore has advanced from \(^\$17\) to \(^\$50\) per ton. Eighty tons were crushed which yielded \(^\$4,000\), and the mill has commenced runing upon another lot of the rock, which is expected to yield \(^{\$75\}\) per ton. The Antelope has just cleaned up a small lot of ore from the Madden mine, which yield \(^{\$150}\), one time the substitution of the lock is very large and the mine looks promising. Workmen in the Barlow mine, Amador, have struck rich rock on the level, and their are indications of a fine lead ahead. Indications of very rich gold quartz lodes have been found twenty miles northeast of Chico. The Gilroy Advocate of April 13th says: "Robert Stanyon & Co., of this place have discovered what promises to be a rich quicksilver mine on the headquarters of the Los Ranos, in the northwest corner of Fresno County. The company have a number of men working the mines, and with flattering prospects. The cinnabar assays the equivalent of \(^{\$222}\) 50 per ton." The Napa Reporter of April 13th says; "Rodney Hudson showed us vesterday some very rich specimens of cinnabar, found in the mountains between 8t. Heisma and Guilicos Valley. The Oakville mine has excelent prospects. The mine is now rather being prospected than worked, and we they are reducing from eight to now rather being prospected than worked, and yet they are reducing from eight to ten tons per day of ore as it comes, ranging from one to five per cent. The monthly yield is about 10,000 or 150 flasks. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 cross of ore in high to yield is about indood of loo masss. It is estimated that there are at each month tons of ore in sight. The company have received a United States patent for their property." From Calaveras we have reports of very large mining operations in the various districts in that county, and corresponding results may soon be expected. The following very interesting account we have from the Inyo Independent:
There is in the vicinity of Columbus about 3,000 acres of least containing borate of
lime and borate of soda. The deposit varies in thickness from one inch to fifteen lime and borate of soda. The deposit varies in thickness from one inch to filleen inches, and the crude material, as taken from the marshes, yields about fifteen per cent, of boracic acid. Hearne and Mott are manufacturing a superior quality of borax from the borate of soda. Their borax is made by a process differing entity from that by which the English borax is made. It contains an excess of boracic acid, and a less per cent, of soda, hence its superiority over the European article. They own their own lands under State laws, but when the Government surveysare They own their own lands under State laws, but when the Government surveysure extended over them they will of course have to purchase of the Government. Large quantities of borax can be made from these marshes, as the supply is almost inexhaustible, the borate of soda forming again within a few weeks after it has once been gathered from the surface of the land. The Grass Valley Union has the following: Hunt & Talbot have had twenty loads crushed from the Eric mine, which yielded \$1,200 in the aggregate, or \$90 to the load. Donahue & Ryan, from their claim on Woodpecker Ravine, have had a crushing of twenty loads, which returned \$784.75, or about \$65.50 per load. The Bradley & Boss lode is about three feet thick, and the rock pays from \$40 to \$60 per ton. The last crushing from the Blue Leud Company's claim gave a result for sixteen loads of \$32.50 per ton. The Grass Valley Republican tells of a gold brick weighing 529 ounces, which came from the Empire mine, and was valued at \$8,900. It was the product of less than a month's run. month's run

Altogether the mining interest in California was never more promising.

### The Married Flirt.

Fair young flirts ridiculously pretend to have such things as hearts, and no man who dallies with them knows when he may find himself hopelessly involved in an affair which can only end honoraby in matrimony. A married woman, of course, is above all suspicion of any serious or dangerous meaning in her advances, and when the husband is of easy-going temperament, and looks on with a rather flattered air than otherwise, the business of flutation becomes exceedingly pleasant for both parties. The domestic bargage, indeed, is not always a dead weight pleasant the lady's movements; and, just as a soldier sometimes delivers an elective shot under the cover of his knapsack, so the married flar may make her demestic surroundings the medium for the accomplishment of her days late. Her title exemines roundings the medium for the accomplishment of her designs. Her butle exemings at home, where the men predomnate, and the hady visitors are all either out or plain, are the scenes of some of her finest exploits. If she is not very landsome herself, she stands out prominently from a rather commonplace background of ladies who are, perhaps, toned down to the proper pitch of propriety. She usually has her favorete of the evening, who may be a gentleman of any age, but prefers, perhaps, a rather black individual, who wears the appearance of having dipersonded deeply into the forbidden pleasures of the world. She is, however, perfectly omnewerous in her tastes, and for a change, or to stimulate a jaded palite, she toys, now with a youth, whose freshness pleases her; now with a man in the early prime; but her half-wearied man of the world is the especial layorde. To him she reveals all the pretained little secrets of her domestic life, her special trails and frombles, not the life trails and frombles, not the life, with an air of romance about them invested for either of fact but fictitions ills, with an air of romance about them, invented for effect, and told with the charming air of a suffering martyr. She does not tee, bim, for example, that, though her face is full of smiles before company, she has usually nothing but black looks and sour speeches for her husband and children, when no one is looking on; or that the weaker vessel has long since surrendered the control of the household into her hands, and has no voice at all in domestic attacts. She would chide him, and in no solvery tones, if he dared to seem at home in his own drawing room, and her children know her too well to cross her imperious will. But we are trespessing behind the scenes, and have no right to expect a woman of this class to waste the amiable side of her disposition upon her family. To them she is simply an object of terror, or a clever actress who does not foolismly practise stage walk, or talk in stilled language when the curtaen is down. The domestic squidbles, could we but reproduce them, would no doubt be edifying, but we have no right to intrude upon the sacred spot where all the venom of her nature is vented. For us she is simply a public character, and it is in her public capacity that we For as such samply a phone character, and it is in her phone capterly man we must regard her. Her husband we may at once dismiss from consideration, he being merely an animated piece of furniture, or a portion of the domestic laggage. She is by no means bland to his failings; and, while all the other men in her circle are absolutely faulties in her eyes, he alone is full of faults, which she is in the constant habit of reviewing with no friend y eye. She could stab him, like another Cytemnestra, did she suspect him of one tithe of the peccadi locs that her favorite has committed, but the farming of the house is intended for every day wear, and must have no visible daws, while the men who afford her the greatest accessment are necessar in delightinly wicked. She can return sensions looks with 21 necessar equally sensuous, and might possibly forget the conventional restraints of life if it were safe to do so. But even with such a woman as this, public opinion has some weight, and there is a point in her firted one beyond which she will not be induced to go. All the treedom that is possible within the wide bounds she sets for her-self, she will have, and, fruth to let, it is difficult to say where propriety ends and impropriety begins. An inexperienced man mucht interpret her freedoms rather too i teracy; but men of the world know exactly how to receive her attractions, and do not loose their heads when she is looking unniterable things, or laying on

The married first goes to bais and as & of the desights of the dance with all the freedmest of the grain her freedmest of the grain is threadfast to grain her peasures, and wonder how they fare, while manma is threadfast the guidy mazes of the waltz, or what domestic confort there can be for the hasbeard whose wite spends her time in such unsersomable gatety, or what his real common may be allowed the such as a first the guidy haves of the waltz, or what domestic confort there can be for the hasbeard whose wite spends her time in such unsersomable gatety, or what his real common he of her conduct and character. She attends the theaters when she can get any one to take her, and throws out broad binds about hox orders and stalls for two. She would like to see the new piece; and, if you are at leasure, you mught take her, or drop in before the play is over. She likes a but-a-tick with a grateman in a theater-one can take so freely when there are no on-look rs, or perhaps you won darke to go with her to the next ball, she usually dances tell electually upon a man who has seen much of the world. In one's younger days it might have been pleasent enough to take a lady to a dance ng party or the theater. But imaging the hore of paying the carpet night to such a woman at the time of the when the pleasures of socially have began to clay. The vexaction of dancing with her daring the greater portion of an evening, and the misery of seeing her home in the morn ng! Some men, indeed, retain the vigor and thoughtless gately of youth was of the pleasures of socially a train the vigor and thoughtless gately of youth was of the pleasures of social was cannot not have a refer to do an evening and the misery of seeing her home in the morn ng! Some men, indeed, retain the vigor and thoughtless gately of youth was of the pleasure of social to can compleaenth bear the follows of a woman of maken according to the cases of the tan

ordeal. You may, indeed, have met the lady at an entertainment when she appeared in heavy marching order, with all her domestic baggage about her, but that was quite another affair. You danced with her then without the dread suspicion that you would be compelled to see her home, and you were not required to pay her undivided attention. What, indeed, is the special advantage of being unmarried if a man good-naturedly encumbers himself with the wife of another? A sense of duty will, no doubt, enable a Benedick to go through many and grave domestic ordeals; but a man who voluntarily places himself in a disagreeable position can only cousole himself with silent curses, which, however, unfortunately tend to discompose the placidity of his features, and reveal what is passing in his mind. The wise man will, of course, flirt with the fair creatures at all times and seasons when he can do so with the least inconvenience to himself. We are not so Quixotic as to believe in the absolute perfection of the superior sex; and it is just as well for an enthusiastic admirer to remember that the married flirt tries her hand upon all her masculine acquaintances alike, without fear or favor. \*Civilian.\*

Taking up a religious contemporary, the other evening, to read it aloud to our family, as our custom is o' Saturday nights, we came to the heading, "A Minister Fallen." Mrs. T. C. stopped us at once. "Why," asy, she, "do they love to releat over a brother's fall?" We could only say it was customary in the profession, and proceeded to read on. "Few ministers were once so popular, belowed and respected in religious circles as the Reverend Hilkiah Jehosbaphat Rabshakeh Sykes." Our closest daughter, a kind-hearted girl, interrupted us. "How cruel of them in his fall to harp upon what he once was! What must poor Mr. Sykes feel on reading the paper to which perhaps he once contributed and being reminded how much he was thought of, now in his fallen state when no doubt he is despised, by everybody!" We feebly suggested that perhaps Sykes would be the better for it, as it might induce him to pick himself up again. We read further: "Alas! the places where he was an honored gnest now know him no more." "How very shabby to treat him so," exclaimed our cledest boy, who attends high school. "He will never again be permitted to ascend a pulpit and deliver with that wordeness unclined the message of sulvation." "Now! call that downright Pharissism!" said our wife. "We are all fallen creatures, more or less, for that matter, although some sink lower than others. This poor clergyman seems to have held a very elevated position, and to have fallen very low down, indeed. Still, he may repent, and it is presumption for any one who calls himself a Christian to say that he will never be permitted to preach the Gospel again. Many ministers have fallen, but been restored after suspension. I declare the church nowadays is even less charitable than the world. But go on." "Poor Sykes! how are the nighty fallen! Thou wast a cedar in Lebanon, and we but fir trees. 'How fire tree for the cedar is fallen!" This was too much even for us. We put down the paper, and turning our eye-glasses seriously upon our family we said: "Children, never indu

<sup>—</sup> Now, in the name of all the gods in the calendar, what has betrayed "Our Grandmother" into the fancy that the people of San Francisco can any longer stomach her spasmodic retchings? Were it not that the rickety wheezings of the imbicile octogenarian exhibit symptoms of chronic dry-rot, the Tome Uriar would be half-inclined to bastimado the jade. Out of pure benevolence, however, he prefers to tickle the palate of the petulant old body with lollipops. If our predecesor, Rierce, ever said anything forbearingly of the Crone, may the good Devil forefand him—for verily we know the good God will not. What we have done, was but to chronicle the fixed contempt existing in the minds of the thinking public, touching the leaden stupidity and celestial duliness which have for years marked the columns of that vapid, sleep-provoking, huge, "undouble-ouble-up" horse blanket. And this, in simple justice to the intellectual reader, who habitually looks to the News Letter for judicious criticisms; knowing that it admits nothing into its pages but that which is just and that which is true—two trifling attributes, by-theway, the Alta California has never been suspected of possessing. We are not disposed to waste further thought upon that inanimate paper—for it is already as ifeless and fetid as a corpse seven days dead of the plague.

## Is There Not Truth in This?

There are thousands of good-hearted people who are seriously afflicted because this world is no better than it is. They have the desire to better the condition of mankind but not the power. It is easy to plan theories and systems of government by which we might all become angels, and, so to speak, feed from the dewa ment by which we hight an become angers, and, as practice is among the impossiof heaven. To put such theories and systems into practice is among the impossibilities. Notwithstanding this, modern reformers, gushing with the very cream of
human kindness, attempt to reorganize mankind on a new basis. So enveloped
and enthused are they in their own ideas, that they will scarcely admit the hard,
practical and useful work accomplished by the plodders and to sers who, without
any special "mission," or laying claim to such, have really accomplished wonders.
In discussing the practical, ethical or metaphysical, the Uyaic, from the laws governing his mind, first commences at the root or home of his subject. He knows
that there are much things as infinite space, boundless eternity, a thirst for immorthat there are such things as infinite space, boundless eternity, a thirst for immortality, and all that, but his mind being analytic and positive, he commences at tality, and all that, but his mind being analytic and positive, he commences at tality, and all that, but his mind being analytic and positive, he commences at tality, and all that, but his mind being analytic and positive, he commences at home, and if there are wrongs, griefs or evis, there remedies them. What there is good will receive his praise; the evil, his censure. This without fear or layer. An article which appeared in the Neurs Letter three weeks ago, criticled "Shall we Survive or Perish" and which argued that the eminent men of modern nations were intellectually inferior to celebrated characters in ancient Roman, Greek, Hindoo, Egyptian and Persian history, was declared to be decidedly cynical. Among others, one of the first thinkers in this city accessed the News Letter in this instance of being a worshiper of the past and a cruel crusader against the present. In the article alluded to we maintain that the position taken is impregnately, namely that eminent modern scholars are intellectual pigmies compared to the intellectual Titans of antiquity. This view was extremely congenial to the amiable reformers of whom we make mention, and who loose no opportunity to throw a gentle sheer at the efforts and accomplishments of the practical toilers of to-day. But the Cynic aims at universality, and will not be chained to isms, hobbies or special missions, which distort the mind and make as look at the world from narre w and contracted which distort the mind and make us look at the world from harrew and contracted years. Whatever may have been said enlogishe of the intellectual past, the intellectual present is not to be succeed at. The former was largely posts, the atter is extremely practical. And here we come to the root or home of our experiences, We need not go outside of San Francisco to illustrate this. There are in our midst hundreds who are greedy worshipers of ideal past, dreamers of beautiful dreams as to what might be, estatic adorers of some pet theory to elevate mankind to the millennium. But this is all they do-to theoretically elevate, worship and adore. Like the ancient Hundoo sages, they are to theoretically extent, worship and adole. Like the ancient Hundoo sages, they sit down and think, and think until they mesmerize themselves into mighty reformers, whose breath touches the heart of mankind and inflames the world with prophetic power. In this mesmeric state we are all perfect, and the dream, the long and agonizing dream, when the lion and the lamb shall sleep together is realized. But this does not litt humanity out of the slough, shall sleep together is realized. But this does not sit humanity out of the slough, nor does it have any other effect than simplying the intelnet subject to the hall-neination. This is about the work accompished so far by modern reformers. To have noble, exalted, divine thoughts, and act them out in life, patting them into force and practice, and move the world by their mighty power, thus, and thus alone is the destiny of the heroic reforming soni. And while we may not know of such soul, may we not inquire as to what the so much abused intellectual plodders in our midst have done? Wonders: They have made a beautiful city out of sand-hills; by slow growth, hard toil and much dangers, given usa local government in which life and property are seenre, built spiended school houses, asylams for the orphans, insame, and the deaf and dumb, jails and penitontiaries for the unfortunates, temples of worship, are reared on every hand, and, in fact, provided for the multijudious wants of society. Hotels, stores, pleasure gardets, watering paced multitudinous wants of society. Hotels, stores, pieasure gardens, watering paces, public parks, nuc drives, race courses, agricultural societies, public libraries, etc., are created by these piedders for our pleasure or amusement. So thoughful are they that water and gas, at the touch of the hand, minister to our wants. They have built street suite. have built street railroads, state and national railroads, telegraph lines, established steam-ship lines and sailing lines by which, at a moment s notice, we may fly—if we can use the expression to any part of the world. May we not be permitted to add that the hope of being able to fly, through the steamship Aritor-a peculiarly California marvel—will at no distant day be realized in its ful ness? What shall we say of the practical, toiling farmers—God bless them who have made out of our wild wastes one of the first agricultural States in the Republic? But more: even these plodders are so careful of the lives of their fellow-citizens that men are specially employed to watch over us night and day lest we should be harmed in perspecially employed to watch over us night and day lest we should be barmed in person or property. At the first alarm armed guardians of the peace fly to the rescue of any citizen in danger. If wronged, Cohris are established to do justice, In politics we are all equal, the humblest having the power of the greatest—if the humblest appreciates the sacred power the intellectual plodders have confided to him. Need we ennumerate other and no less plant and practical works, which these plodders have anaugurated and carried out? Shall we mention by namethose energetic and enterprising citizens who create work for the masses? Are their names not household words? Should we not respect, admire and wenerate them? Are they not the very salt and leaven of this and every other community? Can 'modern reformers' sneer at them with justice? And if they do sneer, the 'grife asks what have the reformers done but dream tidle dreams, wasted their cuergies in vain words and accomplished nothing. vain words and accomplished nothing.

# Special Brevities.

On Saturday, April 20th, "Napoleon," John Wilson's old circus dog, died in this city at the advanced age of twenty-three. Dogs die daily that deserve no particular mention, but "Napoleon" merits as fair a share of honorable reference as any dog that ever lived or died in this city. One fact alone will prove it. He accomplished in his lifetime more than thousands of men do in theirs: he saved three persons from drowning at the risk of losing his own life. "Napoleon" knew all about the circus, and was never better pleased than when withnessing or participating in the sports of the sawdust area. When he reached the years of doghood he became subject to fits, resulting from precipitation of blood to his overwrought brain. He became his own physician, and instead of resorting, as men similarly afflicted sometimes do, to stimulating drinks, which aggravate their malady, he tried cold water. Whenever he felt an attack coming on, "Napoleon" would start for a bucket of water or a trough, plunge his head into the water and hold it there as long as he could hold his breath. This generally had the effect which he desired. As age advanced he became deaf and blind, and his limbs were stiff and almost useless. The last attack killed him. "Napoleon" was a "traveled" dog. He came to San Francisco from New Orleans when but a youth, and soon engaged with Wilson's Circus. With that he visited nearly every county and town in California and on the coast. He also visited Australia and China, and became a favorite of men wherever he went, for he was honest and true. "Napoleon" was buried on a hill at the corner of Powell and Sacramento streets, in the presence of a very large company of men who had known and respected him. A gendeman read a sketch of his life, fresh flowers and wreaths lay on oid "Napoleon" sy grave, and the majority of those assembled adjourned to their respective favorite resorts for "drinks and a cigar."

— A correspondent recently visited Baron von Liebig, and had a very interesting conversation of an hour's duration with the veteran, which he reports very fully. Touching questions of alimentation the correspondent writes: "And beer? Is it necessary that people should drink as much beer as you do in Munich?" I asked. "Beer," said the Baron, "is better than brandy. Man must have a stimulant of some sort. Brandy is a great evil. We find that the consumption of beer is making headway even in the wine districts, for instance, in Stuttgart. As a nourishment, beer takes a very subordinate place, not higher, indeed, than potatoes; and we find that in no city is there such an amount of meat consumed as in Munich, where the greatest quantity of beer is also consumed. Beer must have meat or albumen. Before every beer-cellar in Munich you will find a cheese-stand. Why? Because in cheese you find that albumen which in beer is lacking. Therefore you see that beer and cheese go together like a law of nature! But as an article of nourishment beer is very subordunate. Schnapps is a great misfortune, and destroys the power. Through our late war we have won great respect for tobacco tea, coffee, and extract of meat. A physician told me that when the wounded would take nothing else they have grasped at cigars; their eyes glistened—they felt a lifting up of the sinking nerves. Tobacco must have its effect. We could not do our to wounded, frequently, a greater service than by giving them cigars. And we came to the conclusion that tabacco was invaluable to us." These are Baron von Liebig's own words, noted down as he spoke to me in German.—Court Journal.

An alarming increase of deaths by heart disease leads the British Medical Journal to warn people to take a little more care not to kill themselves for the sake of living. In twenty years the percentage of deaths from this cause has greatly advanced, and the total, which in 1851 was 5,746, in 1870 was 12,428—more than double. The increased fatality from this disease appears to be entirely among males—the percentage of females is unaltered—and it is almost solely during the time of life when a man's energies are most actively employed, that is to say between twenty-one and forty-five, that, according to the returns, he is exposed to this danger. The simple fact is, that the extraordinary pressure and excitement of the present day produces this large number of cases of heart disease. It is in a great measure unavoidable. Competition, burry, the disposition to annihilate time and space, which steam and electricity encourage, are destructive of the machine. We are cautioned to avoid incessant labors which too often "make useful lives joyless, and embliter the harvesting of the crop which has been too diligently sown." This advice applies with even greater force to ourselves.

Nine 35-ton guns, the number ordered to be manufactured at the Royal Gun Factories, 17-to, 4 resenal, Woolwich, this year, are now completed, and ready for proof. The the been bored out to a calibre of twelve inches, but there is still an opinion precedence of the control of the control of the result of the result of the result of the result of the gun, and that the enlargement of the bore will necessitate an elongation of the barrel. These new "Woolwich Infants" are the most powerful pieces of ordinance now in existence in this or any other country. They will send a steel shot through fifteen inches of armor plate, or carry a 600-pounder cannon ball from Woolwich into the city of London, a distance of seven miles. These guns are specially intended for the navy, and are to be first used in the three large inonclads now in course of completion. Two of these ships, the Thunderer and the Devastation, are of 4,400 tons burden, and the other, the Fury, is of 5,000 tons. Each of these vessels will be provided with four of the 35-ton guns, which they will carry in two turrets, two guns being placed in each turret side by side.

- London is likely soon to have a very novel and curious kind of visitor; the tattoocd man is coming. From the crown of his head to the tips of his toes, he is covered with dark blue figures of animats and plants, in the inter-paces of which appear to be characters in blue and in cinnabar red. On the for head, one on either side, are two painthers, "regardant," as headds would say, and separated in the middle line by red characters. There are altogether on the body no less than 38 figures. All of these are of a blue color, and represent apes, leepards, eats, tigers, eagles, crowned splantses, storks, swans, men, women, ciephants, crocodiles, backs, fish, ions, smalls, fruit, waves, lowers, hows, arrows and gravers. Some of these are fairly done after nature; others are "conventionaized. He was, he states, forced to independ this calmorate tation by the Chinese Government as a punishment for some portical offence—a capital offence he will make it of he plays his cards, or rather heists his colors, properly in our lion-loving metropolis.
- Austria has now definitely adopted the French metrical weights and measures, to be employed optionally from the 1st January, 1873, and exclusively from the 1st January, 1876. The standard metre is a crystal rod, which, at an ice-melting temperature, gauges 969-95765 millimetres of the prototype preserved at the Arts and Metiers Museum in Paris. The standard weight is a crystal cube weighing in vaccio 969-9578 milligrammes of the Paris prototype.
- Boettcher, the inventor of gun-cotton, says that 'adies ruin their complexion by remaining too 'eng in rooms contain up large murrors. The heat of the store affects the tur-foil on the back of the mirrors, and vibrates the air in the room. In order to find out this, he says, it is only necessary to suspend a plan gold ring over a mirror hanging near a stove. In the course of a few days the color of the ring will undergo a marked change.
- It is said that an Italian of the name of Goroni has undertaken to petrify the body of Muzzini within eight months. M. Goroni has been for years engaged in special studies of this nature, and has arrived at the most extraordinary results. Among other proofs of his skill, the doctor possesses a stick of which the head is formed of a human eye in an admirable state of preservation, and as hard as a crystal.
- Among the eminent European musicians that will visit the United States next fall, will be Appollinar Konsky, the greatest Polish violinist. Together with his daughter, a brilliant pianist, he will give concerts in the principal cities of this country.
- Salomon Heine, the banker of Hamburg, has left his immense fortune to the widow of Heme, the poet. The lady is a Frenchwoman, and immediately subscribed \$200,000 to the Liberation Fund.

#### Court Chat.

The recent attempt, by a foolish Irish boy, to coerce the Queen of England to sign an annesty of the Fenian prisoners, by presenting a worth ess oil postelather here head, is the fifth outrage of this sort of which Vectoria has been the vicinian since she are need the throne. Assassins do not always choose tyrants as the objects of their vandictiveness; neither has Victoria ever given occasion, or the shadow of exense for the insults-she has received and the attempts which have been made upon her the. A milder or more harmless sovereign never wors a crown. The exits of the British monarchy are rather inherent in the system than the result of personal characteristics. The first attack upon the Queen's 'life was that by the public house boy, Oxford, on June 10, 1810. She had then been about throe-years on the throne. The Queen and Prince Albert were leaving Buckingiams Paines by a side-gate for their atternoon's drive, in a low placton, drawn by tour houses, with outriders, when the boy, who stood a little apart from the crowd which had gathered to see the royal people, fired directly at them. The Queen side in high children in the state of the interest of the side leveled at the carriage, pulled her down again. A second shot was fired by his head. Oxford could be seized; and it appears that the Prince heard both shots whiz by his head. Oxford was about seventeen, the same age as O'Connor's, the latter was found to be clearly a lumaid, and curiously enough, O'Connor's attack was on nearly the same spot as Oxford's. The hatter was found to be clearly a lumaid, and was returning from her afternoon drive, and had reached Constitution Ital queen by being sent to an asylina accordingly. About two years later, Victoria was returning from her afternoon drive, and had reached Constitution Ital queen by Ki, James's Parki, when she was shot at by a fellow named Francis, who seems to have had no excuse excepting desperate poverty. The Queen showed great coolnave had no excuse excepting these powers. The Queen showed great c

was in the late Spring of 1850. She had been paying a visit to her uncle, the Duke of Cambridge, in Park Lane, who was ill, and soon after died. As her carriage turned into Piccadilly, a rufhan named Pate rushed up to it and struck the Queen several severe blows across the face with a stout cane, crushing in her bonnet and leaving an indentation on her checks. The Queen's children were with her, and Pate seemed about to attack them when he was seized. The royal lady displayed on this occasion remarkable courage, ordered the carriage to proceed, and drove quietly to the palace. The police with difficulty saved Pate from the fury of the populace, who manifested a disposition to apply lynch law on the spot; he was tried, and, the defence of instantly failing, he was transported for seven years. The result of the assault of 1842 was a parliamentary statute, which provided proper penalties for such casses; and this act has been applied to the subsequent offenders.

- The Bombay Gazette says: "Of all the addresses which were delivered to the congregations on February 27th, perhaps the one which for its specialty particularly merits notice was that made to the Khojas a division of the Mussuiman community—by their high priest, his Highness Aga Khan. Our report of his address mentions that, after speaking of the happy recovery of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he referred to the lamented death of the Viceroy, and quoted a tradition from the Prophet Mahommed, 'That it is a great duty upon his followers (Mahommedans) to pray for the health and prosperity of their Hakam (king or ruler) under whose authority they are protected, even if the Hakam were anjast. His Highness further said that he recollected having seen many other traditions from his Holiness the Prophet Mahommed, confirming the above tradition. The British Raj, he pointed out, was very just and kind, always caring for the welfare of his subjects; and it was a fact that, wherever the intentions and purposes of the King were directed toward the welfare of his subjects, God Almighty always sert His blessings upon the country of such ruler, and it was always prosperous. He also impressed upon his hearers that at the present time all the people under the British rule are comfortable, while the people in many other parts of Asia are in trouble, through fundace, sickness and other causes; and this, he said, showed that the intentions and purposes of the British Power were kinder and better to their subjects than those of any other kingdom. Therefore, according to their belief, twas necessary to pray for the health and prosperity of the Hakam. And, this being a special oceasion, to pray and offer up thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recovery of the Prince and Heir Apparent to the kingdom, under whose protection lives and property were safe and religion free."
- Prince Bismarck, while conversing at dinner with the governor of a province, attacked the feeble politics and incapable attitude of some past Prussian kings, and, seeing the astonishment of the poor functionary, he added: "You see, when I read Prussian history, I always imagine what I should have done in this king's or that minister's place. Then I perceive that Prussia long ago might have conquered, and easily enough, quite another place in Europe. Perhaps, then, we could have spared the battles of Koenigraetz and Sedan!"
- We stated that a special excavation had been made at Pompeii, in honor o the King and Queen of Denmark, and other royal and illustrious persons then staying in Naples. We learn that it was one of the most successful excavations almost ever remembared; the room to which the attention of the company was drawn being a dining-room, with the dishes and service of the table found intactus they had been left at the epoch of the destruction of the city, and a skeleton, moreover, who was taking his daily meal at the hour of the dire calamity.
- The Empress of Russia is suffering from gort and dropsy of the heart. The Empress of Austria is consumptive. The Empress of Germany is rheumatic. The Queen of Denmark is deaf. The Queen of Holland is subject to frequent fits of hysteria. The Queen of Portugal is a confirmed invalid. The Queen of Spain is the only crowned lady on the European Continent who enjoys good health.
- M. Fournier, the French Minister, arrived in Rome by the same train that brought the Prince of Wales. He was also met by the members of the French Legation. He is reported to have said in reference to his long delay, "Crest honteux; mais cen'est pas ma faute."
- Rio Janeiro advices of April 2d announce the arrival of the Emperor and Empress, and the Duke Saxe, on the morning of the 31st March, amid the general rejoicing of the populace. The city was decorated and brilliantly illuminated for several nights succeeding the arrival.
- The King of Siam, who recently visited the Viceroy of India, is a very small, placid-looking mun who dresses in European fashion, with knee-breeches and stockings, and lives like a European in all respects. He has a lot of wives.
- Only four ladies of France have ever received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. They are Lady Pigott, "decorated." for her devotion during the war; Mdlle. Bertha Rocher, of Havre; and Seur Victoire.
- The ex-King of Araucania (Chilian Patagonia), advertises for a partner amongst the "women and daughters of France," by way of an Ovidian epistle published in his own journal, the Steel Crown.
- Prince Azim Jah (Madras Presidency), who is an old man of between seventy and eighty, was only a short time since wedded to his forty-second wife, a young girl of sixteen.
- Mazzini's large fortune will be inherited by his grandniece, a young lady of considerable literary ability, and at present art critic of a daily paper at Turin.

### Extract from our London Letter.

London, April 6, 1872.—The much taiked of Conservative demonstration in Lancashire proved superior to the depressing influences of bad weather. The political event stands first. It has peculiar significance, and is altogether an important revelution of opinion on the Government of the day of a kind stogether an important revelution of opinion on the Government of the day of a kind stogether an important revelution of opinion on the Government of the day of a kind stogether and obtainable except at a general election. If there has been any doubted the feeling of the country in regard to the Government it must be removed by the reception of Mr. Disraeli in Lancaster; not but that an ovation of a certain kind would be awarded to the right hon, gentleman's political opponent in almost any part of the country if the were similarly to court it. At Manchester the public welcome to Mr. Disraeli was, however, so unbounding, the ceremony of presenting addresses so unique and hearty, and the great assembly of thirty thousand so unanimons, that it is impossible to misinterpret the meaning. Mr. Disraeli standing on the platform of the great fron Trade Hall, and speaking for three hours and a half to a crowded, sympathetic, and entinsistic audience, is certainly so far the political event of the year. Passing from the Sovereign to both Houses of Parliaralent, from the Statesto the Church, thence to social problems the agricultary the Government of the day in reation to Ireland, the army, and foreign affairs. The effort was massive: the range of subject one that no other man but Mr. Disraeli's happy sentences, not the least effective of which, though severe upon his opponents, was that which portrayed Mr. Gladstone as "their eminent chief, a'ternating between a menace and a sight," and the occupants of the Treasury bench as forming "a range of exhausted volcannos." "Nota affame flickers," beaut on the significance. There have been conjectures about the allogrance of the head of the house of Stanley to the Conservative party.

## The Committee of One Hundred.

The Committee of One Hundred must be composed of exceedingly anniable genetiemen. They are purely ornamental. This is their history and their attitude: The cat will very shortly make its appearance from this meal-tub, or we are much mistaken. Two committees of seven each, known as the Sacramento Committee and the Bridge Committee, consider the rational question and recommend certain concessions to the Central Pacific Railroad. Gov. Stanford is widing to accept them, the committee was composed of our best people. As soon as they have reported, a self-constituted Committee of Seven, with Squire P. Dowey at the head and Alfred Wheeler at the tail, the Alfa as the organ determine to cal one hundred gentlemen to consider the situation. The best men in San Francisco are for the most part selected, gentlemen having the entire confidence of the community. They are notified to meet at the Merchant's Exchange, and do so; and now mark the transparent farce; Mr. Squire P. Dowey calls the meeting to order and state its object; all right. Then he should have taken his hat and left the One Hundred to organization for the One Hundred, himself Secretary. A cut-and-dried series of resolutions are read by Mr. John T. Dowle. Speeches follow from insiders—not passionate anti-Stanford, anti-Goat Island speeches. Not only that, but Mr. Robinson is introduced, the agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Rair road, with figures and statistics prepared for his road. Then the Committee of Seven appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-four out of the hundred. Then the hundred gentiemen are dismissed with no provision for their being again called together. Their officers, their resolutions and their Executive Committee have determined upon a plan of action, which they have given to the newspapers without submitting any report to the One Hundred. If this were politices, we should say it was a very transparent and well put-up job. There are some good men on the Executive Committee. We befieve they are in a majority, and we hope that any scheme th

# Wayside Gushings.

BY MRS. HARRIS.

DEAR MAIL BAG: I'll write you a headytorial leader 'Bout the British Benevolent Picnic to Alameda, Vich the day were that 'ot I were dressed werry light In a bumbyzeen gownd, and "don't lace me too tight," Says I to young Sayrah, "for fear of flustration In my in'ards as is touchy, likeways prespirashun." I thought as they'd take that young crittur 'alf price As is hignorant of the world and hinnocent of wice, And I hargued the matter but found it no use But was forced to put up vith houtrageous habuse.

"She is fully deweloped," says they. "That 'er statur' Is fine," I replied, "I hadmit for that matter, But I've took 'er 'alf price ven a hinfant in arms, And am I to pay hextra for hadditional charms
As dewelops vith time ven 'er structur' is the same
As yen sent me in a bandbox as did give 'er a name And fed 'er vith a bottle vich caused stimilation Of 'er nat'ral purpensities, likeways 'er heddication 'Ave made 'er look holder, but just look at 'er mind, 'Tis as pure as a hangel and hinfant combined 'Er weight is a feather; you could put a weddin' ring Round 'er vaist 'tis so small, the poor hinnocent thing !" But men 'as no feelins', especially British, And Sayrah that mornin' be'aved rather skittish, Though I'd told 'er to put on 'er Sunday School look Till the hordeal was passed and the tickets was took.
This misfortun' weren't all—we got on the wrong train,
And the conductor made me pay hover again,
And 'ad it not bin for a bottle of Scotch ale, As proved a counter hirritant, I might 'ave turned pale At so many disasters ven come out for a treat. 'Owsomdever, I called the conductor a 'beat,'' Vich made 'im swear hawful, and it might 'ave bin wuss But for an 'igh hairistocrat who, 'earin' 'im cuss, Says: "Speak civil, you wagabones, to my friend Mrs. 'Arris," Vich 'ad met me before at the Exhibition in Paris, And I never 'ad seen 'im again till that day, As 'ad known all his fam'ly in Ratcliffe 'Ighway, The Committee they asked me to run for a prize,
And says Sayrah "You're sure to vin, Missus, if you tries,"
So I asked vot it vos. Says they, "Three legged race,
And the prize "conserlashun," so I 'urried to the place
For, thinks I, surely 'tis a big 'amper of wine
Or leastways bottled beer and oh! vould it were mine!
But the judges purwented my tryin' to vin it,
'Cos they said as my large work not thick to be in it 'Cos they said as my legs were too thick to be in it, Cos they said as my legs were too thick to be in it, But, says they, "you may try for the wild flower collection If you're found to 'ave no wegetables about you on hinspection, But vun of 'em says, "Vy, er nose is a turnip, And 'er 'air it is carrots," so they vouldn't let me earn it. Sayrah asked if she might run for the "kid satchel" prize, But I would not convent to the continues to the cont Sayrah asked if she might run for the "kid satchel" pl But I vould not consent to give continence to wice, For, says I, "Ven a poor gal is 'ampered vith a kid She should send it to the vorkouse, and not keep it 'id In satchels and sichlike," but the hinnocent crater Were fort int in vinni" a big perambulator. In the Fat Voman's race I put forth all my wigor, And I 'eard many parties hadmirin' my figger, But ven it was hover the judges agreed. I were fust in proporshuns but second in speed, 'Owsomdever, I von in the Grass Vidders' race, For, says they, "As a vidder she's fastest in pace." Sayrah tried to vin a bundle of hoperratic hairs

But 'er speed vos much 'indered by the 'oop that she years. I much vished she 'ad von me a gem of a pianner, As numbers was give away and my woice is sopranner. As induced was give away and my whole is sopramile. I danced many times with Sekkertary M'Curric, An 'orrid bad dancer as did keep me in a flurry, Through gettin' out of step, and 'is talk were that wapid I told 'im if he couldn't waltze a trifle more rapid I'd 'ave to sit down, and he said but for bunions He'd a werry light foot, vich 'is breath smelt of o'nions, I were glad to get rid of 'im soon arter that waltze, As is an 'orrid old monster, vich 'is vig it is false. My next pardner were a youth vith a faded neckan'kercher, Who said as 'is fam'll was 'ibh neople in Lancashire.

Who said as 'is fam'ly was 'igh people in Lancashire,

But 'is dancin' conwinced me 'e'd bin used to 'ard work At treadmils or factories, 'tih an 'op and a jerk He vhirled me round that andden I 'ad to 'ave gin To cool me, sich condensed prespirashun was I in. I think as 'is askin' me to dance were a trick To throw dust in my eyes as is wonderful quick At smellin' a mice, for I b'lleve it was 'is pal! As took the hoppertoonity to run avay vith Sal. Arter drinkin' gin and vater I continued to dance, But a dizziness come hover me and I fell in a trance, Vith my nose on 'is shoulder a-snorin' that loud They was forced to give me brandy, and I 'ollered to the crowd "Vhere is Sayrah, my maid! 'Ave anybody seen 'er As is elim round the vaist, and is dressed in meriner!" The poor gal was a missin' and we 'unted the woods, And I give a perliceman a hinwoice of 'er dry goods. "On, Sayrah! you're vanted!" vos borne on the breeze, And the man 'gers all 'nnted each corner and nook And I 'iccapped vith 'isteries and cried' "I'm forsook By the 'itzzy' as was seen vith a young man from Surrey, By the vaiter of the 'otel, and they seemed in a 'arry. But searchin' proved wain and I bust into tears. And, says I, "She'll be rooined as I've brought up for years And whoever return's 'er," I added vith a cuss. "Shall be well rewarded," and I showed 'em my pues. "Mrs.' Arris,' says they, "you' ad better le down And compoge your own feelins' till Sayrah is foun,'" And findin' a table as was used for lager beer, They laid me upon it, and says they "you stay 'ere Till ve bring you the gal as vili no doubt come back Unless the young man an ave took 'er off in an 'ack." So I vaited in hanguish till the werry last train, Ven I left never 'opin' to see' er again.
But at two in the mornin' purcise by the clock I vos woke out of sleep by a werry loud knock; It were Sayrah and the young man as henticed 'er avay And 'ad give' er a hoyster supper and took' er to the play.

The Boston Globe has the following keen bit of satire: "We see that a billis before the Legislature to forbid members of any city government or its officers being pecunarily interested in furnishing materials for the use of the city. Now, what enemy to the joys of office could have been guilty of so small a piece of business? After a man has spent his money and worked night and day to get into the common council in order that he may thrust his hand into the public coffers, is he to be thwarted by process of law? We shall next have enactments to prevent to be the tharted by process of law? We shall next have enactments to prevent favoritism, and taking fees for advocating doubtful measures will be made crimmal. Members of school committe will be interfered with in their inadicable right to appoint friends to situations in our public schools regardless of capacity; and they will not be permitted to in roduce text books published by concerns that have given them a per centage for their influence. Our law makers will be made law breakers for daring to listen to the anriferous music of the lobbyist. This is all very wrong, and if it he permitted to go on, there is no knowing where it may stop. Not furnish materials for the use of the city? Shall a counclinant in the paper interest he prevated selling his wares to the government at double their market price, because he holds office? Shall a member who has a coal yard be forced to resign the happy privilege of selling eight tons of coal for ten faccause he fills a place of public trust? Perish the thought? At this rate office will not be worth the holding, and we shall have a pladding, thresome, honest set of virtuous people holding the reins, instead of enterprising, public-spirited and typical men of the day."

— The imbeeile Alfa is tottering with the blind staggers of stupidity. This driveling idiot of legrous iterature, this unsavory sewer for Bohemians, flounders and wallows in the sink of mental twaddle as a pig revels in the slums of a hot Summer day. Like a toothless dog it growls and barks, but its bite is harmless, save and except the unclean slime of its maw. Why this Leviathan should continue to spew forth paroxysms of basis, billingsgate and bummerisms, can only be accounted for on the axiom that "out of the abundance of the heart the month speaketh." And from such a mouth good Lord deliver ourselves and our humble servant, the And from such a mouth good Lord deliver ourselves and our humble servant, the public.

A Washington special says Secretary Fish is willing to withdraw the claim for indirect damages if England will agree that it shall be a recognized principle of international law. Sir Edward Thornton approves this basis of compromise, but the assent of the President is yet doubtful.

### New Books from Bancroft's.

THE LAND OF DESOLATION, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

This very agreeably written work is a personal narrative of adventure and obser-This very agreeably written work is a personal narrative of adventure and observation in Greenland during the summer of 1869. The author, who had already visited the arctic regions with the celebrated explorer Dr. Kane, accompanied Mr. William Bradford, the artist, in his steam yacht Panther. They sailed leisurely along the coast, halting at all points of interest. They visited the ruins of the ancient settlements of "Eric the Red;" they hanted polar bears and fur seals, shot eider ducks and lumme; danced all night with pretty native girls in red and yellow beots, sliver seal skin trowsers, and jaunty jacket; ascended the highest mountains, crossed the most dangerous glaciers, and had all sorts of escapes from jeebergs. They followed the Greenland coast for more than a thousand miles, passed the land outpost of civilization on the globe, and reached the much-dreaded ice pack of Melville Bay.

THE AMERICAN BARON, by James de Mille, author of "The Cryptogram." Pub-

lished by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Like all of the works of this auther, "The American Baron" abounds in incl. dent, is full of sparkling conversations, and is quite a good guide book to some parts of Europe. It is published in Messrs. Harper & Brother's best style, and is finely illustrated.

AROUND THE WORLD: Sketches of Travel, by E. D. G. Prime, D. D. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

This venerable gentleman made up his mind to go around the world in just so many days, and he did it; he calculated to a nicety the very hour and minute at which he would arrive at a city, and he got there on time. He saw the saints at Salt Lake on time; the seals at the Cliff House on time; gazed on Yosemite, from Sait Lake on time; the seals at the Clin House on time; gazed on roscume, from Inspiration Point, with religious awe, on time; sailed in the Japan, for Yokohama, on time—and by-the-way he rather sits down on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., because he was not allowed to preach on Sunday, against their rules. He does up China and India and Egypt and Syria like the genuine old Yankee that he is; everything and everybody that he sees being a fresh cause for a gush—a slop over of Fourth of July enthusiasm on the "finest country in the world, sir." Now he comes home and writes us out 455 pages of guide book talk, and inveigles his unhappy countrymen into purchasing by the gorgeous binding, tinted paper, and profuse illustrations of the same.

Received from A. Roman & Co.;
THE HISTORY OF THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC GAME OF WHIST, by William Pole,
F.R.S. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

FERNANDO DE LEMOS: Truth and Fiction, by Charles Gayarré. Published by G. W. Carleton, New York.

THE THIEF IN THE NIGHT, by Harriet Prescott Spofford. Roberts Bros., Boston.

### Sutro Tunnel.

Relative to the progress of this great undertaking, we give the following articles from the Virginia Evening Chronicle of April 12th and 13th respectively

"Joseph Aron, Vice President of the Sutro Tunnel Company, David J. Seligman "Joseph Aron, Vice President of the Sutro Tunuel Company, David J. Selignan and Edward Hooper, Trustees, and Melville Atwood, one of the ablest mining engineers of the age, arrived this morning from San Francisco, and at noon proceeded, in company with Superintendent J. B. Bethel, to the Sutro Tunnel, to make examination of the progress of that great enterprise. We are glad to learn that the work all along the line is progressing favorably, and that the working force is being increased from time to time as fast as circumstances will permit."

"The Sutro Tunnel was in (this morning) 2,830 feet, the formation in the face being very hard. Shaft No. 1 is down 152 feet, with wet and good working ground, No. 2 has attained a depth of 344 feet, with some water, and the ground works well. No. 3 is down 190 feet, in soft ground; struck water this week. No. 4 is very wet, at a depth of 180 feet, and the ground works well. No. 3 becoming too soft for ad-Aron, and engined responsible works well. No. 3 becoming too soit for advantageous work with the diamond drill, the drill will be started on No. 4 to-morrow afternoon. Messrs. Seligman and Hooper, Trustees, Vice-President Joseph Aron, and engineer Atwood, will visit shaft No. 4 to-morrow to witness the working of the diamond drill. These officers are well pleased with the progress and prospects of the tunnel."

We have had some conversation with Engineer Atwood, who expresses himself much pleased with the progress made in the Tunnel and different shafts commenced in that work. The ground is much more favorable than he had anticipated, and the prospects of their early cutting some rich veins amounts almost to a certainty.

- At Littleton, N. Z., a game of cricket was recently played between eleven Maories and eleven Englishmen, resulting in the victory of the natives over the settlers; the latter scoring 87 in two innings, while the Maories scored 97.

## The Mistery of Hollow-Ash.

You want to know about the smash That happened down to Holler-Ash? Wal! If anyloidy knows, He wears about my stile of clothes. "Twas Deacon Humper's funeral, And all was goin' well When them there Templars, up in town, On an excursion train cum down. I driv the mourners, and "Jo Fresh" He went ahead of the procesh, And as we neared the railroad track, We seed that train a comin' back.

Jo turned around and winked at me, And from his vest he drew a V.
"I'll bet you those, that this ere hearse Crosses ahead of that excurs." The mourners they sot up a yell, And then was missin' for a spell; It was amazin' how that crowd Cavorted upwards in a cloud.
We piled them victims on the sward, About three-quarters of a cord. On top we put the deacon's meat, But where Jo went, we all was beat.

We sarched the ruins of that train But all our sarchin' was in vain, And to this day it does heat me, Where the piece went that held that V.

- The Town Crier has a theory in reference to the origin of man, which he proposes to ventilate in opposition to that of Darwin, who brings us along down the dim highway of life from the monkey with prehen-lie tail to the man with his long fingers of dextrons manipulation to eatch and hold things coming within his The theory of Darwin has much to commend it to our comprehension and belief; nor is the baboon and ourang-outang and the gor: ha so widely different from the present species of man as many would have us to think. The habits of the two animals (man and monkey) are not essentially unlike. The disposition of the monkey to run wild in the woods, to avoid school, to play hookey, to tear leaves out of books, to imitate his elders, to experiment in smoking and chewing tobacco, to worry the cat and play with fire, is very like the animal boy. His fondness for trees and nots and truit is not unake, and the stool boy exhibits a nervey equal againty in climbra; trees and fences. The monkey steals for two motives: for his belly and for mischief. The hoodlum does the same thing. As the monkey advances in years he becomes grave and sedate; so does man, some monkeys advances in years he becomes grave and sedate; so does man, some monkeys are wicked and bite; some men grow sour and ugly. Some monkeys need the chain; some men need the State Prison to carb their propensities. Some of the monkey specie get amiable as they grow old, like the *Fouru Crier*, and only grin and chatter out their lives, thankful if the looker-on throws them nuts and confection in re-But there is another long-tailed animal from which doubtless a portion of mankind has sprung-an animal domestic among us, interesting in its habits; an mankind has sprung—an animal domestic among us, interesting in its habits: an animal preferring to live in houses, omniverous, mysterious, product, migratory, brave in battle, irresistable in its rage, cannibal in the hunger. We refer to the rat. Cut off the rat's tail, change his fore paws into hands, stand him on his feet, teve him six feet of statue, expand his chest, clothe him in fashiomable garments, put a hat upon his head, teach him to talk, and you have a man. Now bet the rat drink whisky (when he is treated), smoke (when he is asked), give him a pen to write (what he is paid for), dwarf him in statute to four feet six, give him a shocking had hat, a greasy cont, let him retain all his varity, conceit, impadance, ingratitude, dishoners, via his mean and rat-like proposities, and although you have not onlike proposities, and although you have not onlike proposities. nat, a greasy cout for him retain an instrumey, concert, impassince, ingrantume, dishonesty, all his mean and rat-like propensities, and although you have not quite a man, you have the Bohemian rat, who thinks the Torne tries has lost his wit. Take another instance; give the developed rat a long-starded black coat, a wite choker, a bombazine waistcoat, a broad-brimmed hat, let him draw his face up at the eyebrows and down at the chin, and you have a preacher. Put him in the pul-pit with a congregation of cats eating stolen cream, and the divine becomes elo-quent in the demunication of sins he cannot enjoy. Let him take the vows of cell-acy (not chastity) and take snuff, and you have a priest. Take off his shoes and acy (not crassity) and take smill, and you have a priest. Take off its shoes and put a rope around his waist, and you have a monk. Clothe him differently, let him retain his side whiskers, part his hair in the middle, put a hot potato in his mouth, and behold an Engishman. Teach him to chew to bacco, stand on the curbstone with a crooked-handled cain, and be, a politician. Let these rats get hungry and go to eating each other up, then you have havers or brokers. With petricoats and crinoline is a female with furtive eye coquetting with every passer-by. Get a little considerant traction around a man of milk and a bit of teached. social crowd together around a pan of milk and a bit of toasted choose, and a lunch party with all its gossip and tattle is before you. Perhaps, after all, the origin of specie is not confined to either monkeys or rats. The doctrine of Zoroasten to the control of the control be true, and souls may transmigrate from the animal to the human form. for a moment doubt that the editors of the Alta California in some other sphere were asses! Not that their ease illustrates the doctrine of Metempsichosis, as the editors of the Alta are asses still.

Treasure shipments overland for the week ending April 24th reached \$198,355-51, all in silver bars. The steamer America, from Yokohama, brought \$2,083,200 in disused Japanese gold coin, sent here to be refined and recoined a pieces of the new denomination recently ordered by that Government. It was the first installment of \$22,000,000 to be treated in the same manner.

## Goat Island Again.

Grandmother Alia appears to have gone clean datt on the subject of the possible cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad. Her daily paroxysms exhibit a degree of fatuity pitable in the extreme, and which, if not speedily relieved, must render it necessary that her ravings should be checked by the issue of the writ of Lunatico Enquirendo. What with the threats of another Vigilance Comwrit of Lundico Enquirendo. What with the threats of another Vigilaire Committee, and the recent vehement, pointless invectives of that fool-bappy sheet, one would suppose that our beautiful city had, indeed, fullen on evil times and been bound hand and foot, ready to be delivered over to the tender embraces of the gorgons, Starford and Company. The impotent rage and crack-brained editorials which have lately appeared in the Alla have, in fact, contributed in a great degree to the success of a measure the innocent old dame was most anxious to defeat, and it is a pity that her vein should have been followed by several other journals, of whom better things were to be expected—seeing they had not the cue of their fugle-man. For, did not the Alla assist in inaugurating the "reign of terror" which, in 1856, tarnished the fair fame of our city in the eyes of the civilized world? does it not owe its present existence to the violence of a mob who destroyed the Daily Herald, transferring the valuable fruits springing from the auction advertisements, to its own columns, and which were midely forn from a fearless defended of law and order? "Is it not ime that our conciliatory policy should be abandoned?" shrieks the rabble-wooding Alla of Wednesday last.

Let us for a moment take a view of both sides of this Goat Island bug-bear, brushing away the smoke and rubbish with which it has been invested. The friends of the railroad allege that the business men of San Francisco have done nothing to advance the commercial prosperity of the city in the way of providing adequate warehouses to receive the millions of tons of grain and other products which should find a place within its limits, its over-grown moneyed fellows being content to lend their plethoric gains on mortgage securities at the most ruinous rates of interest; the tendency of which has been to drive from our midst the most energetic and industrious class of our people. And they add: that Goat Island, of therefecte and understons class of our people. And arey add, that Goat Issand, of itself, has no commercial value except for railroad purposes, and that its occupation would farnish better accommodations for the commerce of the State and city than it now possesses. That the navigation of the Bay would in no manner be interrupted in consequence of such an occupation of the island; that the accommodations at the present time for railroad uses within this city are of limited extent, and these hampered with many restrictions; that the grain crop of the present year will reach one million two hundred thousand tons over and above the quantity needed for our own consumption; being equal to four thousand tons per day for three hundred days. That a great portion of this must go into storehouses somewhere, and these do not exist in this city, where there ought to be not less than one hundred warehouses, each with a capacity of from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, to receive this variant deposit for the present season alone; and that if these warehouses were built built being the contract of the present season alone; and that if the warehouses were built bui they would fill a street nearly a mile in length.

In a well-written article, which lately appeared in the News Letter, from the pen of Mr. Curtis, that gentleman says:

"Should the United States Government allow the railroad the use of this island, the work of leveling and filling in the shoals around it would be immediately commenced. Some idea of such an undertaking can be formed from the statement that 20,000,000 cubic yards of rock and sand and other material would have to be removed before this island would become of any value as a railroad terminus. For years to come, it must literally swarm with busy life, requiring a vast outlay of capital, if this spot is to be made a place of commercial importance. What practical difference does it make to San Francisco whether a certain number of men are employed in building docks, wharves and warehouses, or in handling freight at Goat Island or Mission Bay? It will take as many men to do the business in one place as in another, and will, consequently, give employment to as many. The island is a part of and inside the county lines of San Francisco. Its improvement will add so much more to her taxable property. It is nearer to the present heart of the city than the Mission or South San Francisco. Whatever im-Whatever im-

proves any part of that city, improves and makes valuable, relatively, the whole,"
Now, if the foregoing be facts—and to us they seem to be so—the raw-head-andbloody-bones aspect of the Goat will disappear, and the wintry visage of Stanford
become at once aglow with all the warmth of Summer. Mr. Stanford says that the

become at once aglow with all the warmth of Summer. Mr. Stanford says that the interests of his road and those of the city are identical, and inseparably interwoven. And then, too, should the Congress cede the use of the island to the railroad, let us inquire what results would be likely to follow. The grading of the high land and filling up of vast tracts of the contiguous shores would necessarily require the employment of thousands of our own "abburing people, who, but for this, would probably remain unemployed—thus furnishing a busy bee-hive in our midst, and probing, perhaps, a real blessing in disguise.

Rejecting all the twatte of the Alla and its echoes, let us at least endeavor to treat this subject with the gravity it merits. That the Congress will make the cession, seems now to be a foregone conclusion; a proceeding in which, judging from the action of our last Legislature and that of the Convention held only the day before vesterday in Sacramento, it will be likely to find a instification.

fore yesterday in Sacramento, it will be likely to find a justification.

But where shall the ribald Alla find an apologist for its scaly and ungrateful behavior toward its new Senator and whilom friend, Mr. Sargent, whom erst it extolled to the skies, pranked out and aided to the extent of its scant ability, to place in his present exalted position?

### " Biz."

The noteworthy items of the week are the arrivals of steamships from Australian ports, from Panama and Central American ports. The Nebraska, of Webbs Line, came through from Ankland, New Zeahad, and way ports, stopping eight days and twelve hours at Honolulu, and then finding that the Mohenqo did not arrive, Wm. H. Webb discharged her return Australian cargo, reloaded her cargo of 1,688 bales wool, and then sailed for this port, making a quick run from the Islands. The mulls and passengers had quick dispatch overland. The Vebraska returns to the Colonics this day, xia Honolula, with the London mails. The China, not the Alaska use the Bulletin, Allu and Chronicle all Bay), arrived on the evening of the 24th from Panama and way ports. Her passage by the stopped at nine way ports for cargo, and yet, after all did not bring up half the coffee and sugar expected from Central American ports. Honolulu, was twenty-two days on the voyage ap, bringing 2,800 kegs sugar, etc. The Light of the Age, from Peru, brought 8,730 bags sugar for the California Re-The Light of the Age, from Perli, brought 8,730 bags sugar for the Cantornia Refinery. The Linkin Empire, from Marseilles, had a valuable cargo of French goods, well assorted. The Corsion, from New Castle, brought 1,700 tons Sydney coal, and the Edwood Cooper 875 tons same. Besides this the week's receipts of coal from Coop Bay aggregate 2,500 tons, which sold at \$11 from ships' side. The Corsica's cargo of coal is held at \$13.

The excitement in Mining Shares continues with unabated furor. "Everybody buys em." All getting rich unon rising tide. Some say that daht million of buys em. All gelfting rich upon rising tide. Some say that sight millione of British gold is doing the work for as. He it so, we hope all will escape impending rinh. It is not possible for prices to keep up long at these figures. The Commercial Hearth, in alluding to this subject, remarks: "Money is plentiful, and this fact lends enchantment to speculation in mining shares. The stock mania is great, and is diverting capital from business marts to that of the street. It is true that for years past we have been, as a people, exploring and developing mines of the pre-cious metals at great expense and outlay of capital and energy, with comparatively small returns for the money actually invested; but now it seems as though we had actually found the mother vein of silver upon the Comstock ledge, and this discovery seems to have caused the wildest excitement at the Stock Board, and which has attracted outsiders to participate to an alarming extent. How long the excitement can be kept up it is impossible to say. Some of the largest stockholders, desirous can be kept up it is impossible to say. Some of the largest stockholders, desirous of unloading quietly, are now busy increasing the number of shares dividing up, as, for instance, the present number of shares in Crown Point is 12,009—new number, 100,000: Belcher, 10,400, raised to 104,000: Hale & Norcross, 16,000 shares, up to 48,000. This will enable many persons of moderate means to unvest, and thus the risks will be considerably scattered. For months past, prices have in the main been steadily advancing; yet, judging from past experiences, it would be strange,

indeed, if an important reaction does not take place ere long.

The Tariff question is yet unsettled in Washington. Goal Island seems to be the attraction just now. Business suffers because merchants are in doubt as to the removal of duties on Coffee and Teas, or a modification of the same, and for like reasons dealers in Wines, Wool and Tobacco all hestate about operating. These reasons dealers in wines, wood and "robacco an inserted anotholography." Interest is some taik about the new Wheat crop, and a desire manifested to know the future of the market. Contracts can be made for first receipts of choice shipping at \$150 per cental. Present Liverpool quotation, 1286/428 dd. Extra Flour is now called for from New York, Boston and Portland, Maine. Shipments by rail have also gone forward to Saint Josephs, Missouri. Flour cost \$5 50 gold; Freight, \$4

also gone forward to Saint-Josephs, Missouri. Frour cost \$5 or gon; Freight, excurrency \$2\$ bbl rather steep.

The ship David Crockett, for New York, is filling up with flour at one dollar per barrel, freight: she will carry perhaps 20,000 quarter sacks—some say the bulk of 2,000 bbls., Oregon Standard Mills and 2,500 bbls., Oregon Imperial Mills—the latter we know is going: price \$5 50 per bbl. The Panama steamer will carry 200 bbls Oregon Imperial flour packed in gunnies, each \$3 sacks: freight, \$2 50; cost \$6 per bbl., f. o. b., which makes the cost of the flour delivered in New York about \$9 per bbl. The Buckeye Mills at Marysville, are sending 1,000 bbls., extra flour to New England by rail direct, and the proprietors of the Golden Age Mills, not to be shalled above in the rape, have arranged to sond a few hundred barrels of their best behind others in the race, have arranged to send a few hundred barrels of their best fancy silk dressed flour by rail to Boston. This overland trade in flour is altogether unexpected, and promises to be of some moment. The East calling for our X X Flour, fancy brands, and China buying the superfine grades, with Central America demanding extras and Batavia seeking our choicest products, altogether there is a good outlook for our big surplus wheat crop. Best extra flour is worth to day \$6 per bbl; superfine, \$4 50 @ \$5; extra-superfine, \$5 50; best white wheat \$2 @ \$2 (5 per cental

Wool receipts are large and steadily increasing. Thus far in the season we have sont East 1,000 bales less than for a corresponding period of last year. In fact, there is very little business doing; there are plenty of Eastern orders here to buy, and without limits—discretionary power is given—and yet, when a telegram is sent East for advice, the reply comes, "Use your own judgment, but buy cautious;" thus for advice, the reply comes, "Lse your own judgment, but buy cautious; thus throwing the responsibility entirely upon resident agents, anxious to do right, yet really at a loss to know how to act, owing to the great distance which separates them from the scene of action. Advices received in regard to the great London Wool sale are unsatisfactory and conflicting, and yet, after all, the quantity catalogued at the sale was 50,000 bales less than last year's offering. Probably the agitation of the Tariff question at Washington, and the satisfactory condition of the Australian Wools received by New England manufacturers give a check to business in California Wools. It has been remarked by all careful observers of Eastern market reports, that the late advance in Wools at the East shows no improvement in the quotations of California fall or spring clips as compared with other States. And why? Because California Wools are out of condition—dirty, ouner Saices. And why! because California wools are out of condition—dirty, burry, etc.—and the loss by shrinkage, wastage, etc., greater than any other, running up to 60@75 per cent. Here is the secret of the trouble; and if what we hear is half true, the condition of our Spring clip will show no improvement upon the past, and we fear quite the reverse—as the result, in part, of the high terms paid and slack conditions of purchase stipulated before shearing. This is unfortunate

for the reputation of our Wools. The Commercial Herald says: "Prices with us are to some extent nominal. the present state of things, it is almost impossible to give prices that are reliable, the market range being from 35 to 55 cents as extremes. The Nebraska, from New the market range being from 35 to 35 cents as exercises. The New Assa, from New Zealand, brought 1,437 bales for this city, 84 bales for Boston, and 178 bales for New York. Our advices from Melbourne are to the 12th of March. The total clip for the season was 25,000 bales less than last year; 20,000 bales balped to the United States—thus giving a total failing off in shipments to England of 45,000 bales. A States—thus giving a total falling off in shipments to England of 45,000 baies. A cargo of 1,950 bales had been purchased in Melbourne, at high rates, for Montreal, Canada, to go forward per Maggie Leslie. The execution of this order at high figures, prevented California orders from being filled within limits. Goldsbrough's Monthly Wool Circular, dated Melbourne, Feb. 29, says: 'The Americans have materially assisted the sales here the present season, and we look forward to an increased trade, more especially if the Tariff should be modified. The purchases for the United States of Wool since October represent a money value of 2330,000. The quotations given for Fleece, average to good, is. 7d.61s. 10d.; superior, 1s. 11d.62s. 2d.; inferior, 1s. 2d.61s. 3d.; ordinary, 1s. 5d.61s. 7d.; middling to good, 1s. 8d.61s. 10d.; superior, 1s. 11d.62s. 2d.''

There is a great and growing scarcity of small vessels suited to the coal and

Inderior, is. 3.4.018. 4d., ordinary, is. 3.4.008. id., induding to good, is. 3.4.018. id., superior, is. 11d.22s. 2d. There is a great and growing scarcity of small vessels suited to the coal and number coast trade. Freights in this line are steadily advancing and business cramped for want of needed supplies. There is more freight offering for New York, both ria Cape Horn and Panama – Flour, Wool, Wine, etc. There continues to be a good demand for ships to load Wheat for the United Kingdom at full rates. For the new crop, £3 is paid for Liverpool direct. In regard to markets, Bags are firm at 17½c, for Standard Burlap; forty-inch Hessians, 14½c, per yard. The San Francisco Cordage Company—Tribbs & Co.—quote Manila Rope, 10,000 h, 18c.; less than 10,000, 19c.; extra lengths, 20c.; New Zealand Flax Rope, to the trade, 12½c; retail, 13½c. Building materials, lumber, etc., are steady in price. We quote Orcgon Pine, \$4166,\$30 for Rough and Dressed; Spruce, \$176,\$18; etc. Wedwood, \$166,\$30 for Rough and Dressed; Spruce, \$176,\$18; etc. \$2, 500,\$2, 75 \$M. The carco of Lumber sent to Melbourne, ox King Philips, Soid at £6 12s 66 \$M. Candles sell at 156,18c, for Adamantines; Patent Wax, 20c.; Patent Sperm, 42c; Paraffine, 27½c. Coal—West Hartley, \$15, Lehigh, \$32, 50, Australian, \$13. Coffee rules from 1½6,19k,6 for Green's; O. G. Java, 236,24c. Chemicals are tending upward, owing to scarcity and high cost at home. Fish are plentiful and cheap. Fruits—Oranges are abundant, Tahitian sclling cheap for cargo lots. At auction, on the 23d instant, S. L. Jones & Co. Sold, by order of the Government, surplus stores on hand, consisting of Cutting & Co. sold, by order of the Government, surplus stores on hand, consisting of Cutting & Co. sold, by order of the Government, surplus stores on hand, consisting of Cutting & Co. sold, by order of are plentful and cheap. Fruits—Oranges are abundant, Tahitian selling cheap for eargo lots. At anction, on the 23d instant, S. L. Jones & Co. sold, by order of the Government, surplus stores on hand, consisting of Cutting & Co. sold, by order of the Government, surplus stores on hand, consisting of Cutting & Co. sold, by order of the Government, surplus stores on hand, consisting of Cutting & Co. sold life packages. The order, style and general condition was superior in every respect. The goods were sold for cash, prior to delivery, the buyer not allowed to examine the goods except as offered and exhibited in the salesroom. They were, therefore, sold "as is," yet the bidding was spirited, and the entire offering closed chiefly to a single house at rates as follows: 1,250 cs fresh Peaches, 2 doz each, 2 b b tins, \$3 95 % doz.; 100 do Corn, 2 b tins, \$2 273; 100 do String Beans, 2 b b tins, \$2 000 do Penss, 2½ b b tins, \$2 000 do Penss, 2½ b tins, 200 do Penss, 2½ b

<sup>-</sup> Two young English noblemen, the Earl of Ranfurly and Viscount Coke (son of the Earl of Leicester, have been for the past week hunting in the Coast Range of mountains, in Monterey county, and after some hard traveling and camping out for several nights, they succeeded in shooting a hunge grizzly bear, weighing nearly one thousand pounds, and bagging several deer. They enjoyed the sport hugely, and pronounced bear steaks delicious when a man is hungry, but very poor when compared with English venison.

#### Under the Waves.

In his cheek my brave love bore roses; Life-warm the grasp of his hand, The warmth that a true heart discloses, And true hearts understand

Still red in his cheek are the roses 'Mid the sea-winds roughly blown; Sti.' my hand in his hand reposes, While the hot tears fall -my own !

How then should I think of my lover, And how of his dear face speak, If not with the smiles dancing over, The roses set in his cheek

So, how should I dream of my lover, Nor dream of his love and truth! And how should my fancy discover A vision of Death in youth?

And yet, fool, oh, fool! my brave lover Is lying the waves below; And their weight sweeps cruelly over The red roses turned to snow ! - Cassell's Magazine.

# Ladies Spring Toilets.

Le Follet the celebrated authority in these matters, thus describes a few of the latest tolicits: Costume of washing satin and monsseline de lane. The under-skird is of a pale grey mouseline de lane, with emerald green strips; between these are scattered small stars and greesse of a darker shade of grey. On this skird tolicits are scattered small stars and greesse of a darker shade of grey. On this skird washing to the same stars are scattered small stars and greesse of a darker shade of grey. On this skird washing to the same stars are scattered small stars and greesse of a darker shade of grey. On this skird washing the same stars are scattered small stars and greesse of a darker shade of grey. On this skird washing the same stars are started as the same started as are scattered simil stars and crossess of a darker shalls of gree. On this skirt are three cross-way bands of the lighter grey, piped with the darker shade, and edged with a pisse of green, the whole executed in washing satin. Of these bands two cross each other in the form of lozenges; the third, a trille narrower, moreouts them. High plain bodice and coart-sleeves of monssedine de lane, fastened by green buttons. Polomaise "Princesse," of the light grey in washing saton. It is open nearly to the waits in front, with revers of the darker shade, edged with a pitse of green; the revers form a square collar at the back. The skirt portion is open from the waits with revers like those on the corsage, the back breadths are en point, with busque cut in point, and a fane-shaped oritanient of the derker grey, edged with green, is placed to hide the join of the skert to the bodies. Large hanging sleeves, with revers. Grey strew monsquetairs hat with drooping feather and bunch of shaded green leaves. Faile dress of pele green, with long trained skirt; on this is a broad diomac of with a musting only slightly fulled, the lower edge is cut in wide wandskee, edged with a musting meriting, in which is run a green skirt; on this is a broad donnee of white massine, only slightly fulled, the lower edge is cut in wide vandkee, edge-of with a musim-insertion, in which is ruin a green ribbon, beneath this fulls a three-such Va-enciennes. As a bearing, a similar insertion edged with lace, from which fall pointed pattes of insertion trumed around with narrower lace; these hang on the homee. Low round bodice and short sleeves of green faille. Long tunic of white musim, open to the waist at the front, trimmed round with the wider Valenciennes, headed by uncertion over green and similar pattes to those on the flource; these are placed above the insertion, and point upwards. The back of the funic is very long, and raised high at the sides. The muslin corsage is open square, and trimmed with insertion and pattes pointing from the opening. Ceinfare basque of insertion over ribbon, plan round the waist; from this falls a wide lace and pattes of insertion and lace, increasing in length towards the back. The sleeves are hong longers to the eibow, the patting in length towards the back. The sleeves are hone onness to the chow, the puttings, three in each number, being separated by insertions over ribben, they are finished by a frill formed of the patter-surrounded with the wide loc, and fastend together.

Small white marabout feather and a spray of fern leaves in the hair.

Yisting dress of grey point de soic, with deep hounce put on in large plaits while apart; between these are long points of claret satn, reaching nearly to the edge of the flounce, and trimmed round with narrow lace—a doubt pasting of grey. Along the center is a band of claret satn, caught in loose putilizes. Above his double platting are smaller points of care's saint, staged with lace; these should be three inches wide and the same hight, and afternate with the lower points the latter, are three and a half by six. The space between the upper points is occupied. latter, are three and a halt by six. The space between the upper points is occupied by plasses of grey silk in the form of a horse-shoe, the center bein; occupied by a round pull of claret satin. Grey poult de-soie tune, forming round tabuer in front, and two deep points behind, trimmed to correspond, on a smaller-scale. Mousquetaire jacket of the same, open to the waist, and trimmed to match over a claret satin waistcoat. Loose sleeves, with similar trimming. Our hading elegants having discarded the very long chignon for a shorter coffine arranged higher on the head. The milliners are introducing a new form of bounct, of which we shad be to speak more decided, next month. For evening went long curis falling on the shoulders, or chignons composed entirely of graduated curls drooping on the shoulders, are still most eleganty worn, and very becoming with low dresses. It is only the platted or crépé chizon, hanging very low on the back, that is no longer considered bon genre. The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite are lively longer (onsidered only gettre. The ring rest in the same shade and a reason ing at the Hotel des Hes Britannies, in the Pizzza del Popolo, Rome. The Princess at divine service was dressed in a dark violet merino costume, trimmed with veixed of the same chark who can be same shade with a sea-blue reather, and it was remarked that no huge projection of false hair and padding concealed the back of her neck. In the language of a century or so ago, the Princess "wore her own hair."

### Cost of English and American Governments.

Mr. Disraeli, at the great meeting at Manchester on the 3d instant, thus compares the cost of Government of the United States and that of Great Britain; "There is no analogy between the portion of our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and that of the President of the United States. The President of the United States is not the Sovereign of the United States. (Hear, hear.) There is a very near analogy between the position of the President of the United States and that of the Prime Minister of England, and both are paid at much the same rate the income of a second-class professional man. (Hear, hear.) The Sovereign of the United States is the people; and I will now show you what the sovereignt of the United States costs. Gentlemen, you are aware of the Constitution of the United States costs. Gentlemen, you are aware of the Constitution of the United States costs, Gentlemen, you are aware of the Constitution of the United States costs, there is a Confederation of States to conduct their external affixire, which consists of the House of Representatives and Senate. There are two hundred and eighty-five members of the House of Representatives, and there are severenty-four members of the Bonse of Representatives, and there are seven the cost of Congress. Now each member of Congress receives \$1,000 stelling per annum. In addition to this he receives an allowance called "mileage," which yaries according to the distance which he travels, but the aggregate cost of which yaries according to the distance which he travels, but the aggregate cost of which is about \$30,000 sterling per annum. That makes £384,000, almost the exact amount of our Civil List. (Cheers.) But this, gentlemen, will allow you to make only a very imperfect estimate of the cost of Sovereignty in the United States. Every member of every Legislature in the thirty-seven States is also paid. (Hear, hear.) There are, I believe, 5,010 members of the States Legislatures who receive

# English Immigrants for the United States.

The Anglos, Imerican Times (London), a journal of great influence and ability, has a timely article on the question of points in the United States best suited for English imagerants. The article headed "A Disappointed Settler," is called forth by deleter from "Brother Bush," a house painter and glazier, who has been deterred from imageranting to America, owing to the letter of one Edward Henry Stoner, published in Lloyd's Newspaper. Mr. Storer, writing from Nebreska, among other things says: "If any man has plenty of money, nerves of steel, a constitution warranted to stand all climates, and last, but not least, "an indua robber conscience," he may do very well out here. Any one not possessing these qualities had better stay away." "Brother Bush," as the representative of thousands of mechanics in England who desire immigrating to the United States, wishes the editor to reconcile the above statements with the lavorable and flattering views states forth in the American Settler, a journal published at the office of the American Times. The editor fully does away with the statements of Mr. Edward Henry Storer, by stating that pioneers and immigrants to the Far West need not expect to sleep on beds of down or lell about in magnificent parks, but that by steady labor, industry and economy, they can in a few years become owners of the soil, and make themselves and families independent. We ourselves know that the climate of Nebraska is trying, the Winters are long and bleak, wifthe Europea are as prosperous, independent, we contented as any pince on the globe. But if English immigrants desire a congenial climate, let them come to check of the prople are as prosperous, independent and contented as any pince on the globe. But if English immigrants desire a congenial climate, let them come to check the prople are as prosperous, independent and contented as any pince on the globe. But if English immigrants desire a congenial climate, let them come to check the prople are as prosperous, independent and contented as any pinc

# A New Moral Song.

'Tis the voice of the business man!—hear him complain:
"Why didn't you call me? I shall miss the fast train!"
At the very last moment he turns from his bed,
All feverish and flurried, with oft aching head.

With too little sleep, often only short slumber, He injures his health, and runs risks without number; And when he gets up, breaks his fast as he stands, And tears off at once to meet business demands.

I passed him but lately. His eye seemed on fire, His brow's become furrowed both broader and higher. His money still wastes to preserve the last rag Of flesh that hangs on him—of bones but a bag.

I paid him a visit. It grieved me to find The wreck of his body was shared by his mind. He told me, with tears, constant working and thinking Were needed to keep him from socially sinking.

Said I then to myself, "Here's a moral for me: My friend's but a picture of what I might be: But, thanks to the care bestowed on my breeding, This lesson I've learnt—my health Finer to be heeding."

The Pacific Methodist is the most interesting of all our religions exchanges. It contains in its last sene "a beautifu" incident, of an old buffer, who, having driveled along to the idioxy of eighty-six years, and who had been stuffed so full of the nonsense of the Hallehugh Coy style of Methodism that he funcied his daughter was his grandmother, and caling her to his bed-sade, he said the stupol article child's doggerel of "Now I lay me down to sleep," and then the reverend mule dwine who religions to the hallehugh Coy style of Methodism generally. God must be very busy just now attending to more important things. The universe is getting out of order: too many comet. Hyriz about a meteors are rather frequent; the earth is getting staky; the mining exectment and tout Island; the wheat crop, are all absorbang questions inst at present. Busides, we are a little doubtful about the efficacy of prayer. We believe un miracles, forcerofination, total departity, infant damnation, failing from grace, predestination, vicarious salvation, and several orther dogmas of Methodism, but about prayer we are not quite certain. Cox prayed for the election of General Grant and his prayer was answered. What do the Southern Methodists, but about prayer we are not quite certain. Cox prayed for the election of General Grant and his prayer was answered. What do the Southern Methodists, but not little time to the control of the force of the redemption of tallies which is think of that for an illustration. Senator Wisson, of Massachusetts, said at the Cooper Institute meeting, in New York, recently, that we must pray for Grant's resclection; it and Mrs. Wisson over going to do so. It may do, but woman's resclection is any the resident of the proof of the part of the part of the part of the part of the force of the part of the part of the force of the part of th

A Baltimore lady, who had been exceedingly annoyed by boys who rang her door-bed and then ran away, finally set a trap for them by which a pail of water was to be split upon the next person who rang the bell. In a few minutes her pastor called and was baptized, but retired without making a visit.

## Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

The Spanish Government are willing to release Dr. Howard, but will not admit The Spanish Government are willing to release Dr. Howard, but will not admit that any injustice was done him by the Cuban authorities.—Authentic information received from St. Petersburg states that Catacazy has been disgraced on account of his conduct at Washington.—The British Lord Chanceller has introduced a bill to create a Supreme Court of Appeal Judges for England, with sularies of \$30,000 each.—The Mexican news confirm the reported death of P. Diaz.—The United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge McKean, of Utah, in the case of Englebrecht.—President Grant announces that assessments of officials for party purposes must stop. —General Sheridan has captured thirty privates and seven officers (Mexicans) for depredations in Texas, and holds the officers for trial in the Courts. - On the Rio Colorado, two hundred miles above Hardyville, rich placer gold mines have been discovered.—The British counter case presented to the Geneva Arbitrators on the 16th instant denies the right of America to damages for enhanced insurance, or the prolongation of the war, or the transfer of American shipping to the British flag—Morse memorial meetings were held in all the principal cities of the United States on April 16th.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant's party leave soon for a tour in Russia.—By telegraph from London, April 18th, it is reported that Bismarck's ultimatum presented to Thiers demands the immediate reduction of the French army to 225,000, and to Thiers demands the immediate reduction of the French army to 225,000, and hints that in case of refusal that it would be necessary for Germany to establish a Government for France.—The Commission on Capitulation, in their report on the surrender of Sedau, severely censure Napoleon for not consulting with the Generals before capitulating.—McKean Buchanan, the actor, died at Denver, Colorado, April 16th, of apoplexy.—In the House, April 18th, the Salt Lake and Colorado Raliroad bill was passed.—The new House tariff and tax bill reduces taxafion from last year a little over \$31,800,000. It don't disturb the income tax.—A steamer made her first trip from Corinne across the Great Salt Lake April 18th.—London advices say that the General arbitration is at a computer saturation. 16th. - London advices say that the Geneva arbitration is at a complete standstill until a reply from Washington to Granville's second note is received, and that the nature of the English protest leaves little hope for the success of the arbitration.—Thanksziving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales was held throughout Canada on the 16th instant.—The reply to Earl Granville's second note has been prepared, and was sent to England by last Wednesday's steamer.—A telegram from Constantinople, received at London April 18th, states that the city of Antioch, in Syria, has just been visited by an earthquake. One-half of the city was totally destroyed, and 1,500 persons killed.

A recent Kansas hurricane threw a train from a railway and carried a newspaper A recent Kansus nurricant threw a train from a railway and carried a newspaper press over a quarter of a mile.—The Senate Postal Committee reports in layor of doubling the subsidy to the China and Brazilian steamship lines, and subsedizing the Australian line \$500,000 a year.—The Archbishop of Paris and certain other French bishops have decreed the existence and full force of the Papal mobilion in dogma. The Paris papers pronounce this decree illegal.—Secretary Fish says Government has no intention of backing down from its Geneva case. The Government desires a decision of the Arbitrators on the question of indirect damages, so that we may know how to regulate our conduct in future wars. - Advices from the Spanish frontier state that the Carlists have been victorious and captured carbineers in two recent engagements with the Government troops near Bilboa Bisbineers in two recent engagements with the Government troops near Bilboa Biscay.—A royal proclamation has been issued at Madrid, April 24th, declaring the provinces of Navarre, Lerida and Biscay in a state of siege.—The members of the Japanese Embassy, who recently went to Europe from the United States, are at Lyons.—The House passed the Goat Island bill April 24th—yeas, 101: ang. 85.—European news, received by mail at New York on the 22d instant, indicates as probable an alliance between France and Russia against the German Empire. as probable an alliance between France and Russia against the German Empire. It causes a stri in London fluancial circles. —Don Carles of Spain has put himself at the head of a rebellion against the Spanish Government. —Preparations are being made by the Junrists to defend and hold Matamoras against Quiroga, the revolutionist. —Delano, Secretary of the Interior, comes to San Francisco with the St. Louis rathroad party. —General Sherman and party left Constantinople yesterday to visit Sebastopol and other military positions in Southern Russia. —The reports that Queen Victoria is likely to abdicate in favor of Wales are again revived, and the event is now regarded as quite probable. —Charles Francis Adams and Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, are prominent mames for Presidential nomination at Cincinnati, with Adams on the inside. —The London News predicts that the Gladstope Ministry will be deleated on a test nuestion within the week, and give way to a Conservative Cabinet —The a test question within the week, and give way to a Conservative Cabinet. —The obseques of Earl Mayo took place at Dublin April 25th. There was an imposing procession of nearly a mile in length, consisting of the principal officers of the Government, a large detachment of regulars, and many civic societies. The Marquis of Lorn represented the Queen.—It is announced in a Hamburgh periodical that a German company is about to establish a line of steamers from Europe to Valparaiso and other ports on the coast of Chili.—In Salvador a decree has been passed expelling the Jesuits from that Republic. Ex-President Duenas has not yet obtained his liberty, a boon which the Government seems willing but atraid to grant.—In Guatemala political matters are reported quiet and the country seems to be settling down guidually once more to peace and prosperity. The cochineal crop is unusually small this year.—Nicaragua is uneasy, and much ill-feeling exists within her borders against President Quadra, and there is some fear of a revolution.

## Tell Me.

Tell me thou wilt love me ever. With a voice too sweet to falter:

Say there's but one power to sever-None to make thy feeling alter!

Tell me if there be a pleasure, Aught to make thy young heart lighter; Say that love's thine only treasure, Nothing's sweeter, nothing brighter.

All the world can see its splendor, Lips and hearts are ever meeting And bright eyes dart pleasures tender; But the rapture, oh! how fleeting!

Angels watch the kisses given, And the heart that love embraces Feels the ho jest touch of He .ven-All its sweet immortal graces.

Love's fair dreams can never perish. Hearts that meet no power can sever; Life hath many hopes to cherish, And the good is shining eve Tell me, Love's the guest of Heaven, Clasping, clinging to each duty, Unto every mortal given— Sweetly shrined in perfect beauty!

9. H.

#### Caustic.

In the House of Representatives, April 23d, Wheeler ca'led up the bil' granting the Central Pacific Railroad Company the use of one-half of the is and of Yerba Buena, and offered a substitute providing for a Commission to fix the sum to be paid by the Company for the grant. He proceeded to address the House in support of the measure. Surrent supported the measure, and classical that the people of his State were almost anamons in favor of the bill. He said that the Alfa. iforma, which called his name in question in connection with this matter, was a direcutable short among newspapers. Not one, except the daily associated who chief it, ever after a grant process the state of the stat Cox expressed the opinion that the State of California was not represented properly on this subject.

Sargent: It is as well represented as any State that can send here such an insignificant person as the gentleman is

Cox, who appeared not to have heard Sargent's remark, said that he made no personal allusion to any gentleman when he said that California was not represented on this subject.

Sargent. I would like to know who made the gentleman the schoolmaster of me and my colleagues?

Cox: I represent my district here as a member of Congress; I don't represent any bank; I don't represent any portion of the Legislature, I represent a list matter the property and the people of the United States, now sought to be despoiled by this special legislation

Sargent: The gentleman represents Tammany; nothing else; that is what he represents.

Cox: That is a blackguard remark. Holman moved to table the bill. Negatived- 73 to 99. Niblock offered an amendment reserving to Congress the right to latter, amend or repeat the state. Adopted. Cox denounced the bill as Democratizing and indicated the Alba Cobjournet, Sacramento Coicon, and San Francisco Bulletin. Wood opposed the substitute as more objectionable than the origina, bill, as providing the never-chaing ass of the island on payment of a sum to be fixed by the Commission. Coghlan advocated the bill, on payment of a sum to be fixed by the Commission. Coghish advocated the bill, calling the 41m a paper which could be bought cheaper and do outset work than any paper in the United States. The crowd that burned himself and colleagues in efficy, in San Francisco, could be hired to burn the Sawour for \$10,5 or having preached the Sermon on the Mount, and the 44m could be hired for \$11 to applicable deed to be suffered by the could be hired to hard the sermon on the Mount, and the 44m could be hired for \$11 to applicable deed to the commission of the commission of the Rail road Company, can take possession. Wheeler assented to the amendment and it was agreed to. Without making further progress on the bill, the House took a recess.

On the following day the House took up the Goat Island bill, and a motion to lay it on the table was negatived—79 to 96. Holman s first amendment, requiring a minimum annual rental of \$50,000, was rejected; yeas, 88; nose, 94. The second amendment, requiring the company to refund the interest pared to its bonds, was also rejected; ayes, 79; nose, 92. The subsettute was agreed to without division,

and the bill as thus amended passed; yeas, 101; noes, 89.

<sup>-</sup> A wag who had been troubled with rats, informs a friend, seriously, that he greased a thirty feet board, filled it full of fish-hooks, set it up at an angle of forty-five degrees, and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid back, and he caught thirty of 'em the first night.

Local Dottings.

Extensive beds of a fine quality of peat have been discovered on the sea coas near Los Angeles.—General Joe Hocker is coming to California.—A tournament is to take place this year at Woodland in regular old fishibmed Southern style. -Captain Paul Shirley has been ordered to the command of the Lackawana. The plans are drawn by architect Raun for a costly residence in this city for Leland Sunford. The edifice and grounds will cost \$200,000.—The Montana mines have produced in the last ten years over \$120,000,000.—The Kimball Carl Company have an order for fifty-one horse cars for Woodwards. The of street railroad. They have an order for fitty-one horse cars for Woodward's line of street railroad. They have no platform for londers, and are run without conductors,—A mustang worth, at a very liberal valuation, \$25, running away on Market street, Tuesday atternoon, caused five other runaways and the smashing of that number of carriages. The bill for consequential damages amounts to \$1,211,—The Board of Supervisors authorized the Superintendent of the Industrial School to receive the voluntary surrender of children from Ukier parents, and also from other counties in the State, upon the payment of \$15 per month for each child in advance,—Joseph Brown, President of the Missoni Pacific Railroad, Francis B, Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, representatives of the City Council, Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade and other officers and stockholders of the above-named roads, from \$1, Louis for San Francisco, are now due here, where a conference will be held relative to the propositions which have recently been made in California with the view to husbening the completion of the Athantic and Pacific Railroad. be held relative to the propositions which have recently been made in California with the view to hustein g the completion of the Atantic and Pacific Railroad across the continent. Several Indies and representatives of the city press accompany the party, — L. W. Kennedly was before the Police Court on Tuesday, on a charge of assault to commit a rape on an English woman named Reed, who insisted on advertising in the Chronicle, under the head of "Personal," offering to become a housekeeper for a gentleman in such terms as gave reason to suppose Decome a noisesceper for a gentleman in such terms as gave reason to sulphose that an equivocal meaning might attach to them. The charge was not sustained. The case has attacted considerable attention from the standing of one of the parties, and as illustrating the real object of most of the "personal" advertisements in the San Francisco duilies.—Judge McKinstry, sitting in the place of Judge Dwinelle in the Fitteenth District Court, rendered a sweeping decision in the Second street cut case on Wednesday. He declares the assessment illegal and void, and permanently enjoins its collection.

# Sport, Gentlemen, Sport!

This is a Christian country, and we are a civilized people. Of all things we boast This is a Christian country, and we are a civilized people. Of all things we boast our humanity—and we are doubtless a humane people. We have put down cockfighting with a rigorous hand, we have put down man-fighting with a stronger, and if we do allow piecen shooting at Hurlingham, it is only out of a high respect we give him the treadmill, and write leading articles about his brutality. When an unhappy wretch dies in the prize-ring we sicken at the spectacle; when a drover beats a bullock or overdrives a sheep, an excellent society very properly sends him to jail, but—there is vast hypocrisy in this, but—we permit and foster the Grand National Stronghelize. Does anylogy have what series of sport the Grand National Stronghelize. National Steeplechase. Does any body know what sort of sport the Grand National gives us year by year? Well, here are a lew cuttings from the Echo's account of it, and if, when you have read them, you can look a Spanish bull-dighter in the face without blushing, so much the worse for you. We will head them, if you please,

THE GRAND NATIONAL DISGRACE.
Royal Irish Fusilier joined the leaders, Snowstorm having come to grief, and his jockey's hoots torn off

Nunge, having hurt his leg, and jumping badly, put his hip out, and was stopped. At the next second fence Primrose fell and link her back. Schiedam fell over her, and Marin over Lord oglinton's horse. The three, with Philosopher, being all down together, Cinderella, shortly afterward, came to grief.

None of the others passed the post, Franc Luron having been knocked over at Beecher's brook by Acton, who also fell.

Harvester bundered at a fence before the Canal-bridge turn, fell, and overreaching himself, milled one of his feet off.
Scarringion s plate being completely turned round materially interferred with

him in the result

Mr. Brockton was very much injured, three or four ribs being broken, and Primrose was killed.

Time, ten minutes fourteen and a half seconds.

This is sport, my noble lords and gentlemen, if you will, glorious, sanguinary, hellish sport. Hide your diminutive heads, miscrable pigeon shooters of Hurlingham, the grand steeplechase of Christian civilization leaves you high and dry on pinnacle of refined mercy. -Hornet.

The Evening Chronicle, Virginia City, Nevada, is on our desk. It is a hand-sprightly, well-edited journal, and in every way worthy of the Virginians.
 E. F. san and John I. Ginn, both old newspaper men, are proprietors.

### Sonnet .-- The Winter Wood-Flower.

Through the bared forest, by its dreary ways,
So hard and rugged in the grasp of froet,
I wandered where a million leaves were tossed,
The fading trophies of dead summer days:
There, in the coldest, gloomlest nook, ablaze
With gorgeous color, like a fairy lost
In some lone wild by fairy feet uncrossed,
Bloomed a strange flower amid the woodland maze.
All round the dimness of that desolate place
It shed both light and perfume, its fair head,
Swayed by the gale, still bent in curves of grace.
Bloom on, O flower! the blessed type thou art
Of one last hope, which o'er its brethren dead
Shines on the frost-bound stillness of my heart!
—Pauk H. Hayne, in Appleton's Magazine.

## Abolishment of the Passport System.

Another relic of despotic power has been abolished in France by the passage of a law which consigns the passport system to oblavion. The system, as established by the semi-barbarous covernments of the Dark Ages, was an almost magnetically the semi-barbarous covernments of the Dark Ages, was an almost magnetically and learned who could afford to avail themselves of its privileges, while the masses were entirely prohibited from exercising the rights it conferred. Great hard-ships and danger resulted from the enforcement of the law of passports. Distinguished men, who, through accident or forgetfulness, did not possess the proper papers, were often arrested as spice and placed in the vitest dangeons with the most motorious criminals and outlaws. Even under the empire of Napoleon III, the system was figorously enforced, and was one of the greatest evils of his government. In Russia and other European governments, passports are as much a necessity as food. In some districts the commonest necessities of the hour cannot be procured unless the traveler exhibits his passport. In fingland and the United States, where the system was long ago abolished, the people can have no dea of the tyranny unflicted upon the unfortanate travelers in Continenta, ranope who had lost their passports. Its abolishment in three of the most nowerfulned civilized governments will have a most beneficial effect on Russia and other countries which still c inst to the system tenaciously. The notion that travelers contected the traveler are an injurney from one country to annother without having to undergo the tortures of insolent officials. It is to be hoped that even the civicus of which were the civic injurities of the Dark Ages.

#### Is it Medicine?

A friend of ours, who buils from one of the upper districts of South Carolina, called at the *Pick* office, and among other novelties, he mentioned "Wolfe's Aromane Schiedam Schnapps," and stated as a fact that in his section of the country, nearly all the physicians, in certain cases, when they deemed ardent sprits necessary to prolong or save Fig. invariably used these Schnapps, justly regarding it as the only spirits that could be procured pure and unadulterated. He also stated that this medicine or Schnapps was becoming the only bevarage soid on the great stage or raifrond routes. He says those physicians who have used and analyzed it state that for diseases such as gravel, gout, rheumatism, etc., it is mecomparable. \*\*Assorbeam Picaryme.\*\* Plant & Newton, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

#### Post Office Directory.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. John Tauffe, M. C., for his esteemed favor in forwarding to us a copy of the Post Office Diffectory. An invaluable compilation contaming a list of Post offices in the United States, arranged alphabetically and giving the salaries of Postmasters: also an Appendix contaming the names of Post offices arranged by States and Counties, with Money-order offices, and other postal information with changes up to March, 1872. The matter has been ably compiled by Win. Van Vieck, of the Postal Department, and published by Win. H. Boyd, Directory Publisher, Washington, D. C.

— A woman's head may be entirely severed from her trunk but never from her wardrobe.

#### Court Chat.

Following the kindly old Scotlish custom of presenting a bridal gift on the occasion of the marriage of the "Laird," the tenantrics on the estates of the Marquis of Bute have resolved on making the following presents to the future Marchioness: First on the list is the "Bute" tenantry, who present a superb gold pendant and earrings, set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds in the form of shells. The gems in the pendant are set in alternate rows, centered by a large of shells. The gems in the pendant are set in afternate rows, centered by a large brilliant diamond of fine lustre and purity, and it is intended to be worn attached to a handsome gold neckband. The stones in the earrings are set in a similar way, and the whole is enclosed in a handsome velvet case. On the back of the pendant is an inscription noting the presentation, and bearing the "Bute" and "Howard" shield quartered and a Marquis' coronet. The 'Dumfries' 'tenarity at Cunnock, Ayshire, give a magnificent diamond tiara of seven stars, all brilliants of the finest water, convertible at pleasure into bracelet, necklace, and brooch, and, in addition, a beautiful Scotch pearl and diamond ring—the pearl is one of the most lovely and most delicately tinted we have ever seen, and the whole forms a perfect picture when seen in the handsome velvet casework. On the back of the bracelet is the Dumfries and Howard shield and coronet. The people of Rothesay have also selected a calculate it for her holdship. It teles the form of a heady to read the sealer people of the sealer of the sealer people of lected a splendid gilt for her ladyship. It takes the form of a bracelet, pendant, and carrings, and is composed of coral pearls and diamonds artistically grouped and carrings, and is composed of coral pears and diamonds arisinally and and beautifully blended, producing an effect which, though quiet in color, we have rarely seen surpassed. It is perfectly beautiful, and in point of taste all that could be desired. The bracelet bears the inscription stating the purpose of the gift, and also the arms of the town of Rothesay, the whole being enclosed in a ruby velvet case. - Daily Review.

— The Paris papers are indulging in all kinds of pretty stories about the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The Avenir National tells us one which is certainly not generally known. During his Royal Highness's iliness, a robust young man, half geatleman, was always remarked at the chatcau Sandringham, he was even admitted to the patient's bedside, and the Prince appeared to be deeply attached to him. Everybody was puzzled at the presence of this stranger, whose name and position were kept secret. However, all has since been discovered, and here is the enigma explained. In 1855, during the stay of the Royal Pamily in the Isle of Wight, the Price of Wales kicked over a basket of shells which a boy was gathering. The boy, red with rage, dared his Royal Highness to "do it again," and he would see what he would get. The Prince did do it again, and the boy thereupon landed his list upon his Royal Highness's nose, giving him a pair of black eyes. The Queen, on seeing the Prince, insisted upon knowing the truth, "You have only got what you deserve," said Her Majesty, "and were you not already sufficiently punished, I would punish you myself. I hope you will always be served in the same way when you are guilty of such conduct." The Queen the sent for the boy's parents and offered to bring him up. The parents consented, the boy has grown up with the Prince of Wales, and is now treated as his foster-brother. brother

— The Poet Laureate must take care: already America is ahead of him in the way of odes about the Prince of Wales. This comes from Chicago:
"At Sandringham, the Prince."

Of Wales is getting round his illness; And his princess wife's all goodness

And yet they say that America has no native school of poetry!

While visiting Rome, the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at their hot 4, followed by a reception, to which all the chief English visitors to Rome were invited. The Princess of Wales invited some of the Italian celebrities of the National party and also some of the chief personages attached to the interests of National party and also some of the carel personages attached to the interests of the Vatican, so the result of this amusing and amiable mistake was that at dinner, Monsignore Howard was scated opposite to the Duke de Teano, and the Liberal Deputy Arrivabenear the side of Mgr. Mérode, a more complete mingling of the fire and water of Roman politics than has yet occurred since this city became the capital of United Italy; the charming manners of the Princess and the hospitable warmth of the Prince prevented any coolness arising from this untoward combi-

— Grillparzer, the Austrian tragedian, was an intimate friend of the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico. In 1865 he said to a distinguished Vienna diplomatist, "Will you write to the Emperor Maximilian?" And, when the diplomatist answered in the affirmative, Grillparzer continued: "Tell the emperor that I admire and respect him; and, if he does not accomplish his enterprise (for he is no good, and cannot direct events), he has done his best, and adopted the wisest course best statements. that could be pursued. If he must return, low-minded people will perhaps sneer at him because he is an Austrian prince, and because they do not want him to suc-ceed; but all intelligent men will admit that he was worthy to rule over a great

The Norwegians have determined to erect a huge granite monument on the wild coast of the Scandinavian peninsula, to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of their kingdom by the mighty warrior, Hurald Hanginger. This is a long period of national existence, filled with an interesting, almost labulous history. In the early part of it Norwegian navigators excelled all others in boldness and skill, and it is pretty certain that they made discoveries on our coast centuries before the voyages of Columbus and Cabots.

— An immense meeting was convened at Lordon, April 27th, including many of the most prominent men in the Kingdom, to consider the subject of the creetion of a memorial statue to Earl Mayo. The Duke of Edinburgh passible. Disraeli, the Dukes of Cambridge and Kichmond, Earls Derbyand Shaftesbury were among the speakers. A subscription committee was appointed.

- The physicians of the Empress of Russia, attribute her present severe illness to the efforts she made to complete a water-color painting of the imperial famally which she intended to give to be hisband, the emperor, as a Constituse pre-ent. For two weeks she worked nearly day and night on it in order to finish it in

— Several German Princes will soon visit the United States. It is said the Crown Prince will do so in October. The reception of the Prince Alexis in this country has created the greatest sensation among the monarchists of the Old World. By and by the King of the Cannibal Islands will want to come.

- The Sultan will visit Europe this month. He will disembark at Naples, remain some time at F orence, and will enter France via Mont Cons. His Majesty will proceed to London, and will be accompanied by his Grand Vizier, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and all his military household.
- His Highness, the Maharajah of Putfiala has offered 15,000 rupers to the Punjab University Codege to found a scholarship in memory of the Harl of Mayo. The benefactions of this nobleman to the university now exceed a lakh of rupees.
- Prince de Sayn-Wittenstein has just come out on the stage at the Wallner Theater, Berlin, as a tenor singer. He conceals his identity under the pseudonym of Arnold Walden.
- The Tiehborne claimant publishes a letter thanking the public for previous subscriptions and asking for £4,000 to enable him to continue the contest for the possession of the estate.
- A London pempous scientific lecturer reminded his country audience re-cently, in concausion, that the same shooting star can never be seen twice. Some one at the back exclaimed thereupon, "You be a shooting star, then, mister."
- Prince Bismarck completed his fifty-eighth year on the 1-t of April. Decidedly Ad-Fools' Day got the worst of it in the case of the Prince
- The Empress Augusta of Germany is about to visit her royal sister, Victoria of England
  - Nellie Grant was presented to the Queen, April 26th.

# Special Brevities.

- Dr. Adler, the London Times correspondent at Berlin, is admitted by all who have reviewed his works, and have watched the character of his communications, to be a remarably able politican, and a most faithful compiler of facts and figures; therefore, we are not surprised at the marked attention which has been given to his last letter. Its tendency is to prove that another war between France and Gormany is a matter of certainty, even proximate, and we are astoniced, in-deed, at the figures begives. From these it would appear that ore long France will outnumber Germany in sold ers, as the scheme of M. Thiers well raise the atmost the Republic to at least 1,600,000, a figure which, Dr. Adier says, the German troops, now estimated at 1,250,000, cannot in their present or an zaf on attem before 1880. He adds, owing to the full Landwehr and Reserve system having been but recently introduced in the three Southern States, some eaglat or nine years must clapse, even introduced in the three Southern States, some eight of mine years mast chapte, even with the new increased rate of regiming, before the armises of Germany will ammerically equal to the host M. Thiors intends to create by a single-inst. A still more formidable feature in the French plan, he thinks, is the contemplated in formal plan is to the run up to 2,500. It is obvious that with her 1,500 pieces formany would find it difficult to oppose this correlated of the still produced to the plan in the plan is the same and the still produced the size of the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan in the plan in the plan in the plan is the plan in the plan is the plan in the p the instruction which the off cers of each country receive, the stamina of the men, their respective fighting qualities, the value of recruits in comparison with trained soldiers, and the resources of money and material of France and of Germany.
- A book that makes some sensation in England just now is the reminiscences of the old Chartist poet, Thomas Cooper, who was imprisoned for two years in Stafford jail for his opinions. While there he wrote his poem, "The Purzestory of Suicides." He put upon the title-page, "By Thomas Cooper, the Chartist," and Suicides." He put upon the title-page, "By Thomas Cooper, the Chartest," and it was Mr. Disraed who advised him to keep the defiant political phrase there. When the present conservative, Lord Lytton was the thereal sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Mr. Cooper asked him one day at the table of one of his principal supporters in Lincon, "What government would rou prefer for rangland, if we could rehouse the kind of Government now? he replied without has fatton, "A republican government." One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Cooper's Life, ican government, "One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Cooper's Life, it and the treatment of the control of introduction from "Honest Tom Duncombe?" "My Dear Disraed! I send you Mr. Cooper, a Chartist, red-hot from Stafferd jail. But don't be frightened. He won't bite you. He has written a poem and a romance, and flunks he can cut out 'Coningby' and 'Sybil'!" Help him if you can, and oblige yours."

- One of Turner's most famous and magnificent pictures, his "Slave-ship," has behome the property of an American, and is now in New York. Ruskin owned it and has made it famous by his eloquent description and unstinted praise. It is odd enough, in this connection, that Ruskin, who quite hates American has always been set against any of his fovorite Turner's works ever coming here. Years ago, an American, having come into possession of some very fine drawings by the great artist, was applied to by Ruskin to sell them to him, for this very reason; to which the American, with the usual national impudence, replied, that he could not think of parting with them, and that it would be hardly worth while to indulge Mr. Ruskin in this feeling, since all of Turner's works would be coming over here by and by! Ruski has either outgrown this contemptuous jealous, or finding, it necessary to sell his picture, was more anxious to get the big zest price for it, than to indulze it. We trust this master-piece of Turner will be placed for a while at least where the public can see it.
- To those about to commit suicide it is interesting to know, on the authority of a Kanesa murderer, who was hanged, that that mode of departing this life is exteremely pleasant. The murderer in question, it is stated, was quite dead when he was "cut down" to be operated upon by a scientific gentleman, who restored life by means of galvanism. The murderer's account of the sensations of strangulation is as follows: "Hanging is rather pleasant than otherwise; for after the first spasmodic struggle for breath, a delightful tickling sensation followed my veins to the tips of my limbs. Consciousness scended to lose itself very gradually, and for a time a portion of the brain scended to retain its vitality. The happiest moment of a lifetime was centered in a dream at that instant. From that moment until I found myself in the hands of science I knew not."
- Wonderous reports have been received at Sydney regarding Paxton's claim at the Tambaroora reefs. A regular vein of gold appears to have been struck between the casing, 80 tons of stone yielding 440 onnees of gold was obtained from this claim in a fortnight. Trustworthy news states that the vein of gold through the claim, appears as a regular pillar of gold between the slate casing. Old mires say that nothing was ever known like it. There is scarcely a bit of quartz to be seen. A dividend has been declared of £4,800 per share as the result of seven weeks' work.—Melbourne Arque.
- The amount of gold exported from Tasmania during the year 1871 was, according to the Custom House returns, 22650zs., worth £8615, from Hobert Town, and 1870zs. worth £8615, from Hobert Town, and 1870zs. worth £14,218; but it is believed that the quantity actually sent away was much larger, the Custom House authorities finding great difficulty in obtaining correct returns from private parties and miness leaving the Colony. The last year syield of gold in New South Wales amounted to 296,921ozs., which is nearly 100,000ozs; over the yield of the previous year.
- An iminent divine says: "I have been a great sufferer from brouchitis and asthma, and I am anxious to make known to my rev. brethren, and through them to others, a valuable remedy which has never fuiled me. It is as follows: 20x. of garlic peeled and bruised; I pound of coarse brown sugar; one pint of water. To be simmered together for two hours; it must never come to a boil, since boiling-heat destroys the spirit of the garlie. It should be put into a bottle, and a wine-glassful taken first thing in the morning and last thing at night."
- In Melbourne there are no less than ten banks of issue, and an eleventh is now under the title of the "City and Provincial Bank." The projectors (says the Argos) start with an altogether new principle of allowing depositors whose accounts have not fallen below £50 during the year, to part.cipate in the surphis profits, after providin for a return of six per cent, to the shareholders. The institution is designed to advance small cash credits on the Scotch principle, and to assist manufactures, etc., established on the co-operative system.
- "Boys, hear our solemn adjuration, and be warned in time. Never be editors! Dead-head tickets to circuses and dog-shows are all very well in their way. But don't let them lead you into that diney den of inky horror and iniquity, burlesquingly known as the editorial sanctum. Stand back. Keep out. Be stockgamblers, railroad directors, presidents of a sage-stuffing machine, rag-venors, charcoal-bawlers, or North Methodist whangdoodlers. But never, no never, never be editors!"
- The largest solid iron easting ever made has just been turned out at the Elswick Ordnance-Works at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is an anvil-block, weighing one hundred and twenty-five tons, to be placed under a twenty-ton hammer specially constructed to forge a thirty-five ton Armstrong gun.
- The oldest merchant-vessel still afloat is the Dutch ship Commissaries des Coming ron der Heine." She was built in 1568, and is still in good condition. Eight years ago she made the long and dangerous voyage from Batavia to Holland around Cape Horn.
- Sixteen vessels of 17,300 tons were launched on the Clyde last month, compared with thirteen vessels of 17,700 during the same period of last year.
- Forty-seven years ago President Thiers was "devil" in a printing office in Paris.

# Governor Stanford's Refutal of the Resolutions by the Committee of One Hundred.

The following letter, from Leland Stanford, has been sent to the Committee of One Hundred, in reply to the resolutions adopted by that body :

SACHAMENTO, April 26, 1872.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of yours of the 16th instant, enclosing copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted unanimously as you are pleased to inform me io in that day by the Committee of One Hundred. That they should have been adopted unanimously is, or ought to be, somewhat surprising, because the assumption of facts upon which the resolutions are based are almost entirely erroneous, and must have been known to be so by several of the well-informed gentlemen composing the Committee.

The first recital is: "WHEREAS, The Central, Western and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies have received enormous grants of land and sub-idies of bonds and money from the Federal Government, from the State of California, from various counties in the State, and from the city of San Francisco, which grants and subsidies were more than sufficient for the entire construction and equipment of said roads.

The actual facts are, aside from the aid of the United States, which is so well un-derstood that it is unnecessary to particularize its character, the Central Pacific has received from the State no bonds, but an agreement to pay the interest on 1,500 Freelyed from the State no Commis, our an agreement to pay the inter-two rows, bonds of the Company, for \$1,000 each, and thirty acres of land in Mission Bay, upon certain conditions. The same Company received from San Francisco City and County 400 bonds of \$1,000 each, after much I tigation, in fulfillment of a set-It received from the County of Sacramento 300 bonds of \$1,000 each, and

thement. It received from the County of Sacramento 300 honds of \$1,000 each, and from the County of Placer 250 honds of \$1,000 each, giving to the two latter counties an equal amount of its stock, worth as much as their bonds. Now these three counties are the only ones that ever gave bonds to the Central Pacific Radroad Company, as originally organized, and are the only county bonds that the managers of the Central Pacific Company touched, and those cight years ago, when all but the first thirty-one miles were before us for construction. No mency has ever been given to this Cenpany, or either of the companies, nor has there any lands been given to this Cenpany, or either of the companies, and there are any lands been given to the Central Pacific Central Pa there any lands over given by San Francisco to the central Facine Raisroad Company, or, so far as I am informed, to either of the companies mentioned. Nor were the "grants and subsidies more than sufficient for the entire construction and equipment of said roads." Nor were the entire gold values of the grants and subsidies at the time received by the Company sufficient for more than forty per cent. of the actual cost of its construction and equipment. The second recital reads as follows:

\*\* Whereas, This State and city have given to said railroads large subsidies and valuable grants of land withen this city, with the intention and understanding that the said roads should make their western terminus within the city of San Francisco, and upon the tract of land granted for the purpose in Mission Bay.

The city of San Francisco never, as before stated, gave either companies any lands, nor did it ever give to the Central Pacific or Southern Pacific any subsidies with the intention or understanding that the said road should make their western

terminus within the city of San Francisco.

At the time the city of San Francisco voted to take stock in the Central Pacific, and afterward, when upon the mandate of the Supreme Court, she delivered to the Company her four hundred bonds, the Central Pacific Company was organized to build from Sacramento eastward, and the Western Pacific Company was organized to build from San José to Sacrathento. But both these companies were now complying with the law by which the State gave them lands in Mission Bay for depot purposes, and intend to continue so doing; and further, the companies are not, and have not at any time been in default.

The Acts of Congress never made San Francisco the terminus of the Central Pacific or Western Pacific Railroad Company, but very much to the contrary, as will be perceived by reference to the Acts. The first Act providing for a point in the Pay of San Francisco or the mavigable waters of the Sacramento, and another one providing for the Western Pacific, between Sacramento and San José, and bringing it no nearer to San Francisco than the latter place. The third recital:

"Whereas. The said companies have obtained large grants of lands on the opposite side of the Bay, in front of Oakland, and have directed the entire railroad system of the above lines, and of the railroads of this coast, toward said last-mentioned point, in disregard of the conditions of said contract."

There was no proviso or conditions of any kind in the law granting by the State There was no proviso or conditions of any kind in the law granting by the State the land in Mission Bay, or by any other law, that the companies might not have depots at Oakland, or any other place where the companies might think was to have them to accommodate or facilitate their own business. The fourth recital: And

" WHEREAS, The said companies have been and are now making strenuous efforts to obtain from the Federal Government a grant or lease of Goat Island, lying in the Bny of San Francisco, midway between this city and the Oakland shore, for the purpose of a terminus of all the lines aforesaid, in spite of and against the expressed wishes of this city, and defiance of the damage and danger to the harbor and commercial interests of this port, as conclusively demonstrated by scientific investigations and the judgment of eminent engineers." It is true that the Central Pacific is trying to obtain a lease of a part of Goat Island—not the whole as the terminus, but not "in defiance of the damage and danger to the harbor and commercial interests of the port." For the Railroad Company would be as unwilling as the gentlemen who passed this resolution to do anything of the kind; but the Railroad Company would reach the island in such manner as to do no damage, as is shown it might do by the report made by General Alexander and others to the Hon. Wm. Alvord and other citizens of your city.

"Resolved, That the city of San Francisco has a right to expect, and does expect of said Railroad Companies, a strict compliance with the terms and conditions of the compact made by said companies, to wit: The actual and immediate location of the terminus of said roads (now merged into one ownership) upon the sixty acres in Mission Bay, in this city, and the actual and immediate abundonment on the part of said companies of any construction or proceeding having in view the fixing of such terminus at any point whatsoever."

The companies are now providing for depots on the land granted by the State in Mission Bay, in the city of San Francisco, and do not admit the right of the Committee to demand that the companies shall not have depots at other places, but the companies now, as at all times, deny that they have in contemplation the establishment of depots to the prejudice of San Francisco or any such desire. As to the assertion that the Railroad Companies are merged into one ownership, there is a mistake. The Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Companies are distinct corporations, having different officers and stockholders, holding stock in each of the companies that do not hold stock in both, though I do not wish to conceal the fact that there are individuals who hold stock in both companies; and further, I wish to state there is no intention or desire, so far as I know, of any officer or stockholders in either of the companies to consolidate them; on the contrary, the policy will undoubtedly be adhered to of keeping them independent organizations.

"Resolved, That the citizens of San Francisco believe that the said companies should withdraw from Congress immediately all claim, demand or request for any grant, lease or privilege of using or connecting said roads with Goat Island, and at once cease all further construction of wharves, piers or strips in the channel of this Bay at the terminus of their present Oaklank wharf or elsewhere."

That this resolution is unreasonable will be readily shown by a simple statement of facts: Four years ago, when the Central Pacific Railroad was nearly completed, and about to form a continuous track from ocean to ocean, it was the desire of the Railroad Company to establish its terminal depot in San Francisco, with space and accommodation not only for its local business but such water front connection with the ocean shipping as would enable the overland route to have the advantage of complete facilities for transfer to compete successfully in time and expense with all foreign routes for the through traffic of the islands of the Pacific and countries bordering its vast waters with the Atlantic States and Europe. With that intent and for that purpose the Railroad Company made overtures for depot grounds in Mission Bay, offering at its own cost more than ten millions of dollars to fill in the Bay, to construct Bulkheads, docks and wharves to be the property of the State. The overtures were ungraciously received, disapproved and denounced; how wisely, may be inferred when it is considered that the submerged lands sought by the may be inherred when it is considered that the submerged ands songh by the Railroad Company have since been sold by the State to individuals in small parcels for an aggregate sum of about \$500,000; and there they remain unimproved and substantially worthless, and bulkbeads, docks and wharves unbuilded, and if ever substantially worthless, and bulkbends, docks and wharves unbuilded, and if ever to be built to be builded at great cost, and then nothing secured for the city or State that would not have been secured by granting the lands to the Railroad Company, who would, at-its own expense, have made the construction mentioned. Other propositions of a most liberal kind were made by the Company and rejected; but after much discussion there was, however, granted to the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad Companies thirty acres each of tide lands in Mission Bay Western Pacific Railroad Companies thirty acres each of tide lands in Mission Bay for depot purposes, upon condition that the said Railroad Companies should expend \$200,000 thereon within two years, and not extend their tracks nearer than three hundred feet of the water front. Said depot grounds were then subdivided by the authorities into lots, streets, alleys and market places, etc. It was in vain that the Railroad Companies endeavored to convince the people of San Francisco that the space granted was insufficient for the purposes designed, and that it was recard. the space granted was insufficient for the purposes designed, and that it was necessary to bring the tracks to the water front to avoid expense of unnecessary drayage, as also unnecessary loss of time in trans-shipment between the cars and ships, age, as also dimercessary loss of the intransimplified of which would tend to drive business from the whatves of San Francisco and from the Railroad Company to the injury of both. These prohibitions remain to this day unchanged, and for their through traffic the Railroad Companies have been day inchanged, and for their through trains the Kantoka companies have been compelled to look elsewhere for necessary accommodation prohibited at the San Francisco side of the Bay. Most of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean finds its way to and from Europe by the capes or through the Suez Canal. To direct through

our own country there must be no unnecessary expenses or loss of time.

It has taken long years to build the Pacific Railroad. Shall it take as many to establish this through traffic over the road? Are not the interests of the railroad, of San Francisco and of the whole country the same in this respect? What so much as this business can tend to build up San Francisco into the great city that the natural lines of commerce intend her to become! This brief recital of facts shows why the C. P. R. R. Co. seeks to run its cars to shipping tackle on the opposite side of the Bay, and why the resolution of the Committee is not right. Still, if it can be shown that commerce can be better accommodated at other points than

those contemplated by the Company, we will cheerfully abandon our present plans and adopt the better.

"Resolved, That in case said companies shall decline, refuse or omit to comply with their reasonable request, it is the right, the duty and the purpose of the citizens of San Francisco to take all lawful measures for maintaining their rights in the premises, and to prevent the said wrongful acts of said companies."

"Resolved. That if the city of San Francisco should be compelled to resort to legal tribunds to assert and maintain her right as against said companies, it would be proper and just that the grants and subsidies conditionally made to said railroads be annulled and set aside."

As to the third and fourth resolutions, the companies do not conceive that they have given cause for their adoption, and regret that the Committee thought their adoption necessary.

"Resolved, That it is the interest of San Francisco and of said companies that there should be complete accord and harmony of action between them, and that to facilitate and said the requirement of commerce, the city should not be governed by an host? or any untroved y forsing toward said companies, but should continue to be liberal and accommodating, only demanding in return on the part of said companies the same prompt and exact compliance with agreements as would be demanded of and accorded by this city."

As to the lifth resolution, I am sure the companies appreciate its kindness of tone and wisdom, and desire, so far as in their power, to reciprocate and act in accordance therew the bully believing that there is a unity and munt obty of interests between the companies and the city. And here I desire most carnestly to assure your Honorabe committee that the companies believe that the use of Goat Island by the railroads is very necessary to the prosperity of San Francisco, and for the reasons given before the committee on Federal Reations of the Leeps attra, and published in your daily papers, to which I beg to call the Companies of and published in your daily papers, to which I beg to call the Companies of Brieford Reations of the Leeps attra, and immediate expenditure, would be the sheerest folly, and a blunder in railroad and immediate expenditure, would be the sheerest folly, and a blunder in railroad and immediate expenditure, would be the sheerest folly, and a blunder in railroad and immediate expenditure, the contains that would amount to a crime. Much better of the object were to build a city, to use the money necessary to grade Goat Island for city purposes, to hay ands in the neighborhood of their Mission Bay property, and have the certain, immediates and very meer than future value of Goat Island and opposition of the good citizens of San Francisco.

"Resolved, That it eminently concerns the whole Pacific Ceast, and especially the city of san Francisco, that another radiood connecting the Abaric with the Pacific, and traversing a route free from danger of obstruction and dealy by severities of Winter, and having its terminus in san Francisco, should be constructed as soon as possible, and that this city and the adjoining counties should contribute liberally to aid such an enterprise."

As to the sixth resolution, the Southern Pacific Company cannot demur; but for the Central route 1 must say that I do not concur, so far as it always to the obstructions and delay by severities of Wulter. The Central Pacific has demonstrated, by the successful operation of thout a day's detention east of Santamento since its completion, that the resolution in that respect, so have the Central Pacific is concerned, does not apply. And I am informed by otherers of the Union Pacific is concerned, does not apply. And I am informed by otherers of the Union Pacific Santhay had to encounter during the past Winter, make ample provision will be made to successfully meet such called the will now, being advised by the experience of the past Winter, make ample provision to secure prompt and regular transportation in the future.

In conclusion, perm time to assure the Committee that the rule ad companies have no the notion name. So a Francisco, and if they were convinced their plans

In conclusion, permit me to assure the Committee that the ratroad companies have no intent on to injure 8 at Francisco, and 71 they were convinced their plans to accommodate commerce, by expending and cheapening transfers might by possibility have that effect, they would be state long before carrying them out, and endeavor to accomplish the object in some other manner, it has do not entirely about money with them at once. But the companies feel assured that their interests run in harmony with that of our city, and that what they seek is of great consequence to commerce and highly beneficial to San Francisco, and in the whose matter of locating their terminal depots they desire to be just and considerate, and to discuss the question dispassionately and traditivity. Respectfully your ob distat s reant.

(Signet)

To A. Wheeler, Secretary of the Committee of One Hundren.

[True copy.]

D. Z. Yost, Private Secretary.

# Abolition of the French Passport System.

It is with great satisfaction that we are able to report, on the aethority of Earl Granville, that within the next ten or twelvedays the French Government will abundon the expensive and troublesome passport system which the Republic has hitherto enforced, and produce some simple substitute requiring neither the loss of time nor money. Protests have been entered on all sides against contenuing the existing regulations, which have been found most inconvenient to English travelers. It is a sign of the cordiality existing between the two countries that the point is conceded.

# Portuguese Slavery in Africa.

Before I left Senhor A., my Portuguese host at Quillimane in the Zambezi, I saw him superintending the punishment of a slave boy whom he kept to wait upon him, and who had been guilty of some act of disobedience. The punishment was severe; it was a whipping inflicted by a strong man—the Portuguese Sergeant, in fact—with a three-thonged whip, each thong consisting of a plait of three strips of buck-hide. I remonstrated with the Senhor upon the brutality of this punishment. He took it in good part, but maintained, as a principle which cannot be set aside, that wherever slavery is, the discipline, even under the best of masters, must be more or less brutal, and the results demoralizing both to master and slave, especially in countries where the masters form, as with the Portuguese in Africa, a very small minority. "You cannot," said he, "treat a slave in this land like a free man; do so, and he will rise against you or rim away. You must keep here under the whip, and any other means that suggest themselves, until they are reduced in mind and soul to the condition of dogs and live only for you. You see duced in mind and soul to the condition of dogs and live only for you. You see that man?" pointing to one of his slaves, a stout-bodied, study-looking fellow, who was at work near the house; "well, that fellow gave me a great deal of trouble when he first became my property. He was brought down here fresh from the hills. He is an Achowa, and, like all his tribe, had some independence of character. The Achowas make good slaves when well broken in, but out of five you are fortunate if you get one molded to your will, for the process kills them, that is, they will die rather than submit to you as unreservedly as is needful, is, they will die rather than submit to you as unreservedly as is needful. This fel-low at first was sullen and disobedient—thought of his home on the hills, his wife and children, may be. Well, that was nothing to me; he had become, through the operations of a perfectly legitimate traffic, my property; for though the law pro-hibits the exportation of slaves, it permits slavery, and consequently the buying and selling of slaves amongst ourselves. So when he was disobedient I whipped him; when he ran away, as he did more than once, I made every effort and spared no expense to recover him, as it will never do to let a slave escape—better kill him—the example of a successful rmaway is so pernicious to the rest. At last kin him—the example of a successful rmaway is so pernicious to the rest. At last kin gave me so much trouble, and was the cause of so much excitement amongst my other slaves, that I orbid each bit to be beaten in a way that I hoped would kill him, and his punishment was severe cough to kill any but a brutos-negros. Youlshall see. Come here, you — !" called out the Schoot to the man in question. The fellow came, and his master turned down his loin cloth, which in shame he had fellow came, and his master turned down his loin cloth, which in shame he had carefully tied over large sears in his loins, and I saw from them how horribly he must have snifered. "Well, that man would not die," continued the Senhor. "Life was strong in him, as it is indeed in all of the Africans. But the whip had at length cleaned the mucus from his brain. As he got well he became cheerful, went to work without a murmur, and having made up his mind to his position, determined to get to himself as much pleasure out of life as he could. So one day he came to me, and said, "Master, give me a wife; it is bad for a man to have no woman to high his fire, cook his food, and make him happy." I had no spare women at that moment, and this I told him."

"Will you give me a woman when you have one?" asked he

"Will you give me a woman when you have one?" asked he.
"Certainly; I shall be sending ivory to Quillimane in a few days, and I will have

"Certainly; I shall be sending lvory to Quillmane in a few days, and I will have women brought in return," said I.

"That is good. I will at once build a house for her," was his joyful response. I received three women in exchange for my ivory, and as I was examining my purchase, the Achova came up and looked at them. Presently he said, "Master, you promised me a wife; will you give me one of these women?"
"Certainly; take which you please."
"May I have this one?" taking hold of the hand of the youngest and best

I gave consent, and away he went with her, light of heart. Time passed: the wife became ill from maternal causes. She was not then able to cook the Achowa's food, light his fire, and make him happy, and the man was evidently getting back

white became in from material causes. She was not then able to cook the Achowa's food, light his fire, and make him happy, and the man was evidently getting back into his old state of mind.

"What alis you?" said I. "Do you want another whipping?"

"No, master, no; but the woman you gave me is ill; she can do nothing for me. I am worse off than if I had no wife." was his reply.

"Then why not take another wife?"

"May I?" said he, with animation.

"Surely; there is So-and-So; take her." And he took her. But she was not the last, for having on a journey he undertook for me picked up another girl, he with my permission took her to wife also. And but lately, with my consent, of course, he has taken to a fourth. I passed by his hut the other day. One woman was in the house nursing her baby, another was preparing the evening meal, another was threading beads and making a necklace for him, and he was sitting at the feet of the fourth, who was dressing his hair. He looked up at me as I passed, as much as to say, "It is all right, master; I am content. I shall not run away again." It was necessary to give this man the whip first, but now the women will keep him quiet. Should they not—well, he must have the whip again, for he is a valuable fellow, and I don't mean to part with him easily. I do not use the whip unless it be necessary; but the misfortune is, it is necessary, always necessary.

<sup>-</sup> A party of Californians who went to Guaymas by the steamer Olympia, obtained a valuable concession for a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona.

#### " Biz."

The subject which most deeply concerns the public, and business men in particular, is the following telegraphic announcement

TEA AND COFFEE TO BE FREE OF DUTY AFTERJULY 1, 1872.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President has approved the bill repealing the duties on Tea and Coffee after the 1st of July

This bill, which goes into full operation July 1st, admitting Coffee and Tea free of all duties, also applies to goods in free and bonded warehouses, refunding duties upon all under Government lock. This is well, but the law ought not to have gone into operation until January 1st, 1872. For this reason, that importers and merchants here, in New York and all leading cities of the Union carry heavy stocks of Coffee and Tea upon which the duties have been paid a cents per pound on Coffee and 15 cents on Teas. Upon the Tees beavy losses must be entaited, as prices will no doubt ease of considerably, though of Coffee the loss will be inconsiderably as we look for no material decline in passe own, to be sent and a considerably as we look for no material decline in passe own, to be sent and a considerably as we look for no material decline in passe own, to be sent and a considerably as the loss will be inconsiderably. siderable, as we look for no material decline in price owing to lessened product on, light stocks and increased consumption the world over. The remove of duties upon these two leading staples, placing them alone upon the first list, is of questionable policy; it is simply a political dodge to catch the votes of a few. The cost of collecting the revenue from Tea and Coffee was in one detable. Better far to have abovished the impuisitorial internal revenue lineaus Tax, but no this latter furnishes "pap" to many thousands of office holders whose votes are wanted at the next Presidential election, and through its operation scatters milhons the office with its myriads of employés actually costs the Government all it squeezes out of the people by the Income Tax, leaving no revenue for the Government to aid in paying off the National Debt, while the very reverse was the case it taxing Ten and Coffee. A contemporary, in alluding to this subject, says "The bil repealing the duties on Ten and Coffee has passed both Houses of Congress, and has received the approval of the President. It goes into operation on the 1-t of July, and it is confidently be leved will prove of great advantage to the overland Tea trade, and consequently to san Francisco. It does away with the troublesome and expensive system of transportation in bond, and must not as a great stand afor to expensive system of transportation in bond, and must act as a great stam and to to trade between China and dapen and other countries, via the continents railroad. One effect will probably be that all the Teas consumed in Canada will come by this route. In order to accommodate the increasing trade between this port and Chena and Japan, as sent-monthly time will be managnated by the Pacific where the second company, the next steamer leaving on the 16th mst. The growing trade across the Pacific is attracting attention in England, and London papers say a company has been incorporated for the purpose of putting on a time of steamers between China and Japan and some point on the Pacific Coast, to connect with the American systems of raisways." Our people ought now to wake up to the magnitude of the business. If we are to be the Tea mart and Tea distributer of the United States, or improvers must see that they have full stocks of all kinds suited to the trade of the interior. Free Teas will now go overland via Central Pacific with a rush. No bonds required at the Custom-house, no barreters mont the transit trade, our moneyed bonds required at the Custom-house, no barriers upon the transit trade, our money men and capitalists will be saved the necessity of going upon Custom-house bonds for the nultion. It will save annoyance and much hard swearing in passing Teas through Uncle Sam's clutches.

for the nultion. It will save annoyance and much hard swearing in pussing Teas through Uncle Sam's clutches.

Three steamships have gone to sea since our last, exclusive of coasters. The Nebraska, of Webb's Ashastralian line, for Honoinlu and New Zeaiand, with passing Teas three steamships have gone to see the Nebraska, of Webb's Ashastralian line, for Honoinlu and New Zeaiand, with passing Teast York over say bids Fibrary 1480 galls Brandy, 12,000 cmlbs Wine, etc.; for Cartial America, over 900 bibls Flour, etc., valued at upward of \$50,000 A.so, over \$507,000 in treasure, destined mossiy to Callao. The America, for Japan, carried 502 bids Flour, 30 carboys Acad, 198 rolls. Cather, Provisions, Stationory, Boots and Shoes, etc., valued at \$78,284; for China, 4,006 bibls Flour, 44 casks of saving, 500 bixs Soap, Provisions, etc., valued at \$32,893, and Treasure, \$1,524,766 97. The Kirkwood, for Liverpool, carried 39,307 cts Wheat, etc., valued at \$83,295. Our imports for the week include the Pudacy Dawson's Cargo of 3,695 baskets of Batavia Sugar, to the San Francisco and Pacific Retinery; the Montrose, from Cardiff, with 5,055 bars Railroad Iron; the Cultivator, from New York, with 1,700 bis Cardiff, with 5,055 bars Railroad Iron; the Cultivator, from New York, with 1,700 bis Plaster, 2,022 cs Canned Goods, 750 bkes Lugar, etc. Petroleum, 300 bibls Cement, 102 hids and 102 tons Coal, 2,750 keps Natis, 3,000 cs Petroleum, 300 bibls Rosin, 2,300 keps Natis, 1,200 bbs Conder, 1,000 bks Cinder, 1,000 bks Cinder, 1,000 bks Lugar, etc. Ship J. B. Bell, from New York, brings 5,000 bbs Conder, 1,000 bks Condern, 2,000 keps Lugare, etc. Ship J. B. Bell, from New York, brings 5,00 bbs Condern, 2,000 bbs

There continues to be a large business done in Mining Shares; the masses seem There communes to be a large offishess done in annual smartes, the masses seem to be making money, and this has been the rule for months past. Some that we know have realized immense fortunes, and have "saited down" the proceeds in improved real estate; others have large gold deposits, etc. We hope that many more will be wise and escape in time.

The depression in Real Estate continues, presenting many opportunities for

judicious investment that may not again occur to those who have a desire to become land holders

It is said by those well versed in mines and mining developments that the "Washoe" mines will this year pay dividends to the amount of fifteen millions (\$15,000,000). The bullion developments are of far too extended and important a character to permit any permanent depression in stocks upon the Comstock Lode, although there is no doubt but that many stocks have gone bigher upon expectation in proportion to others which have large actual bullion resources.

There has been quite a movement in French Wines of late. The operations of the ad valorem duties upon Color Port and Charets have stimulated extensive purchases, including nearly all old stocks in bond. The Commercial Herald, in alluding to this subject, says: "Immediately following our last issue it was discovered that the late imports of Port per ship Indian Empire and others to follow, would, by reason of their high cost, be subject to increased ad relevent duties; consequently parties at once entered the market and purchased all the so-called 'Color' Wine, including an invoice of 500 eighth and or casks; two invoices, each 150 eighth and or; also, other small parcels of Port-aggregating in all about 1,000 packages - paying for the same \$1@\$1 10, and advancing the price to \$1 200 1 25 49 Bergasse at full figures - cask Clarets now held at \$44@\$46 for cargo, and \$48@\$50

for choice Marseilles Claret.

Treadwell & Co. are doing an immense business, as of old, in the line of agricultural implements; there are several other large establishments in this line now in full blast in this city, but the magnitude of the grain crop gives great stimulus in full blast in this city, but the magnitude of the grain crop gives great stimulus to this department. Bays and bagging material, for a like reason, command increased attention at full figures. Coffee is more inquired for at 18620c for greens, and 23624c for O. G. Java; prices will probably be higher during the year. Conte are searce; none for sale in first hands; West Hartley to arrive offered at \$13.56614 on the spot—worth \$150715 59. Anthracite is searce at \$186020 for Lump. \$30 for Lehigh, and for Sydney \$12.506012 75; Cumberland, \$25562750; Coos Bay and Seattle \$11. Cordage—Manilla hemp, 186019; New Zealand flax rope (made here) \$122660135c. Chemicals are searce and advancing. Fish—Plentiful and cheap for all kinds; the first car load of fresh salmon—on ice—taken into New York by rail this season, sold at 65c per pound by the car load—that paid handsomely: season ow ended for such prices. Eastern people know how to appreciate choice Pacific salmon, extra fine Point Reyes Butter, etc. Next Spring, carly, we will show the Bostonians and New Yorkers what we can do in the way of shipments of fresh roll butter that is nice. Ask James de Fremery, who is having 5,000 pounds extra choice Butter packed in fine for the East Indies, by Wooster & Shattuck, to go to Batavia per the Duteh bark Geseina; the same vessel is to carry a cargo of superior. silk dressed family flour, packed in barrels expressly for the purpose at the Golden Age and the Golden Gate mills. It is superb.

Oranges to Denver, Oranges to Kansas City by the car load. Now is the time for Howe & Hall and others in the fruit line to secure a blg trade in the Territories for Tabitian Oranges, etc. Gunpowder.—The California Powder Company at Santa Cruz are sending us large supplies; price, \$3 for Blasting. Hardware and Metals are all tending upward, owing to increased production and short supplies the world over. Nails are also up to \$5 256.9 \$ keg. Naval Stores droop and are the turn cheaper. Oils are plentiful and cheap. Petroleum is in large stock, but Alvinza Hayward controls this trade, and keeps "Deroes Brilliant" and "standayd" just where he pleases. Provisions arrive overland in large quantities. Suzar-cured where he pleases. Provisions arrive overland in large quantities. Sugar-cured Hams are nice, and it would be invidious in us to say which brand is the best, whicher it be from packers in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Louisville. J. Y. Wilson & Co. are rebuilding their burnt packing house on the old site at Black Point, and Captain Merry is delighted with the prospect of steaming up on May 20th. Go it, "Optimes." It lice is sluggish and prices droop. Sait goes slow—too many substitutes and imitations of fine Liverpool to suit the importers of a genuine article. Spices are unchanged. Spirits droop. Neutral easier to the buyer, but is pure, varying in price from \$1.05 to \$1.25. Whisky holds its own. Hotaling's J. H. Cutter's has the palm, or at least he and Dodge, with Suit's, are striving for the trade in choice fine old Kentucky Bourbon. Both are good; we know it, for we have tested the merits of both; price, \$3.50@7.50 per gall, and up to \$12@14 if you desire age. desire age

desire age.

Sugar continues in active request; the supply of prime Grocery raws, such as No. 1 Hawaiian, is actually scarce, and prices well sustained at 9a11½c for the best. Imports from Peru and Central America are less than in previous seasons; this gives our Reflueries full occupation in executing orders. The California Refinery—Spreckles & Eggers—is now doubling its capacity, erecting large additional buildings for next year's business. The Bay, and San Francisco and Pacific are alor running to the full extent of their capacity. Prices of Refined are unchanged, and are thus: Cube, 12½c; Circle A Crushed, 12½c; Extra Powdered, 12½c; Extra Granulated, 12c; Extra Golden "C," 11c; Golden, 10½c. For half bbls, ½c extra, and for bxs, ½c # D additional is charged.

Starch—Coleate & Co., of New York, have reappointed Platt & Newton local

Starch-Colgate & Co., of New York, have reappointed Platt & Newton local

agents for this coast; and so we have now three agencies in this city for the sale of Eastern Starch. It is a big business, and Colgate is disposed to share it with Kings-ford of Oswego, and Duryea of Glen Cove, leaving a corner only for the Glending

patent Our Native Wine interest continues to loom up. J. M. Curtis, in his quarterly circular says: "The local demand for matured Wines was very light during the first quarter of the current year, and the shipment east by rail was much retarded by the snow blockade; in February the entire shipment overland amounting to by the show blockade; in February the entire subprent overland amounting to only 3,230 gallons. The loss of trade cansed by the suspension of mai committee the main was probably not less than 75,000 gallons. The export of Nauve Wine and Brandy during the period under review was: From San Francisco by sea, 102,187 gallons. Since the 1st of April the local demand has largely increased, and orders from the Eastern States are coming very treely to land. The reduction of triegible by the overland railroads especial rates for Wines having been recently made, will seem be fully now increased and with Working with the overland railroads especial rates for Wines having been recently made, will soon be felt in our increased trade with Western cuies, while the opening Sammer soon no left in our increased trade with western cutes, while the opening Sammer will bring many dealers to our market for the purpose of examining our stocks and contracting for supplies in the future. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of our market for r-penied whee, producers have had, on the whole, no reason to complain of their success in placing crude wines of last vintage. The prices realized have been, perhaps, a little lower than in previous years; but it is generally received that with the rapid increase of productions years must more nearly con-form to the value of equal cualifies in Europe. We can already produce a wiele as cheaply as the most favored districts of France of Germany. Until we can sell as cheaply as the most lavored districts of France or Germany. Until we can sell as cheaply we cannot regard this industry as based upon a sure foundation, for now we hold the only market open to us by grace of uncertain 'protection' - protection which we do not want if the Government will but remove the restrictions of the Internal Revenue Law." The sparkling wines of I. Landsberger & Co. are steadily growing in favor. We quote Private Cuvée \$10 50a12 50; Muscatelle, \$12 50a14 00; Sparkling, \$9 00a10 50 in quarts and pints. The Buena Vista Sparkling Vincultural Society is \$12 P case to the trade.

\$12.50041.00: Sparkling, \$9.00410.50 in quarts and pluts. The Buena Vista Sparkling Vincultural Society is \$12.9 case to the trade.

Freights and Charters—But little business doing at present. Grain freights to Liverpool, \$2.2 128. 6d.262 155. direct: to Cork, for orders, \$2.3. More would be paid for ships to carry the new crop in mid-summer. Crop prospects size "magnif." The late full of three-tourths of an meh of rain in all the San Joaquin Valley settles the crop question for this year. The what plant is now up four to five feet high and looks well. Flour is wanted for New York at \$5.506; Wheat commands \$1.500 to \$9.5 Enrley, \$1.4001.50: Oats, \$1.5501.70 \$9.0 cental.

Wool—Watt & McLeman have on exhibition at their warerrooms some splendid camples of the New Zealand clip that would do credit to crowers in any country. The visit of Donald McLeman, of the Mission Woolen mills to the Australian dumst lead to important results. The Commercial Heroid, on this subject, says: There seems to be a dead lock in our Wool market. Arrivals from the interior are liberal, and stocks rapidly accumulating. There are Eastern buyers here and orders to purchase at discretionary limits, yet there is a remarkable feeding of sheer in difference manifested upon the part of Eastern manufacturers and buyers now "watching things." Heretotore our early Spring clip has been sought for at the East with avidity, to eke out supplies in the New England factories until the Ohio and Michean clips were brought in, and thus it was that we had a special season of activity provided, but not so at present. Imperts of Australian Wools have been received just in time to "fill the bill," and the quality being approved by mannfacturers, has supplied the want and enabled them to act with far more independence than would otherwise have been the case. In fact, the very high prices dramaded by "california growers has tended to check business, particularly as the first arrivals of the southern clip were of poor quality—short staple and dirty, not to say mo Fall trade. Unless they decide to do this, a break in price will soon be inevitable, or clae holders must turn to and ship East on their own account and draw against it. Thus far our local Wool graders and packers have done very little business other than fill up with storage. Their hands seemed to be tied up for the present. Recent shipments East by rail include a considerable portion of late receipts of Colonial Woos, some samples of which have been publicly exhibited, being of long staple and of superior quality, as compared with the California clap. With us, the arrivals are very free, with considerable stock accumulations. If buyers do not enter the market speedily, speculative holders will ship East on consignment. Present rates are entirely nominal—say 355-32/gc for Spring Recec.

Our Eastern exchanges, like ourselves, are waiting for full details of the public sales in London. The Boston shipping List of April 24th says: "The Wool trade continues quot, but as the London sales progress, there is evidently more disposition on the part of manufacturers to purchase, and we would not be surprised.

continues quiet, but as the London sales progress, there is evidently more disposi-tion on the part of manufacturers to purchase, and we would not be surprised if large purchases were made before the close of the week. Present prices, compared with leading markets at home and abroad, are certainly low enough to induce more free purchases." The New York Commercial List and Prices Current of same date says: "The market remains quiet. There is more inquiry from manufacturers for Fine Wool that is in good condition, and for this full prices are bid; but other qualities are dull. Domestic Fleece is attracting more attention, and some small

lots that have been sold indicate a firm feeling, but the reduced stock prevents any extensive transactions. Pulled Wools are lower; the stock is comparatively small, but the trade has been so light for some time past that holders reduced their rates, which has led to more business. Foreign Wools are quiet; the advices from the London sale continue to be quite favorable, which gives strength to the market, but buyers still refuse to purchase beyond present wants. Sales are given of 44 butles full clip California Burry at 32c.; 2,000 fbs Australian at 68c.; 3,600 fbs Mestiza at 41c.; 60 bales Cape at 46g.46/j.c."

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

MAY 1.-What a glorious month of May. Nothing could be prettier than the streets and wharves at an early hour. They were strewn with fresh, bright had maded groups of children, the girls almost all dressed in white, they covered the steamers like blossoms on a fruit tree, and sailed away to various groves on the Bay, to return sun-burnt, dusty, tired but happy, in the evening. I thought of those lines of some forgotten poet-

"Where is the May? The dews have filled mine eyes; The hills rise steeper than they used to rise. Where is the thrill of Nature glory born, That which of old I greeted each May morn?"

I sighed and wished myself a girl again. Was much vexed in the afternoon, That dreadful old Mrs. D — has been making mischief again. She can't bear Mrs. C-, although professing love and affection, so has pretended to take offence at

C—, although professing love and affection, so has pretended to take offence at a spiteful remark made by old Miss N—, and repeats with feigned rage what see said, thereby spreading the scandal and saving herself.

MAY 2.—Poor Pioche. It was but yesterday I saw him. He was always kind to me, and now that he is dead no one thinks of him; they only think of his money. What has he done with it? How has he disposed of it? What is he worth? Who are his executors! No one cares now to reflect that in goodness of heart he was richer than many who turn up the whites of their eyes in church; that he has done with his money more real good, without thought of return, than the majority who roll easily in their carriages, dressed in fine clothes; and that he was a better man in many respects than his colerators. How many are there of those who call against him who would jump at the opportunity to act as he has done, even with foreknowledge of the action, which he had not, and would withhold hope of restitution, which he never did.

"When first he entered this dark world, He hailed it with a moan; And when he left its confines dark, His farewell was a groan."

MAY 3 .- Everybody rushing into the country. Met good natured, vulgar, fat Mrs. E-, who is going somewhere. At home she puts on an old straw hat and pokes about among her chickens and in her garden, and goes out to see her neighbors or takes some dish of her own contriving to a sick friend; but now that she is great to the Springs she must fain attire herself in a fancy hat with flowers, and put to a Dolly Varden, looking for all the world like a prize beef dressed of a laddens. She will be so miscrable in those little hot bed-rooms, and so staffed up with ner tight dress that I can see the day when she will harry home, undo herself with a gasp of satisfaction, and expand with a grunt into Ber wonted amplitude of form. Her girl Mary will be glad, too, for she will have been on short rations too the pact fortnight, and can now return to the tit-bits that fall from her mistress' wed-served table.

- San Francisco has been startled by another suicide. A capitalist, where benevoience was boundless as his wealth, and whose scientific and artists takes were as refuned as his generous hospitality, has made a voluntary ext from the season puzzling life. One circumstance, however, connected with his death senus to be escaped attention. The pistol was found upon the bed, and to that has been extinued the death wound. We do not deny that it was the immediate cause if death, but what induced the act of firing it? A thousand conjectures have been extended to the constant of the pistol was found upon the state of the pistol was the immediate cause stated, but what induced the act of firing it? A thousand conjectures have been extended to the pistol was the pistol was the pistol which was the pistol was the pi started, but the cause of mental derangement is not far to seek. A copy of the 1s of was found at the unhappy gentleman scide! He had been ailing for some time, and the Alfa editorials fuished him. His fate reminds us of Demosthenes, who died by taking poison from a quill! From the quills of Mother Goose, he who there by tracing become with the desired the marcotic poison which stopped the measure the action of the brain, and so distorted life as to make death a refere and a book. Why does the church hesitate as to giving him Christian burial? Why does the jury doubt whether, at the moment of self-destruction, he were some or not: A sufficient cause of mental aberration hay beside him. Taken before breakfast, eye of those pouderous articles might well dispose him to eternal sleep. The mind per sufficient production are the mind per sufficient pouderous articles might well dispose him to eternal sleep. The mind per sufficient production are not sufficient to the product of the production of the product of the production of the p vaded by those dreary platine es would not only lose all power of calm reflection, but would doubt the real existence of the human intellect. The bullet did but hasten a work already commenced. The cause of death was Alta on the brain.

### Song of Steam,

[WRITTEN FOR THE "NEWS LETTER" BY JACOB PRICE.]

Clang! cling! clang! cling! For zee glow and anvi's ring:

Mid thronging ships. Her quivering sides
Pond'rous wheels with thund'rous sound Spurn the dark wave. In seeming wrath And fearful speed, swing madly round, And crash and roar and hiss and scream Swell my wild song - the song of steam. My fierce, hot breath puts forth its strength Long snake-like trains by me are harled In grimy, iron lunga; at length The clanking engine moves with life; Long shafts respond. The busy strife Shakes the vast factory; wall and beam Throb with my might, the might of steam.

My arm impels the roaring blast Into the glowing furnace; fast The most n iron, sparkling white With heat, leaps forth like liquid light Into the smoking sand; fit birth For forms of beauty, strength and worth. When man's highway shail be the sky.

How swift von crowded steamer glides She tramples white a snowy path Of undulating foam; 'tis steam Thrills her with life from keel to beam. From State to State across the world With speed of light. See how to A ong the mountains' dizzy side See how they glide And through green valleys; praries vast Scarce greet the gaze ere they fly past. And yet my crowning work remains, For swifter far than whirling trains The flying ship shall cleave the storm. A'ready its prophetic form Has soared aloft; the day draws nigh

Behold, then, pnny man, thy slave! I work thy will; yet must I have An iron armor staunch and strong And without blemish, lest my song Shall change to crashing thunder, when I seek my freedom once again.

- "I say, Bob, when is this devilish thing going to stop, this mining and stock "Stop" why, it has not commenced; it is not half begun; we have excitement stop with the commencer, it is not that regult, we have only open d a little game for servant girls, politations, and poor awyers, we are getting ready now some big 'my-outs' for the capitalists. First, we must take in the wheat crop, and soon as that we over we my a spread for Eastern capitalists, and then we shall just be in trim to do business with the European 'money bags.' The wheat crop, and soon us one so the sum of the European 'mone, bags,' said then we shall just be in trim to do business with the European 'mone, bags,' Stop' there cannot be any stop, from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierras; from Alaska down the chain of the Andes to Patagonia there are fessares of silver rock from the surface to the center. It is the Andr's kamp of the world. The marved of Sinbad the sailor are no where. The Missussippi bubble and Law's scheme are only surface indications of how crazy the world on become. Why, or, there is now the rive of carthquakes: the hato shake was an effort of the silver to get to the surface. The innerso theory of the earth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense; the context of the carth's interior is all nonsense. the earth is a solid silver ball, we shall strike it solid, sir, so of "Make 4 ver cheap," of course it will make silver cheap; cheap as did, "Use it for manifectaring purposes." Of course, use it for everything; dishes for the table, and posts, ernamental go'den fences, roofing material for first class houses, paying the present use at for everything where you now use from or stone. If San Francisco will only give us time we can furnish enough silver to build the New City Hall. The Jewesh bymagogne is going to have its empolas covered with silver plateat. Of course we will build a Southern Railroad. Stanford's idea of monopolizing On the second of with silver palace immegrant cars, overeind within ten years; we will bridge the bay with a solver bridge, piles of solver; the torredo worm cannot cat silver; a the of steamers to China and Jajan dany; a 4,000 ton vessel will go out every morning up balest of silver to India, bringing back Eastern fabrics; that's commerce teas, silks, dve stuffs, etc. Steamers to Australia, to the North, steamers merse leas, sias, diversings, etc. Seamers to Austrana, to the North, steamers everywhere. Stanfords road up the mountains will be used for poone exernsions to the mountain lakes; business will go over the lower levels; San Francisco will have four millions of people; Alamela County will be a bug country village; Marin County will be terraced to the tops of its hils; Tamalpais will be a heard grander. San Francisco will be crowded from Melgas wharf to San José; wharves said ships from Fort Point to the bridge at Ravenswood, all around Goat Island, all along the Contra Costa shore, all we require is silver and time. "How about goal!" Well, the fact is, there is more gold in California than there is solver in the balance of the world; plenty of gold, but we must run out the salver excitement. the backarde of the world; plenty of gold, but we must run out the server extrement first, and then we shall get up another and a greater agrication on our gold unner; silver will be worthless, undoubtedly, except for manufacturing purposes. "On the contraction of the contractio I reskon, will have to be used for money unless we go back to hides and tallow for a circulating needicm—can't tell, history repeats itself. No, you won't catch be, before the value drops out of gold and sincer; I shall get a homestead in the town, and a farm in the country. Wheat will always be wheat. Anybody is rich who has secured his board and clothes for life.

#### The Rails.

Most men know themselves imperfect in judgment and admit it to themselves however they may be averse to acknowledge it to the world. We do not claim perfection, but think that a residence of almost a quarter of a century in this city, coupled with no small or limited experience of the world, and observations of, and celuctions from its enterprise and necessities, have qualified us measurably or judging correctly of the wants, the interests, the capacities of San Francisco and the Stoke and of the best measurably account. the State, and of the best means of meeting the demands of its commerce and trade. To our mind there arises no doubt that it is to the city's best interest to encourage every enterprise calculated to bring capital for investment in this State. Our people appear united in support of the lines of steamers running to different ports of the vast Pacific Ocean, and think that generous subsidies in their encouragement are well and wisely hestowed. So of the action of Congress in its conagening for which wisely destower. So of the attain of the sentiment was not to criticize too closely the amount of encouragement given, but only to the point that it should be adequate to insure the speedy construction of the road. was adequate. We have the road. Of its untold and measureless benefits to the city and State and the world at large we do not propose here to speak. The company find, after an experience of some years, that the acquisition and use of Goat Island, as a partial terminus is a necessity to the convenient, economical and efficlient working of their great company. We say, let them have it. It is one of the necessities of commerce and trade. We deny that its occupancy for such purpose will at all operate against the interests of the city or State. On the contrary, the utilization of that island, which has lain ever since the acquisition of California. unimproved, useless, a barren, unsightly waste, of no use to Government, people or business of any kind, would prove a positive blessing to San Francisco, as has or inisiness of any kind, would prove a positive of feast boston, intrinsic to the property the improvement of the once waste peninsula of feast boston, intrinsic to the passes perity and convenience of the busy "Hub." We hope to live to see that now barren and unsightly lump of useless land converted into a productively improved. suburb of this city, teeming with busy men, alive with the activity of trade and suburt of this city, teeming with busy men, alive with the activity of trade and commerce, an immeasurable convenience to the business of the great overland and overceen lines of business, a permanent contributor to the well-established supremacy of the trade and prosperity of San Francisco. As for the 'fuse and feathers' 'about the assumed injury to this city in consequence of converting that desolate and useless island into a convenient appendage of the great overland railroad, it all appears as simply a ridiculous fanfaronade by men who may have proved themselves very successful merchants, but who lack very materially in the qualities which so toward constituting the statesman or the man of great enterprises. Now, all of this line and cry appears to us made in the interest of a few owners or lesses of some warehouses and a few others the owners or lessed or a few owners or lessees of some warehouses, and a few others, the owners of land on the proposed line of the road into the city, or near chough to its proposed terminas, to be materially affected in value by the location of a depot. It it were worth the powder—and it may be hereafter—it would not be difficult to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all that the location of a a drival-populated city is, as has been proved by much experience, an injury rather than a benefit to adjacent property and business. It would puzzle the wisest to show in what respect the location of the terminal docks of the lines of steamers at Jersey City and the termini of the railroads there, have injured the prosperity of New York or the business of its merchants and citizens generally. On the contrary, it and demonstrated that such location has proved a blessing to the great city. And the same laws of life and trade are as applicable here as there. But now the question arises, is one overland railroad sufficient for the business and trade between this arises, is one overland rainroan sufficient for the business and trade between this city and the great East, this city and the great nations of the almost limitless ocean lying spread out before us? It may, possibly, do for the present, but how about the future the days to come, when San Francisco is to be to the commerce of the future what the now dead cities of Asia, what Tyre, and Venice, Alexandria and Amsterdam were to the past? We say, no. This city has scarcely yet cutered upon the era of the great destiny which God, by location, by geographical, geological and agricultural supremacies has made inevitable. We want, because we had the accessible above. shall weed, more railroads—one, two, three—across the wide and lengthy millions of miles between us and the great East and South, upon the western rim of which we sit ready to take toll of the commerce of the world. Wherefore, out of the local disturbance which has created our Committees of "Seven" and of "One Hundred," and brought our good neighbors of St. Louis and Boston and the East generally to our city to confer with our own people, we augur another great step or stride in the march of progress, not of this city and the State, merely, but of our whole country, the influences of which shall be felt also throughout Europe, Asia and the islands of the sea—not only the fast-approaching present, but through the still more remote but advancing future. Wherefore: success attend every rational, home-twood librard effort made by our merchants, our tradesmen. every rational, none-tand inormic coort made by our merchands, our tradesmen, our people in full sympathy with our eastern visitors, to imaggarate and complete the new line that shall doubly unite us with the eastern world, and act matrially, like the poet's "one touch of feeling" which "makes the world skin." May the proposed (company be formed, the road constructed, all the capital possible be drawn hither and invested for the development of our resources, and for advancing all the great interests of man in esse and futuro.

The National Debt was reduced \$12,588,000 during the month of April. The present coin balance in the treasury is \$109,000,000.

## Irrigation.

The rains of December last were so copious as to raise high hopes that the farmers of the San Joaquin Valley would be able to redeem their losses incurred during the two preceding years of drought. The rains, however, fell so heavily that it was only on the lands that had been summer failowed that the early sown grain could be got in ; and certainly one half, if not more, of the area now under wheat is late sown. The absence of the later or spring rains, and the long continuouse of is late sown. The absence of the later or spring rains, and the long communes of the strong north winds have caused the ate sown grain to wither, and it is only the early sown that can be depended upon for a crop. If the canal system proposed for the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, from Tubere Lake to Antioch, had been in existence, every farmer on that side of the valley would have used the control of the valley would have used the following the same within the denning to save himself from rain. There made to scene his crop on which he depends to save hiniselt from rain. These of are few in this valley who have not had to horrow their seed in Time Theore the late sown grain will fail not only on the farmers, but also on those in San Francisco and Stockton, who have supplied the seed. This season has per supplied the seed. renorm that without water one agreement interest of the varyy cannot be permanently established on a profitable basts, and that water is as essential to these agreement countries possessing the greatest powers of production are those in which the yearly rainful is concentrated into a few months. Settled warm weather is the best for crops at every stage of their sprouting, growth and ripening. Crops grown during uncertain weather, as all unifricated crops must be, are as often injuried by rains or flood as by drought. Two things are essented to the development of the productive powers of and; First, settled weather, which are almost also choose not not not settled and the productive powers of and; First, settled weather, which are almost also control. Second, Irrigation, which must be controved by art. What is equivalent into make those central plants of childrenia, as far as possible, capable of heary cettled up by an indistributions agreed there has a goal before and in the childrenia of the control of the contro settled up by an industrions agricultural class, and independent of other districts for food, and to provide a net work of cheap communications. In securing a supply of water to the lands, we secure at the same times net work of the cheapost possible lines of transit. Railroads alone cannot succeed in prospering these plants, they must have the assistance afforded by water. If a railroad through the theoretical can create towns and draw wavey to its vicinds the population of it was previously established. established, it torture must a cannot with an un mated supply of wat I build up along its course towns and vinages. The Tulare Lake has an area of nearly seven hundred square miles, or a surface of about two thousand mil ion square yards of water, and three feet, or one yard in depth off this surface wou to be subsecure to cover over one million of acres with one feet in depth of water. One is it out of acres would represent a strip of land two handred miles in length by nearly right miles in breadth; and every year there is at least the above ment oned amount of water evaporated from the surface of Talare Lake, at the same time there is not more than six hundred thousand acres of irrigable land along the western slope of the San Joaquin Valley below Tulare Lake. If only one hundred and fifty mass of the San Joaquen variety below Tulare Lake. If only one hundren and fifty inter of canal were constructed expable of irregating lands along if two noises only in width, this would represent nearly two hundren thousand agree, which could be made to yield grain at the rate of twenty bushels to the agree, or a total of four miners of bushels, worth at the very least four indicates of dollars. A canal capable of distribution, the made to work a supply sufficient to arrigate this area. Such a canal would not cess as much as a rathroid them in the hearth of the a ratiroad through that length of the valley, and would make the lands very valua rainread through that learners with cheap, sow transitior than produce to tide water. We see day militens of docure invested in mines, and gas works, and yet how few tresceng capitalists there are who are willing to take hoad of so great and sure an enterprise as this.

If any one should wish to contemplate patient suffering he has only to look through the window of the building at the northwest corner of Sanssone street and Broadway, any morries, from ten o clock to twelve. He will there see some half dozon gentlemen, with a look of sattled melancholy on their faces, either gazing hopelessly into vacancy, or at one another, or else indeavoring to extract consolation out of an Easteen paper. These are the holders of wook, who have been securing the country and going into the highways and byways of California, been South and North, busing the Spring clip even on the sheeps back. The gentle sheepherd who has butherto been shorn by the buyers, now has his time, and finding that the market has come to him instead of his being forced to go to the market, his made a go den fleece of it this year. And so the unhappy buyers most daily in gloomy discontent. They can't unload. Eastern houses prefer Asstration wood, at equal prices, to California. Perhaps one of the mourners wit, say, "C get a telegram has incirch," "Is it so," is the answer, and a gream of hope pisses over their faces. At moon they wend their way slowly to the arbor in the rear of Frank's, and drown they are so to warm. Santa Cruz punch, whence they adjourn to a nook in the neighborhood of the Merchants' Exchange.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Swords into Plowshares."—All the Russian cannons large calibre, each worth, as come, \$1,000 have been sold and broken up for old iron at two cents per pound. The old pioneer steamship Panama is being broken up and her iron sold for \$50 per ton.

#### The Six Martins.

The slender poles uplifted high
The trembling wire for many a mile,
And over all broke tenderly
The gentle evening's parting smile.

How lightly moves each thoughtless bird, Unconscious of those words of fire! Its little bosom is not stirred With the agony of our desire.

Six martins sat upon the wire, And sunned their purple plumes. Beneath Their clasping feet, the words of fire Passed swift; the words of life and death.

Birds that sing, birds that wing ath Your courses over pleasant ways, Your life is but a little thing, th. And lightly waited are your days.

The maiden's hope, the lover's prayer,
The messages of cheer and peace,
The startling cry of blind despair,
That tells a cherished life must cease.

And yet you have your loves and fears, Your joyous moments and your pain. Like us, the measure of your years With golden sunshine mingles rain.

But happy man, or bird is he Who looks beyond with cheerful eyes— Shakes off the stormy drops with glee, And spreads the wings for sunny skies.

-H. Gillman .

Fanny asks a divorce; Judge Dwinelle declines on the ground that a man cannot get good and drunk except on alcoholic, vinous or mall fiquors. Fanny thought she had done well in marrying the Slavon, but she would have been "Weller" it she had remained single. This is an original joke, first perpetrated by Samiyel Weller, Jr., afterwards successfully reproduced at the expense of Governor Weller, of this State. We do not hesitate to drag the skeledro from the domestic close, nor to expose the secrets of the family fireside, in order to perpetuate a conundrum of this character. The inviolability and sacredness of the private life is all nonsense. The Town Crier is a married man, has a mother-in-law and a haby; we know all about it. Mst. Town Crier was an angel—Angelina was her name; the form was sylph-like (?); her mouth a rose-bud; her breath the perfume of violets; she lived on thistle down and dew; she called us at first "Towney, darling;" she hung over the gate to welcome as home when first married. We propagated and she bore fruit; with the baby came her mother. Like a thief in the night, the old gaid domiciled herself upon the establishment, and is there still. Angelina has grown fat; she eats corn-beef and cabbage, baked beans, and drinks beer (malt liquors are good for the baby). The dulect sweetness of her tones are not appreciable when she says, "Now, Town, don't wake the baby." She don't hang over the gate any more. The venerable female, the respected mother of Mrs. Town Orier, is a tyrant. She won't let us slam the door or spit upon the carpet, or can with a kink, or pick our teeth with a fork, nor smoke in the parlor, nor go out nights, nor keep a fast horse. She goes through our pockets for notes; she sends use for milk to a particular coat on Telegraph Hill. We don't like it. The baby is exceedingly diminutive, is crimson in color, smells bad and eries, except when it is suckled or sleeps. We were permitted to hold it but once, with right hand supporting the front and left hand the rear, when warm cu

A company of young gentlemen set out one bright Sunday morning to have a sail in the bay of San Francisco along the ocean beach to Tomales. Weary of the fresh breeze and the bright sun, full of sparkling wine and cold ham sandwiches, a game of cards was proposed, and all, save one, joined the game. One only was pious; drawing his Testament he sat himself upon the gunwale to peruse the sacred volume and meditate upon the wickedness of card playing on the Sabbath day. Every good little Sunday school boy can anticipate the catastrophe; bow the storm came up, breakers mountain high, how all were drowned except the good young man who read his Testament on the gunwale, and was saved by floating ashore upon the Testament. Alas! the good young man was knocked overboard by the boom, and now lies buried upon the Bolinas shore; a redwood board marks his resting-place, and its inscription warns all young men how much more dangerous it is to read the Testament than it is to play cards on Sunday.

# The St. Louis Railroad-" Heads I Win, Tails You Lose."

The opinion of the Committee of One Hundred as to what, in their opinion would be acceptable to the people of San Francisco, we do not think will meet with the warm indersement of the St Louis people. The Committee take a very one-sided view of the affeir, and their distancial proposition would lead people abroad to think that we hold the winning hand in San Francisco. In our mind this is a mistake, and the question an easy one for us to settle, as follows to wit:

Let us or any ze a company under the laws of "Casifornia," with a captel of
\$20,000,000, to build a road from this city to the Colorado. We are assured by engamers who are fully accurated with the route that such amount is ample to grade, ite, iron and balast the road. Let us agree to do this, and so state to the st. Lous Deceration. After this is done, let us lease the road upon meaning terms to the A. and P. Company, for say inner, once years; said inleage to be upon a sliding scale that will admit of the A. and P. Company realizing a sufficient income to state that will added of the A. and P. Company realizing a sufficient income to meet the interest upon our investment. It is unnecessary for us to say we will commence work immediately upon our end, for that is a foregone conclusion. The road should be consensed at once over the coast, me as surveyed by the A and P. Company, and completed without delay to the State line. Let the A and P. Company on up and run the road as fast as every twenty-five miles are completed, until the contrado fiver is reached. Let us raise all the funds we can of the required \$20,000 no lay previous cached, but us raise all the funds we can of the required \$20,000 no lay previous exclusive theory. Any surplus of finds so raised over the amount required to complete the have any developing of lemins or raised over the amount required to compacte the main line can be develod to side lems and extensions. Done the taste to St Lemins to what she chaff to, or how many miles of road she shall baild per gent. Thus people will study their own interest, and we have no fear that we will taste night colorade nater first. Let the A and P Company despose of their bonds and and it is still the study to be set the state of the study of rota with naving the interiors and r meet to reach their abuilty or faith, but rather offer ours, for any one much to know that the A, and P Company, joining bandwith the Central people, can terminate at Goal Island upon very good terms and without delay. When we reach the Colorado River et us agree to await there the Eastern connection, and while we are writing we can do a arge and remunerative business for S.n. Femersco, that may not be so large when the proposed connection is made. When the connection is made at the "Colorado," at us make a new lease with the A and P Company, and mercase the time from to to the years. Let as come to a fair and reasonable understanding with the gent emen now here, and that, too, without delay: have the papers s gned, sealed and indersed by a neeting of our citizens in mass, so that these gentlemen, who have left their homes and their business to visit us for our benefit, may return to their people and sat the ball rolling that well, in our estimation, join us with St. Lones by iron access in less than five years. We trust the Committee well change their minds and ideas so that our friends from St. Louis will in the end get some of the pie.

Though most reluctant to trouble our readers with our personal and peculiar concerns, and seasable that it is the hight of upper theme to do so, we cannot respect from from once more adverting to the concrevers which has been a give for the last footfood dash between ourselves and the Alla Corposition on the subject of the last footfood dash between ourselves and the Alla Corposition on the subject of non-clusion, we shall with our usual inspirituality, give a brief summary of the arguments of horizontal way to be subject of the arguments of horizontal control of the arguments of the booky who associated as the Alla, or in his notociate contempt for veracity, we have the control public to determine. By that we then are well that the warfur it is soldent cold in February to the state excess the Alla, with its panel that the warfur it is soldent cold in February to the state excess the arguments which are also the arguments which are also as a consumber in February. Well controlled assert that the workers is cold as a consumber in February to the assertment of assert that the workers is cold as a consumber in February to the abstract of this ambours of door, this sounteness with which the Alla has is added us in the course of this controversy. We desduit to reasonable so and vitaporations with which the Alla has is added us in the course of this controversy. We desduit to reasonable so and vitaporations with which the Alla has is also as often dimensional behavior of the subject of the sub

Salting Down the Profits.—We hear that one gentleman who has been lucky in stock operations has been wise and purchased a corner lot on Montgomery street for \$175,000, and paid down \$100,000 in cash.

# A Song for the Hot Winds.

Mrs. Harriet Miller Davidson, the authoress of the following verses, is a daughter of the celebrated Hugh Miller, author of "The Old Red Sandstone," etc.:

Oh for a breath o' the moorlands, A whiff o' the caller air, For the smell o' the flowerin' heather, My very heart is sair.

Oh for the sound o' the burnies
That whimples to the sea,
For the sight o' the browning bracken
On the hillside waving free.

Oh for the blue lochs cradled
In the arms o' mointains grey, | clouds
That smile as they shadow the drifting
A' the bonny summer day.

Oh for the tops o' mountains
White wi' eternal snaw,
For the mist that drift across the lift,
For the strong east winds that blaw.

I am sick o' the blazing sunshine That burns through the weary hours, O' gaudy birds singing never a sang, O' beautiful scentless flowers.

I wud gie a' their southern glory For a taste o' a gude saut wind' Wi' a road ower the bonny sea before, And a track o' foam behind.

Auld Scotland may be rugged, Her mountains stern and bare: But. oh, for a breath o' her moorlands, A whiff o' her caller air!

Adelaide, Australia, Jan. 13th, 1872.

-Harriet Miller Davidson.

# Eastern and Foreign Dottings

The troubles in Missouri continue, but the Governor has ordered troops to the scene, and is determined to restore order and bring the marderers to punishment. -Satisfactory arrangements have been made to transport the English mails via San Francisco to New Zealand and Australia.—Dispatches from Cincinnati say the adherents of Davis and Trambull are severally making a strong fight against cach other.—The Basque provinces in Spain have joined the insurgents. The pretender is unking proclamations. Serrano has commenced an active campaign. King Amadeus insists on commanding the Spanish forces in person. —The insurgents have been defeated with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded at Tagents have been defeated with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded at Tudela, in Navarre, Spain. — Brownsville, Texas, is filled with Mexican refugees on
account of the fighting going on across the border. — Concessions have been obtained, according to report, for a railroad from Gausymas, in Mexico, to Prescott,
in Arizona, to connect with the Texas Pacific, and it is said the capital is ready and
the work will commence early. — The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy \$2,000,000 of bonds each
Wednesday and sell \$2,000,000 gold each Thursday in May. — In the House, April
27th, Mr. Sargert introduced a bill amending the currency act so as only to require
cold banks west of the Rocky Mountains to redeem their circulation at mar in Sec gold banks west of the Rocky Mountains to redeem their circulation at par in San Francisco by an ageing designated by the Controller of the Currency — For Arderbilt has succeeded in getting a charter from the New York Legislature for the form tion of a company to build an underground railway in New York City. —Governor Hoffman of New York vetoed the New York charter April 20th and had his veto Homman of New York verocut the New York Charter April 20th and made not be usuationed by the House.—The London Fines congratulates the United States for proposing that neutrals shall not be held responsible for consequential damages, thus paying a way for the settlement of the difficulties beween England and Amerthus paying a way for the sectionent of the dimetries between Englind and America.—Forty-five prisoners were discharged at Salt Lake under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Twelve persons are believed to have been killed by the late cruption of Vesuvius and some twenty injured by the running lava. Several villages are almost entirely destroyed, the inhabitants escaping.—It is supposed at Washington that the congressional business will probably be finished by the 29th of May.—The plasterers of Chicago have struck for five dollars a day, and it is believed that in May all the trades in Chicago will strike for increased wages. — The cruption of Vesuvius is accompanied by fearful electrical and other wages.—The eruption of Vesuvius is accompanied by fearful electrical and other phenomena.—The new ocean steamship Adviatic has just made the trip from Queenstown to New York in eight days and a half.—Alfred Tennyson proposes to come to America to study Republican institutions.—A letter from Castelar explains the troubles in Spain and the cause of the recent outrages. The opponents of the Ministers were outraged by arrest and imprisonment. The polls were surrounded by the forces of the army and navy. Returns were faisified, and Republican majorities turned into minorities. It says that many Spaniards desire a Republic, and all object to a foreign dynasty.—It is ascertained from authentic sources that while the Government has not withdrawn, and will not withdraw the claims for consequential damages, it has been signified to Great Rivian that of claims for consequential damages, it has been signified to Great Britain that no money award is anticipated or desired, but simply a decision of the question prolved touching the duties and obligations of neutrals. ——Special disparches represeveral engagements in which the Carlists have been successful. It is also stated that deserves from the royal forces are very numerous. —The iron miners of the Basque Provinces of Spain have joined the insurrection, and mining is suspended. —The President has approved the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, to go into effect after July 1st.

# Great Reduction of Harbor Charges.

The Act of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Harbor Commissioners to

reduce or abolish the rates of dockage, whartage and tolls has passed, after the 1st day of May, 1872, the reduction will be in force, as follows:

after the 1st day of May, 1872, the reduction will be in force, as follows:

Dockage.—Vessels under 10 tons, 50 cents per day; the tons and under 25 tons.

Dockage.—Vessels under 10 tons, 50 cents per day; the tons and under 25 tons for 75 cents per day; 50 tons and under 50 tons, \$1 25 per day; 50 tons and under 75 tons, \$1 25 per day; 50 tons and under 75 tons, \$1 50 per day; 75 tons and under 100 tons, \$1 25 per day; 100 tons and under 25 tons, \$5 per day; 250 tons and under 250 tons, \$5 per day; 250 tons and under 250 tons, \$5 per day; 250 tons and under 700 tons, \$5 per day; 250 tons and under 400 tons, \$5 per day; 250 tons and under 600 tons, \$5 per day; 600 tons and under 500 tons, \$15 doper day; 500 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$15 doper day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$15 doper day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$15 doper day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$15 doper day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$15 doper day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$15 doper day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$25 per day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$25 per day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$25 per day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$25 per day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$25 per day; 1,000 tons and under 1,000 tons, \$25 per day; 1,000 tons and under 2,200 tons and under 2,000 tons and half rates of dockage

Tolls. Vehicles drawn by one or more animal's, 12% cents: loads, when in excess of two tons, 6% cents additional for each ton or part thereof, except transfour, potatoes and other vegetables, when in excess of two tons, 5 cents additional four, potatoes and other vegetables, when in excess of two tons, 5 cents additional

flour, potatives and other vegetables, when in excess of two tons, a coats-orbite and for each ton or part thereof. Loads of lumber, when hauled on the wharves, of 2,000 teet, or less, 125, cents; loads when in excess of 2,000 feet, or less, 125, cents; loads when in excess of 2,000 feet, or less additional 1,000 feet or part thereof; extra vehicles, 125, cents; cattle or horses for transportation, 5 cents each; sheep or hogs, 15, cents each; hand-catt, 5 cents each; when handed upon the whart and remaining for a period not exceeding one week, shall pay wharfage as follows: Wood, per cord, 125, cents; tumber per M feet, 10 cents; tone, from and general merchandise, per ton, 65, cents; bricks, per 1,000, 10 cents; cond, per ton, lucents, chapped from the wharfage at the each week, or fractional part thereof. Hay, when landed on any wharfage at the rate of 10 cents per ton, and the same rate for exery additional 24 hours or fractional part thereof. Lumber reschaped from the wharves into lighters or other vessels, chall pays cents per M feet. Lumber loaded it cents discharged from vessels lying in a slip or upon the water front, shall pay 5 cents the marger with two sets landed upon the wharf, and taken from the more in latters of other vessels, shall pay 6% cents per ton wharfage. All goods received or discharged by vessels bying alongside of the wharfage.

Charged by vessels bring anongene of the wharf, or in stips, from or incompacers or other vessels, shall pay 5 cents per ton wharfage.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. Dockage to commence upon a vessel making fast to the wharf, and to conclude when she hauls out, and to pay for each day or fractional part thereof. No allowance to be made for Sanday's, holidays, baleast days or rainy days. Vessels shall rig in jtb, flyeng-jib and spanker-bosons when required by the warfinger, and shall also haul or change berths, at their own expense, by his direction. No merchandise will be allowed to remain upon the charge an aidstrational parts and those only at the risks wharf over night without permission of the warfinger, and then only at the risk of the owner. All goods remaining on the wharf, after the owner or considere has been notified to remove the same, will be removed by the warringer at the expense been notified to remove the same, will be removed by the warringer at the expense of the owner. All goods, wares and merchandise shall be charged by weight or measurement, according to custom. Two thousand pounds shall constitute a ton, except coal, iron and stone. No load exceeding five tons shall be admitted on or off the wharves, except single packages. Parties holding portions of the water front under lease from the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, are obligated to charge and collect the above rates; and any person violating said rules shall for-

The great importance of this action of the Harbor Commissioners, and its effect upon trade and commerce will be best known by the fact that the rates, in all

instances, are thus reduced one half from the old standard.

Professor Bolander, from the Committee on Instruction, reported that the sularies of the several instructors of foreign languages in the University had been fixed as follows, for past services up to April 1st: Spanish instructor, \$50 per month: French, \$100; German, \$125; but that it now remained for the Board to fix the salaries for the future. (We should very much like to know by what rule of three the Regents of the University of California and Mr. Bolander class the salaries of the professors of languages, or why the tariff on pure Castilian should be one-thard less than that on the guttural Saxon. If it is based on positical grounds in order to catch the German vote, then it will be necessary to have an instructor of Celtic at a salary of \$250 a month, so that Paddy may have no reason to complain. Bolander cannot think that his native tongue is harder to learn than French, nor should one soor devil who drives parts of speech into dull heads be less paid than another performing the same thankless task.]

# Leaf Fall.

Fall—let them fall around;
Fall, on the reddening ground;
Fall, as we fall away from life's sere tree
Into the ocean of cternity.

Lost, swallowed up, and drowned.

Fall, though the sun is high,
And bright and blue the sky;
Yet every soughing wind its myriad sends,
Falling, still falling, as false-hearted friends
In our adversity.

Yet while they fall, still fall, A bonnier light than all, A bluer sheen than yon autumnal sky, Shines on me, as I feel thy love-lit eye Dispel my being's thrall.

We walk, those leaves above,
Thy soft voice, like the dove,
Low murmuring; or as when, the woods among,
On morn of Valentine, the wildbird's song
Whispers her mate of love.

So let them fall away,
Friends of the summer day—
False friends, who cannot bear affliction's test;
I know the love that liveth in thy breast
Will rever fall away.

Never! Not even when Beyond earth's narrow ken, Like dead leaves fluttering in the autumn-tide, We two have passed, our love shall still abide, Shall have grown perfect then.

-Tinsley's Mag

An informal meeting (all meetings are informal now-a-days) of the Committee of One Hundred and the St. Louis Delegation was held yesterday. It was intended that it should take place at Pacific Hill, but by some mistake the members found themselves in the California Theater, finally wandering into the Palace of Truth, where the meeting having been duly organized, R. B. Swain, wagging his beard, was compelled to deliver himself of the following discourse: "You infernal old humbugs from St. Louis, I address you as chairman of the chosen seven. You know as well as I do that I don't care a continental for your city any more than you care for ourse We only care for ourselves. There's Sneath who loves popularity, and would squeeze himself on to a committee on brimstone in the infernal regions if he might but draw up the report, and Woodward, who wants the Mission Bay terminus, and Doyle, with his eye on Ravenswood, and little Alf. Wheeler, who, Junius like, wrote a letter, whereof he is very proud—do you think they care for your flat, swampy town on the banks of the Missouri? Not a bit of it. We know that you checkled over the Goat Island grant and thought you saw benefit to yourselves in it. We know that you want to have a line to the Pacific so that you may do as Chicago has done, flood our market with cheap goods and undersell us to our own customers. We want to have your depot here so that our real estate may increase in value, and so we will offer to build a line all through our own State which we should have built whether your Texan probability had existed or not, and in return insist upon your building double the length and leaving the rest to Providence. Therefore it is that we encourage the Alfa to cease for a while its Goat Island Jeremiads, and pipe the note of welcome to you, our visitors. After all, Mr. Mayor and deputation, you are but a parcel of old fogues, and not in the least to compare with our functioning the host of welcome to you, our visitors. After all, Mr. Mayor and deputation, you are but a p

It must have been a highly edifying scene upon the night of the arrival of our St. Louis guests at the Occidental Hotel, to see the fat and unctious "Halli-lipiah Cox," all recking with smiles and oily with perspiration, embracing and kiesing the St. Louis, party as they reached the head of the stairs, seizing them and perpetrating his impudent familiarity before they could recover from the surprise of his masty embrace. One of the negro waiters should have scized this oleaginous Methodist by the slack of his trowsers, dropped him over the balustrade, and carried him into the street with the tongs. It reminds us of poor Thomson Campbell's story—"I only did it to try your faith, Glory Hallelujah."

# F. L. A. Pioche.

It is not necessary for us to go into the details of the sad occurrence a ready so tell known to pur readers. Suffers to any that on Thursday morning between well known to ar realise. civil and a period of Mr. Province that three the through the bead and much have died a floor it statistics is a Think opin the career of a man who has gone as much, if not more, for San Francisco and Cautomia than any other of her across Mr. Port arrived here in 1848 in in Cr. was not to had been observed on the French Constant. He associated himself with J. B. Bayes to and for two years did a large commission instances, on the in the liquides and the reads. Losses by the and other of three costs of the firm to seek an extination of time from their ores fore, which was granted, and Mr. P. one went to Pranco will be be mainend together, it is the restance of a terest-bending bands to large amount of eix of earth for the Cars, with word, he returned to drive of the resistors of the country. That is no some as a car who so in an side. The first what we were but to but. The Savanette Valley Harrish to the Wink in the research as a range of the but. The Savanette Valley Harrish the test Wink in the research as a range to be young a select and place to the beautiful to the Savanette Comment of Winks, by the works for the rate, but of profession notes for one, from as any the rate of receivering the Linux of the South, creating the Etylinets of the South of New sket hites forte him. At the time when hat Francisco was tiff a transfer be-Sket he has been here. At the time which San Francesco was true to be a few means to the form Market, From the reserved Bay when people he is not san covered themselved in the text was mean. Mr. People's comprehensive much supplied over the hart was desirable and the san text to the base of San Benro, when he has not san the total text to the first of the factors strated in the was a few means and the san Market san the sa hard this diffuse the ball of the formula posses, but M. Parke have ware de-in he fall of the creatives of one to. He is the approved precess and the berns should be of the city which the dark of the ball of the ball that the there. With this years to be the the Marker Street Earrough to reside Here-Fark, he can the such the band of the and showed the people practice schemban is used, with these and particles at the parties of the cost and with the far times the health and count of their and the parties of the cost and with the far times the health and which was been all by the same ways of by the foot. However, a second times were formed it a lare to as, the mean thirts spread themse was over the according of the city like amount is examine from their ship, and the patience and atterprise of many years raped in your reward. But he in purpose. For most it a condition of the property of the condition of the property of the same and the graves are also in an examined of many seasons and the graves are also in a manner of many seasons are suffered by the same and the graves are also in an examined of many seasons are suffered by the same and the graves are also in the gra ing and lieft as to ment has less. They whose privilege it was to an in Mr. Proche in his private fold Pear witness to the reference in or party courses of his manness. Hw heat at it was very prest and to see each of all and and call rated in rule. He was an irrespect to the course sever of art, and the was not all these arts of the call the ca paradiage a we below the most value of the city not to mention the varied of the 12 of cert quart. his miner. We all know of the maintained grift of all miners at the city of the maintained grift of all miners at the city value of a former all the city of the maintained grift of all the city of the city o char ty and got a resty were bound we as many a poor man, and most of a sir ends Here the was one of all to the detresend the he deduct the he are of the size and we have of the outtrymen during the late was an outed to a 1 stone. Whitever may have been Mr. P. o. to a fat, two regrees, one thank the certain, the normal has lost one of her most energet, in lift sons, and one was centrel too best part are life to the rock elect acts at layer and develop her natural rescences. He was in his fifty ofth year. Mr Provide cares a will covering tweeze pages of a wellwritten matter. It was made in 1870, and empraces a onglest of legal es. Hardly On of the hitman frames, a forgation is to depositions. The excellent Roman Ray on J. B. Forton, L. L. Robinson, Gratiave Durson and S. The error in the Proceedings of the Court yeaterday, L. L. Robinson was appointed Special Administrator of the estate.

# City Index.

THE CITY INDEX AND PURCHASER- GUIDE. San Francisco: Fred Marriott.

This is a new and very useful lettle peaker work, devoted to information of a practice, character, such as it respects to every-day assumes aftern our city. It has at the useful contents of an although early result stores, etc. and a number of maps and other idustrations. It perfectly teems with practice, information.—Alta.

We have no knowledge of a Mr. Wilson or Watson, who has been to Cakland appresenting binns for connected with the News Letters. Any further information on this probleman w... be thankfully received, if it will only lead to putting him in the hands of the posice.

# Wayside Gushings.

BY MRS. HARRIS.

DEAR NEWS LETTER: From the werge of the Plutonian shore I drops you a line just to say an rewore. For I werry much fear as my circus is run Through life's wale of tears, as inflammation 'as begun And pimples 'as appeared all hover my corpus, Vich makes me to kick like a howean-bred porpolse, Vich makes me to kick like a howean-bred porpolse, Vich the cause were a sittin' permisconos on the grass At the fust of May Picnic on Vensday, wen alas! The day were that close Sal and me was both melted, And my coppers was that 'ot they was werry near smelted. Vich wunst more they did make me the wictim of an 'oax, A writin' me from a Masonic Lodge of Live Oaks In the followin' words, which did cause me to go In the 'eat and the dust to the 'orrible show; '"The Grand Washupfu! Horder of Masons do pray Mrs. 'Arris'a comp'ny at their Picnic May Day; Likeways Sayrah as vell, to play the part of Maid Marion, Prowided Mrs. 'Arris is sure she won't carry on The same rigs as last veck, as ave hinjured 'er crakter, Vich is werry 'ard to mend ven vunce there's a fractur. Mrs. 'Arris 'crself is to be the May Queen, And dance vith Robin 'Ood round the pole on the green.'' I accepted their hinvite and set out in a vaggon, Vich the driver were that drunk he forgot to put the drag on Ven goin' down 'ill, and the consekens vos I were pitched from my seat on the 'ead of the 'oss, Who, feelin' me kickin' my legs in the air, Turned 'is hoptics upon me vith a handible stare; And I should 'ave been killed, but the driver did stoop And 'auled me back to my seat by tuggin' at my 'oop. The following were the Hode wrote for me as May Queen, As pooty a bit of poetry as ever was seen:

ODE TO MBS. 'ARRIS AS THE MAY QUEEN. Vake up early, Sayrah sweet, Take the road to Alameda and you'l 'ave a glorious treat; For Vensday is of all this veck the gladdest 'appiest day, [the May! 'Cos you're to be Queen of the May, Mrs. 'Arris, you're to be Queen of Mind your vig is nicely powdered, and your skirt is not too long, 'Cos you'll 'ave to dance permiscious, and your ankles, vich is strong, 'Cos you'll 'ave to dance permiscious, and your ankles, vich is strong, 'Cos you're to be Queen of the May, Mrs. 'Arris, you're to be Queen of Vill he expected to kick up a power of grass and dust to-day, [the May! 'Cos you're to be Queen of the May, Mrs. 'Arris, you're to be Queen of You're to be Queen of the May, Mrs. 'Arris, you're to be Queen of the May, Mrs. 'Arris, you're to be Queen of the Sayrah, too, must be drest neatly, and shall bear 'er missus' crown, And 'er fingers put the faxins to your new vite muslin gown; Maidens, too, shall dance before you, and strew liltes in your vay, [May!' Cos you re to be Queen of the May, Mrs. 'Arris, you're to be Queen of the Ven the brass band's glorious music sends its hanthems to the sky, Green vill be the face of Natur', green vill be your spacious eye, And o'er 'ill and dale ten thousand wirgin woices loud shall say, All 'ale to the good Mrs. 'Arris! Give a cheer to the Queen of the May!

I will not describe vot you've read in the papers;
Sich an 'orrible crowd a cuttin' sich capers
I never did see; I felt queer in my 'ed,
And ven we got 'ome Sayrah put me to bed.
She did lancy 'twere the lemon I took in some punch,
Or may be the sassage I dewoured for my lunch,
But ven the next mornin' the pimples came out,
I voke 'er from sleep vith a kick and a shont,
And sent' er to the doctor who said 'twere a rash,
And demanded 'is fee, vich were five dollars cash,
Before sayin' another word, arter vich he shook is 'ed
And said as the small of my back must be bled
To reduce hinfiammation, and he give me a mixtur
To take every 'our vich I fear he's a fixtur
I'll never get rid of, 'is wisits is that many
'l's bill will redocce me to my werry last penny.
And says he, ''Mrs, 'Arris, the eruption's in the brain,
Through too much metyphisics, so don't do it again.
Brain gushing is 'olesome in moderate gushes,
But ven hover done the 'ole system it crushes,
By takin' witality out of the limbs

And puttin' if into poetry, likeways into hymns. As your med'kn! hadwiser I forbid you to write Any more wayside gushings until you are quite Rekivered from symptoms as is werry distressin'." To a yoman sich a viz 'rous constitushun possessin'."

So I send this 'ere' oping it finds you quite well,
As I probably shan't gush again for a spell,
'Cos the veather is 'other than ever was known
In this 'ere San Francisco, likeways forrid zone,
And the surgeon hardwises my goin' to Voshumity
And wearin' no clothes except moslin and dimity,
Likeways Turkish baths for to open the pores,
And an 'ost of perscriptions as will prove dreadful bores
All the summer if I takes 'em. So I'll try a wacation
And leave Sayrah with the clergyman to prepare for confirmation,
For I give 'er free choice vich church she liked best,
And she chose the Episcopai, 'for,' says she, "they're better drest,"
And I could not deny it. "Bishop Kip's 'ands is whiter,"
She added, 'than Alemany's, therefore he's righter
In doctrine, and ven a man lays is 'ands on my 'ed,
I prefers a vite 'and to vun that is red.'
'Vash your ands, make yon clean and be vite as the sky,''
And I leaves that young crittur to the care of Bishop Kip
And the clergy of the parish, who von't let 'er slip
Too far from the path as leads to salvation,
Through layin' on of 'ands vich they call confirmation.
And I'm told as the candidates is all werry nice
And entirely free from pomps, wanities and wice,
For they say as all Henerson's monstrels is a learnir'
The catechism for to save all their brandles from burnin'.
Likeways 'mong the hactors is some werry 'ligh names
Desirous of escapin' varm scorchins and finnes.
And some of 'em sings lond in church on a Sanday,

And the beauty of it is as the werry same notes
Can be serious or funny at the vish of the throats
As do sing them, and on Sundays they sing "Rock of Ages,"
But on veek days sich songs as ain't fit for your pages
As 'ave allus bin chaste since we both vent to school
In Hingiand hunder George the Third's greeshions rule.

### Demand for Labor.

At present there is great demand for labor in this city and throughout the State. We learn from Mr. Zehandelaar, preprictor of the California Labor Exchange, on Clay street, that ordiers for men are pouring in from the lumber and mining regions. Several hundred aborers are immediately wanted to work in the saw mills and other counties miners are in great demand. Wood choppers and milk men are eagerly sought for, as are realized hands for Oregon and California. Farm hands are beginning to find remunerative labor, and within a tew weeks, when having commences, they will be very eagerly demanded. In this city many contractors and steamship companies are fit need of men. The demand for women is no less pressing. Within the past two days orders have been received at the Exchange for sixty-three house servants for the city and country. In several instances the wages offered for good servants are very high, and in all cases, both for men and women, the terms offered are larger than in any other city of the United States. Where laborers have procured situations there have been no complaints about not being paid regularly as stipulated. It is very difficult to fill all the orders, through the obstinacy of men and women desirous of working in the city rather than in the country. Many of those applying for work demand exorbitant wages. After a while they come to their senses and accept what is just and reasonable. In the general sense the labor market is very active in every department, and any man or woman secking empowement and good wages can find both. Working people out of employment should avail themselves of the golden opportunity and make hay while the sun shines.

<sup>—</sup> Society loses one of its bright ornaments by the departure of Madame Cerruit, the wife of the Italian Consul to San Francisco. Madame Cerruit goes home with her children to her native land, having passed nearly eight years with us, during which time she has endeared herself to many, and not made a single enemy. We wish her Godspeed on her voyage. Her needy compatriots will much miss the kind hand ever ready to help and succor them.

# THE

# CALIFORNIA



# MAIL BAG.

JUNE-JULY, 1872.

# SAN FRANCISCO:

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# CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG.

# The Burial of the Kentucky Dead.

The following soul-stirring poem was written by Col. Theodore O'Hara, and was read in Frankfort, Kentucky, at the burial of Major Clay and Col. Hardin, two gal-lant Kentucky soldiers who fell in the war with Mexico. The four concluding lines lant Kentucky soldiers who fell in the war with Mexico. The introduction of the first verse of the poem have often been quoted, but very few, even of those of the poem have of the believe the poem has who make use of them, know from whence they come, never before been published on this coast:

Like the flerce northern hurricane

Our heroes felt the shock and left To meet them on the plain, And long the pitying sky hath wept

Above the gallant slain, Sons of the "dark and bloody ground,"

That sweeps the broad plateau Flushed with a triumph yet to gain, Came down the serried for

Ye must not slumber here, [sound

Where stranger steps and tongues re-Along the heedless air;

Shall be your fitter grave— She claims from War his richest spoil.

Your own proud land's heroic soil

The ashes of her brave. So 'neath their parent's turf they rest, Far from the gory field, Borne to a Spartan mother's breast

On many a bloody shield :

The hero's sepulchre.

The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead, Dear as the blood ye gave.

No impious footsteps here shall tread

The herbage of your grave; Nor shall your Glory be forgot,

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat

The soldier's last tattoo,
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;

On Fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread,

And Glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead. No rumor of the foe's advance

Now swells upon the wind,

No troubled thought at midnight haunts Of loved one's left behind; No vision of the morrow's strife

The warrior's dream alarms, Nor braying horn nor screaming fife At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust, Their plumed heads are bowed, Their haughty banner trailed in dust

Is now their martial shroud; And plenteous funeral tears have wash'd

The red stains from each brow And the proud forms by battle gashed Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade, The bugle's stirring blast, The charge, the dreadful cannonade,

The din and shout are past; Nor War's wild note nor Glory's peal

Shall thrill with fierce delight Those breasts that never more may feel The rapture of the fight.

While Fame her record keeps. Or Honor points the hallowed spot Where Valor proudly sleeps. You marble minstrel's voiceful stone

In deathless song shall tell, When many a vanished age hath flown, The story how ye fell.

Nor wreck nor change nor winter's blight,

Nor Time's remorseless doom,

Can dim one ray of holy light

That gilds your glorious tomb.

### Patriotism.

Whatever may be one's personal views respecting the German-French question. war, treaties and national animosities, it is scarcely possible that there can be in any generous minds any diversity of opinion respecting the sentiment of nationality which has produced the present successful Fair of our French fellow-citizens. A people comparatively limited in numbers, the majority not oversupplied with riches; many thousands of miles away from their native land; many of them many years away and never expecting again to tread the pleasant vales of sunny France, combine as by common impulse to help raise the onerous burthen improact upon the fatherland, and set it free again. Ornaments of the parior, bijouente of the cabine, decorations of the baddor have been brought forward by them, and have been laid upon the country state. ears of their ornaments and their delicate fingers of their gold and diamond decorations, and made them a national gift for the dear old land far away. A nation whose children thus love her may look hopefully to the future,

# Shall we Have Light or Darkness?

A raw and rabid Catholic priest has been creating a sensation by predicting that the Catholic Church would be the controlling power in the United States within the Catholic Church would be the controlling power in the United States within fifty years. He bases his prophesy upon the growth and power of the Church in this country during the past fifty years. As this mitraillense of bigoty has been fring his theological shot and shell into the enemy's camp from his stroughold in New York city, we have been at pains to discover what the Cathora inducence there has done to ment this prophetic paff. Our search presents the start mg fact that the sectorian power of Catholicism has had such a tremendous inducence upon the Legislature of the State of New York that during the years 1857, 68, 69, 70 and "It that body grained to Roman Catholic schools over a quarter of a moliton of dollars. For the five years mentioned the Legislature appropriated \$2,031,000 for dollars. For the five years mentioned the Legislature appropriated \$2,031,000 for the use of sectarian schools, charities or churches. In securing appropriations for the use of sectarian schools, charifies or churches. In securing appropriations for charities and churches, the Remish Church has had the floir's shar. All this money coming out of the common fund in the Treasury - a tax is vited upon the people at large—was principally applied to building up Catholicism in the city of New York. Our reading goes to prove that in Boston, Philadelphia, Cinemant, Chicago, San Francisco, and all the other great crises of the Republic, facts and figures are San Francisco, and all the other great cutes of the Republic, necessate neurons are of no less extraordinary character in regard to the influence and power of the Catholic Church in American politics. The ecclessastical representatives of the Historical Harlot, proudly claim that there are now 10,000,000 (atholics in the United States, or over one-fourth of the population. We will admit the estimate to be a correct one. This immense army of fanatics, inflamed by inflambally, is capable of destroying, and means to destroy, free thought in this country if we cancapacity description and the capacity of the c always meant, to overthrow, strangle and destroy Repub learnsm or Democracy. These is no are deadly enemies: they have never been reconciled, and never can be, Catho, cism meshs eternal darkness to the human mind, Republicanism, search Cathousism means eternal darkless to the format mind. Republicanism, search, after eternal light to the human mind, liberary to the human son. In this counter, which is the real "irrepressible conflict." the priestly detators know well what a tre mendion Jewer they have in their hands to carry out the Jesuretan plans. They win be castions but unsemptions in using the means to the end. The organization of the Catholic Church is, in fact, more powerful and despote than any meliant your analysis of the catholic Church is in fact, more powerful and despote than any meliant programment in the Church is a fact of the catholic Church is a fact more powerful and despote than any meliant programment. tary orgalization that ever existed. The enlistments in the Church are for 1 fs, and even the soul is condemned or assigned to Heaven, hell or pursuatory, according to the fance or dictation of the priesty diceator. Like Procustes, the savage robber who placed his captives on a courch, and, it too short, stretched them out, if too long, cut them off to fit it, these priests cut and manage the "unmortal soul" so at to fit it to beaven, pursuatory or hell. From the womb to the grave the priest never quits his grassy on has victim. Body and soul are mortgaged to the church. The terribie evils which arise from this monstrous reagious survery have been written over and over again. Among the most inequitous and inhuman were the torters and butcheries of the Inquisition. To read the brutalities of the Inquisition. To read the brutalities of the Inquisition of Fathers is to make the bood treeze in the voins, appear us with the enormaty of Fathers is to make the bood treeze in the veins, appair is with the circuit, of their crims, or arouse-us to cry out, Venesance upon the human fauls. The old adage that "History repeats itself," is fately true in regard to the consistance tyranny of catholicism. Should this tyranny ever gam a controlling power on the American Continent we will have stakes and tacks and tortures. The tiger does not change his nature, nor does the Historical Harlot her arising. It have any Protestant religious power able to cope with this gigantic power of Catholicism Protestant religious power able to cope with itse grantic power of Catholicann. Not one. Protestantism means disintegration, dissolution. It is already divided up into innumerable sects, each warring for massery against the other, while Catholican wars against all of them. Besides, the Protestantism of to day does not eatisfy the American heart. There are several militions of free tunkers in the United States who have failed out of the Protestant ranks, some of them open and bold advocates of free thought in its fullness, others are patiently waiting for something which will satisfy their cravings. This distinct ration of Protestantism will continue and the free-thinking element in the United States is strong enough to proclaim itself a power. Then will spring forth, as in all ages, a man for the constitute a mighty man to organize and direct, this mighty agency. I deas which proclaim used a power. Then will spring forth, as in all ages, a man for the occasion a mighty man to organize and direct this mighty agency. Holess which we dream not of now will be processized, and the hearts of the people, mellow which are for the seeds of the new ideas, will germinate and fructily them into hig. The coming man, in the cycle of the News Letter, will be the center and soul of all the religious and political systems which have ever existed. His soul will be the reservoir containing the universal thought of the past ages; whatevar is pure, noble and elevating in this past he will embody in the present. As thought controls the world, and as he will be the embodiment of all thought, it follows that the lidade he arreseastly must conneur. He voice will be use the entered to a victorial of the controls the world, and as he will be the embodiment of all thought, it follows that the tions the worst, and as the discussion of the matter of the matter of the matter of the matter of the matter. He will be as a tempest and a whirthwind to eweep over the heart of the nation. He will be the personation of a Confucing, a Budding, a Christ, a Mahozumed, and all the other heroic souls who have filed the a Buddha, a Christ, a Manomired, and all the other heroic souls who have held the world with their heroic acts. In a word, he will be "beautiful hero" of the Hindoo sages, who is to be the All of humanity. Between the power he represents, which is the soul of freedom, and Cuthonicism, which is the spirit of slavery, lies the true irrepressible conflict. We are being prepared for the war; yos, in the midst of our seith-haess, and our struggle for gain pleasure and pride, the hand of destiny is shaping and moiding us ready for action. We need have no fear for the future. The triumph of universal ideas, like the irrevocable law governing the privace is cartien. universe, is certain, immutable.

# The Central Pacific and Goat Island.

The Executive Committee of the One Hundred on May 8th sent a dispatch to General Grant, protesting with false statements and ubuse against he passage of the bill coding a portion of Goat I sland to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The Eric Ring was formed to steal a great railroad. The Central Pacific to build road. The latter company has constructed within three years thirteen hundred miles of iron roads, and expended among us over fifty millions of dollars; it has kept in employment on an average 8,000 men, distributing nearly \$1,500,000 a month in running and building railroads, and this steadily for the last three years. It is against such a company that this abuse is burled by our Committee of One Hundred. Besides this, what benefits has the completion of the Central Pacific road not conferred upon California? Mr. Edward Curtis sums up very strongly the blessings our Pacific Railroad has brought us, as follows, in one of his brilliant and eloquent addresses:

What has the Central Pacific done, that some of the so-called leaders of either party should assail it now and strive to make of it the pivotal fact in California State politics! The mists of slander rising from the swamps of prejudice, would make the people believe that the Great Overland Road is a public enemy, instead of an invaluable public benefactor. Yet the facts are that the property controlled by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, is to-day paying nearly one-tenth of the entire taxes of the State—that it has raised the value of real estate along and near its lines more than \$30,000,000—and that it has brought into market millions of acres of agricultural, timber and mineral lands, that were worthless before its iron lines penetrated them.

The completion of this railway struck down at one blow the prices of about everything we imported from the East, on an average of 33 per cent., by creating competition between the Panama Steamers and the Railroad; which competition reduced freight charges very materially; and therefore the prices of all goods, ma-

terials and implements, we are obliged to get from the Atlantic side.

A few merchants and speculators who had large stocks on hand at the time this A few merchants and speculators who had large stocks on hand at the time this road was finished, may have suffered, because of this sudden reduction in values, but the farmers, mechanics, and in short all consumers, have been benefitted in every way by the Overland road. Before there was a Trans-Continental Railway, it took twenty-three days to make the journey to New York; now it is easily done in seven, and at a cost to each passenger of at least \$100 less than formerly. Taking 30,000 passengers, which is the lowest average number who, up to the year 1869, annually traveled by steamers to and from California, and counting the sixteen days time now saved by the railroad at two dollars per day, counting also the \$100 saved in expenses, and we have a net annual gain of \$4,960,000 to the traveling public, by

reason of the Pacific Railroad.

Nor is this all; twenty-five thousand persons have been induced to come here during the past year, to see our Yosemite, and other wonders, who never would have come had they been compelled to endure the hardships, loss of time, and inconveniences of an ocean voyage to get here. It is a low estimate to say that these extra visitors leave with us an average of \$250 each, for his or her personal expenses while in California, making \$6,250,000, added to the wealth of our State in one year from this source alone. So that the saving in expenses to Californians who travel Eastward and return, together with the money made from the extra influx of tourists and other visitors, amounts to more than \$11,000,000 per annum net gain to this State, because of the building of the Central Pacific road. At least \$3,000,000 more are saved to us in reduced freights. The great number of silver and gold mines, located in this State and Nevada, and owned by residents of California, that are now being successfully worked, but which would have remained untounled and useless, were it not that this railway runs near them, must add to our annur resources as much as \$6,000,000 nore. Putting the facts together and we have in round numbers, twenty million dollars saved to the people of California, as the fruits of one year's business with the Central Pacific Railroad.

Twenty million dollars-a sum larger than the value of our entire wheat crop for any year since California was a State. An amount seven times as great as the sum total of all the taxes collected by the State in the year 1870. The mighty fact of twenty million dollars now being annually saved, or made to the people of this commonwealth, ought not to render unpopular the corporation that has been the direct cause of all this material wealth.

The fact that notwithstanding the drouth -- that notwithstanding our gold product has fallen off two-thirds, that there is still more money in our banks and in the hands of the people, and to be had at lower rates of interest man at amoust and fore, is the best evidence of the savings wrought by the Pacific Railroad. So much currency and coin is brought and left by our Eastern visitors—and a trip to the Atlantic States now costs so much less than formerly, that the money retained in the states are account of these things, amount to a very large figure; large enough Atlantic States now costs so much less than formerly, that the money retained in this State on account of these things, amount to a very large figure; large enough to bridge ouvr two dry unproductive years; large enough to bridge over what would other timee have been with us very hard times. For all of these blessings which are showered upon us by every locomotive that crosses the Sierras the State has had to pay really not one dollar. The \$105,000 paid out of the Treasury for interest on railroad bonds guaranteed by the State, is more than counterbalanced by the state, is the context of the treasury every year.

As to the cry of "Monopoly," "monopoly," the Central Pacific has destroyed more monopolies ten to one than it has created. It has broken up the beef and meat monopoly, so long fastened upon San Francisco by thirping here moted thous meat monopoly as long fastened upon San Francisco by thirping here moted thous.

meat monopoly, so long fastened upon San Francisco by bringing here untold thou-

sands of cattle from the plains of Nevada and Texas. It has destroyed the lumber monopoty, by opening up the measureless timber lands of the Sierras—It has crushed the coal monopoly, by bringing here vast quantities from the Rocky Mountains, which can be transported 600 miles by railroad, and sold at lower rates than those formerly exacted by the Bellingtonn Bay, Mt. Diable or Australian Coal Companies. It has shattered, and in some instances utterly smashed the great land rings that have so long held away from the settlers much of the best soil in Cabrorrings that have so long held away from the settlers much of the best soi in Carfornia, by offering at low prices, and with easy payments, small or large tracts of good land in nearly all parts of the State, to actual settlers. Unlike the land grabbing speculators who get all they can and hold all they get, it is for the direct interest of a railroad owning land along its tract, to dispose of it as soon as possible, or even to give it away to settlers. For when it becomes improved possible, for even to give it flyay to servers. For when it decembes impryed and cultivated, the business of the railroad running near it is increased more than the original value of the land. Therefore no railroad sagaciously conducted can be a great land monopolist, it before in every manner to its interest to divide and cell its lands at the earliest possible moment. How atterly foolish and nonsenseal, then, is all this talk against railroad monopolies. Have I not shown that vast advantages, progress and wealth, have been promoted by the construction of the overland railways. Even now, when it is but in its infancy of usefulness, they are simply unmeasured and immeasurable.

Who more than the railway directors are interested in low taxation, good government, peace and order in society. Who more than they are interested in economy and reform, and in having who esome and wise legislation for every species of

omy and retorm, and in maxing wind-some and were regulation for every species of property and every class of individuals in our State.

In conclusion, let us in San Francisco remember that he who toils in the sand and under burning suns, as he prepares the way for the locomotive, to is for us. He who have down the mountain sides and runs the iron lines across precipites and over rivers, works for us. Every additional mile of railroad built in California, Teare not where, adds something to the wealth and business of San Francisco. It was said of old that all roads led to Rome. All roads built in California must eventually lead to San Francisco. There may be a half a dozen railroad centers in the interior, but they will all become but feeders to the great center of all - this metropolis. California was once the Robinson Crusoe of American States, standing here by the blue waves of the Pacific, separate and alone. To-day she is in ful. fellowship in the lamily of States. The Overland railway has made her one with her sisters east of the mountains—one in a common patriotism—one in a common interest-one as all the States are one in the Union

Interest—one as all the states are one in the thron.

But our work is not half done. In a stretch of 700 miles along the coast there is but one navigable river penetrating the interior from the ocean, making railroads more of a necessity to this State than to any other. All the fertile portions of California must be united together as only the locomotive can unite them. Then, and only then, will the Golden State achieve the prospersty and them. Then, and only then, will the cooled state achieve the prosperity and greatness that the God of Nature intended for this fair portion of the Pacinic Coast. California was once called a gant without bones. In spite of all the obstruc-tions narrow-minded politiciaes can throw to her way, I do believe she will ye

have plenty of bones to hold her grandly up, and they will be bones of iron.

A sentimental blue-stocking, signing herself "AUDACIA," addresses the Town (Pier a lengthy communication in praise of the Bohemian Club of this city, and with charmun' prierite, expresses the highest delight over the discovery that persons of the weaker sex are not excluded from membership therein. She thence proceeds to solace herself with the sweet conceit that this Club comprises within itself the creine de lu creine of the most intellectual, the most pullshed, brillant and original, the most free and unconventional, the highest-crested, the purest and the hest of our Athenian society; and straightway becomes exalted with the ravishing thought, at no distant date, of being translated into what the dear thing describes as the gay recess of Wission and Wit, wherein assemble the Grave's and the Mussis—and what not. And then "Audagia" half-expires in the contemplation of becoming herself one of the bright particular stars in this shining. Both tion of occoming nersen one of the origin particular stars in this saming bone-mian constellation, in which cluster all the taste, genine, knowledge and learning of all the ages; and all the poetry, song, sentiment, chivairy and romance, now ly-ing loose around Goat Island and this Railroad-haunted borough! Ever ready, as the Town Crier is, to go on foot an hundred miles to assuage the griefs of all gen-tlewomen languishing with the pains of expectation, and who desire to grope their way back to the regions of rationality, he sorely regrets, that beyond burnt frathers, he has no means at hand of ministering to the relief of "AUDACIA." He will, he has no means at hand of ministering to the relief of "AUDACIA." He will, however, at an early day endeavor to present for her edification, as well as that of the public, a fall report from a special correspondent, of the recent orgies -and eke, characteristic sketches—of the so-called San Francisco Bohemian Club, now holding, as it is said, its seances in the CAVE OF ADULLAM.

<sup>-</sup> An English gamekeeper has recently broken a black sow to hunt game in the woods, and she is said to run in the hunt with wonderful success. She will track game, buck and stand and point partridges, phensants, snipes, and rabbits as skillfully as a bred pointer. She bounds in response to a whistle and wags her head and squeals with delight on being shown a gun.

# An Old Letter.

I enclose you, dear Bob, an old letter

fetter. And when I was a bachelor gay! You'll perceive-'tis the queerest idea !-But do read, and believe, if you can! That there once was a time I could be a Yes! quite a-Romance of a Man!

THE LETTER. Darling Kate! do you know cousin Jack, But about this I ought to be dumb! He is quite a Romance of a man!

He does tell us such wonderful stories, Alas! Bob, all those days a All our back hair quite stands up on end! Long, long ago faded away! And his pictures of Indian glories Are much more than we can comprehend! For indeed-entre nous-his relations Are so strange, that we frequently can Only call them great-eraggerations! But he's such a Romance of a man!

Is for nets to catch salmon or plaice! He has brought such a silver tiara O he's kindness itself; mia cara, He is quite a Romance of a man!

Darling Kate! you must come to us quickly Of the times that are long gone away, We're so longing for you to be here! When my Kate wore no wedding rig We've such parties! so sweetly picnicly:

I am sure you'd enjoy them so, dear! There's that Captain McBosh, of the 7th, Such a quiz!—but the chief of his clan—And Sir George, who exclaims, "grathuth heaventh!"

When he hears our Romance of a man!

Cousin Jack is so longing to know you! But you don't, I remember it now. [dear! And I've got such a scheme I will show you Well, a fortnight ago he came back, dear, But we'll talk about this when you come. But has only a nice brunette tan—
So I'll meet you at Wyck with the carriage
And O Kate! he's the handsomest fellow! Tuesday morning: now nited and be there! END OF THE LETTER.

> Alas! Bob, all those days are departed. We may swear we are both broken-hearted But they will not believe what we say ! I may go-if I like-far away, Bob, Back again to our old Hindustan; May return here a liverless Nabob. But O! not a Romance of a man!

He has brought us the loveliest dresses! If I went, there is no one to sing me O such darlings! such exquisite lace! "Adiculove," or "All round my hat!"
And such muslin! Our muslin one guesses And they don't say "Remember and bring A cashmere" or something like that, [me But "Going? remember me, Jack, now. And such wonderful things from Japan! And pray send me a queer Chinese fan."

O he's kindness Itself; mia cara, I'm to send not to bring it them back now! No! I'm not a Romance of a man! - Fun.

- The following appeal has melted the wax in our ears: Most sympathetic of Town Criers-In my trouble I appeal to you, and insist upon your advice to me in my tribulation. I had a friend, friend of my youth, companion of my boyhood's days; together we attended school, and in fraternal sympathy we robbed orchards, tes's objective we attended green corn, hinted the com and 'possum of nights, ogether we attended college, smoked the tutor, and together engaged in althouse congenial deviltries that showed our hearts were bound in a common love. We grew to man's estate and married; our wives were childhood companions; they had played together in making baby-houses and make-believe keep company; they grew together like twin ears of corn upon the same stalk—like glowing pumpkins upon the same fruitful vine. Our families continued intimate; our wives were like sisters--ourselves the truest friends. No children were born to either hearth-tone: years passed, and everything was lovely. But now comes the trouble: My friend has a baby; of course we are indignant; we have a right to be: we would have nast analy, of course we are marginal, we have a right one, we with mace endured in silent patience, we would have hid our mortification, but alas! the conduct of our friends is absolutely insupportable. Did you ever see a hen with one chicken! Did you ever see a hen with one chicken! Did you ever observe the proud bearing of the rooster.' Heavens! you would think from the arrogant conduct of this, my ancient friend, that he had attained the proudest hight; that he had accomplished the most impossible of achievements. He actually patronizes me, and quotes the most dinensishle of achievements. He actually patronizes me, and quotes the most oflensive of proverbs: "A stern chase is a long chase;" "No lane so long but it has a turn;" "Perseverance will accomplish everything;" "Pick fint and try it again." "Don't give up the ship;" "Never too old to learn;" "Never too late to mend." Then he describes his baby in detail; its nose, its eyes, its hair; to-lay "notices," and next week it "holds things;" "I never cries;" it has a "wonderful head;" he wants to name it after me, and actually proposed to call it Charles Adolphus. Now, Mr. Town Crier, what can I do! I must not appear jealous; I have to look pleased; my wife has to go and see the baby, and call it a "sweet little thing," a "perfect love," a "darling little ange!" and all the time she is little thing," a "perfect love," a "darling little angel," and all the time she is pinching it to make it cry, and show ugly faces. Of course it must go through the croup, teething and bellyaches innumerable; it must have the whooping-cough and chicken-pox, the measles and scarlatina; it may die, but this won't mend matters much. It is just as bud to have a dead baby thrown in your tretch as it is to have a living infant thrust under your nose. The meanest thing about my friend lies in the fact of his assuming that though he has been fifteen years getting his first baby, he might have had it any time; to hear him talk, and see him shrug his shoulders, one would think that even doublets or triplets were on the dice, if he should throw for them. I wish you would write an article and prove that all sorts of animals have young; that it is no such great thing to do-flustrated by the ass and the goat—make babics ridiculous: in a word, Mr. T. C., do something for us, as we can't do anything for ourselves.

# The Central Pacific Railroad.

For a period of some three months past, our city of San Francisco has been in great excitement over the possible terminus of her railroad system at Goat Island, a point within our city borders, but distant something more than a mile from our commercial water front. The discussion of this question has produced more angry feeling than any other ever agitated in our city since the time of the Vigilance Committee. It has created real abarm in the minds of property owners lest as a result of obtaining the grant of this island by the Railroad Company there should grow of obtaining the grant of this island by the featroad company there should not particle point proposed inderests at variance with our commercial business, and a portion, at least, of our various industries be removed from their present location. We do not partake of this abarm, nor do we agree with those speculative agistators who, through the press and at public meetings, rival each other in vitage-rival abuse of Governor Stanford, and, as a means of exciting our people, pro laint be destruction of our city and its real estate values. In the first place, after careful Consideration of the question, we cannot convince ourselves that the acquisition of Goat Island would work any injury to the commerce or bus ness of the city Got distinctional work any injury to the commerce or his news in macros and our what resembler steam forty boats would constantly ply between the island and our whates, as they now do between the Company's piers and the cit. To bring the order has been considered and another it to the rocky list dwith such whether, piers and depots as would accommodate its business, would be in our opinion an advantage rather than a disadvantage. It is provided in the ball which has passed the Lower House of Congress, that the island is to be used only for rathroad purposes. This, if it means anything, declares that it is not the intention of the grantin, power to a low its occupation for commercial uses, so that as we interpret the bill and the intention of the grantees, Goat Island is sought for only as a convemence for coming directly by the shortest and best route to our city front. venence for coming directly by the shortest and best route to our city front. We have had the out-repeated assurances of Mr Stanford that he intends in good faith to make the city the substantial and real terminus of his road, and as San Francisco is his principal customer, and as it is clearly for his interest to work in harmony with our merchants, we cannot doubt the sincerity of his declarations. As evidence of the honesty of his intention, we substitute the following facts: He has purchased within our city limits eight hundred theasand downs, worth of lands, and contracted for three hundred thousand dollars worth more. These lands are in the immediate winity of says warres granted to him by the State for terminal purposes, a property of large value. He is now ars worth more. These ands are in the immediate withinly of said acres gashed to him by the state for terminal purposes, a property of large value. He is now engaged with hundreds of laborers and teams in grading his property and preparing it for use. He is now constructing an immense depot, some eight hundred feet in longth, and if it is not for handling the fall erroy of grain we are in guorance to wint purpose it is to be devoted. In the meantime the corporate owners of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad owned in New York and Booton endeavoring to take advantage of the feeling here, come to us with a proposition to unite in the take advantage of the feeling here, come to us with a proposition to under in the construction of an independent read, and claim that the movement is stage-sted by the casy of St. Loons. The proposition is for the city and clinens of Sm Francisco to give \$20,000,000 to complete an independent through competing road from San Francisco to the Missussippi upon the line of the 35th parallel. The assumption that this is a St. Louis road is not an honest one, methor the city one the citizens of St. Louis own one dollar of the stock so far as we tree inference, nor do they prepose to take any. We hear it reported that \$11,000,000 of the stock is already preferred upon a road only 400 meters ong; that it is analytic delt; that its land grant is in absyance until the Indian tibe is evinguished. The reconstruct therefore for San Francisco to city by they millions of do lars for proposition, therefore, for San Francisco to give twenty milions of dodars for twenty milions of ordinary stock is inadmissable and will not and ought not to be er tertained. There is another and more reasonable proposition put forward by the Ex-cutive Committee of One Hundred, which is to incorporate under the laws of C. ifornia a local company, and with private and municipal aid to begin the building of the road from San Francisco to the Colorado. This is well. Such a road y ould open up a new part of our State; would bring us the trade of the South and A "zona, and while if would be a competing road securing a moderation of the fariff of freights aim passengers, it would not be a hostile and sixal road to the Castral Paesine. But either of these plans require years of time and midwine of money for their consummation; in the mentaline on business suffers and our city his under the blight of an unsetted poscy. It seems to us that it would be very much better to negotiate with covernor stanford upon the busis agreed upon between him and the Committee, composed of Messrs. Otis, Merris Sen Francisco would settle the whole very controllers, and bring not only one but air the trans-continent railroads to the city. Mr. Stanford's present net work of roads and his projected ones embrace the whole State; he brings the Central Parific to us direct; he reaches up to the Oregon line and brings down to us the North Pacific road from Puzet Sound; a ready he is stretching along the San Joaquin Yearth Pacine to difform Fugation a teach of the Colorado in time to bring over his line the At intic and Pacific cars; and extending his present system he will gather up and bung to us the 32d parallel road. So that with a asser expenditure of money we shad concenter at our water front all the roads of the continent and as a matter fe lowing this, the commerce of the ocean; all the steam lines of China, the North, the South coast and Australia, and the Islands, trans-shipping their freights within o: water line for transportation by rail across the continent. Separating ourselves from the interest of all, looking only to the future of San Francisco, its business and its prosperity, it seems clear to our minds that the best thing for our people to do is to negotiate with Governor Stanford and harmonize the interest of the city with his system of Railroads.

## Special Brevities.

The following is from the agony column in the London Times: "S. to C.: I leave this evening (Thursday), going through Holland and Germany, without interest in the prospect, however, the same dreary out-look everywhere, and as with a fish upon ashes, life seems but a mockery; besides, I miss those Sunday letters, my greatest consolation, the only Saint's wells in which there is any healing for the fever-thirst which besets me; might they be written and kept until my return in about a fortnight, the fact of which I will communicate by the same means." We should think with a good fish on the ashes-broiling on the coals life need hardly be a mockery, except the life of the fish, which we may consider already mortgaged. A Saint's well of Sunday letters, furnishing a specific cure for fever-thirst, would be invaluable to the quark doctors; the sale of it ought to beat that of Parr's Pills or Revalenta Gumarabica. We would give a trifle to know the whereabouts of the spring.

Their loose and sweeping garments of the day were exchanged for a dress still more convenient, the short and colored synthesis. They loosened their girdles, still waderned their heads with chaplets of roses or ivy—their very sandals were removed by an attendant, who offered them perfumed water as they took their places. Nine, the number of the Muses, was the utmost number of guests for one table, only three of whose sides were occupied by the inxurious couches, or lecti, covered with costly draperty, and iniald with ivery and 'tortoise shell, on which the men reclined during the repast; the fourth side was left vacant for the servants to place the tall trays containing the different courses, each course being changed at more, and no single dishes being brought in one by one, after the modern ridiculous fashion.

foreign trade, and makes a close connection, as cause and large promise of her foreign trade, and makes a close connection, as cause and effect, between the abolition of the head-money tax and the recent multiplication of the foreign steamers and their cargoes. In March there were seven steamers from Boston to Liverpool, five Cunarders and two of the Warren line. In April the number was the same, while in May eight are promised. The imports so far this year show a gain of fourteen per cent., while the exports are nearly doubled. The generous enterprise and the favorable facilities offered by the combination of the Boston and Albany railroad and the Cunard steamship line, and the bad management of the New York Custom House, are better reasons for this increase of business than the release of the head-money charge. But Boston forever delights in a peculiar notion, and if this one pleases her it certainly does not hurt anybody else.

— The island of Kunić, which is to be the future residence of the Communalists sentenced to simple transportation, was discovered by Cook, and called by him Pine Island, in 1774. It was taken possession of by France in 1853 in consequence of the massacre of the crew of the Alemène in 1851. The island, which lies about thirty miles southeast of New Caledonia, the main French Polynesian possession, enjoys a most luxuriant and salubrious ellmate. Cannibalism may be considered as extinct, owing to the exertions of the missionaries, who have also acclimatized large flocks of live stock so as to divert the carnivorous appetites of the natives. The families of the transported are allowed a passage and residence.

Out of the line of edibles there is scarcely any staples of commerce in which a rise of price affects the whole public so quickly and so much as iron. The astonishing advance in England within the last few months, owing to labor complications and a hungry export demand, and the corresponding advance in this country, are already coming home to the business and bosoms of us all. From the washerwoman's flatiron (which certainly comes near to our bosom) to the capitalist's railroad, all products of the mine are made to feel it. It is now announced that the manufacturers of sewing machines are contemplating an advance in retail prices. In England, wood is being substituted for iron in many products.

— A two-headed child, borne by the wife of an omnibus conductor living at Notting Hill, England, was buried recently. According to statements made by Dr. Muggeridge, of Norfolk terrace, Bayswater, and Dr. Merrywether, of the Colville road, the child or children were of the full period. The mother is doing well, and it seems that long before her confinement she satisfied her desire to see the "Two-headed Nightingale."

— The Hamburg American Company on the 30th ult, had a new steamer, named the Frisia, launched from the building yard of Messrs. Laird & Co., Greenock. She is intended for the New York mail service between Europe and America, and is of similar size and construction to their recent new steamers. The Company have also two other steamers building, to be named respectively the Pomerania and

the Franconia.

— We hear of an ingenious arrangement by which copies of messages sent by telegraph can be left at different stations along the line of transmission. By means of a rheostat at each station the current is divided, one portion passing coward by the wire, the other portion doing its work and passing to the earth. The telegraph employed belongs to the printing variety.

— An alligator, measuring fourteen feet five inches in length, was brought lately to the Rajah's landing place, surrounded by some two hundred natives. On examination, an arm was found in it, supposed to be part of the body of a Chinaman. Many human bones were also discovered in the creature, and an entire finger with two rings on it.—Straits Times.

### Court Chat.

Dishop Ridley, in a sermon at Westminster, urged him, before his Court, to comfort and relieve the poor. After the sermon, the King sent for Ridley, and in the great gallery at Westminster gave him a private interview, in-is-ting on the blad premaining covered. The royal boy, with much carnestness, for the appeal had touched his heart, requested Ridley to tell him how he could best perform the duty inculcated in the sermon. Ridley, surprised at the immediate appineing up of the good seed, could hardly recover himself to arge the King to beg the Lord Mayor and A dermen to consult on the subject. Edward, however, would not bet Ridley leave till the letter was signed and scaled, and given to the worthy bistoph of eliver to Sir Richard Dobbs, the Lord Mayor. The result of this letter was the founding of Christ's Hospital at the Grey Friars, for the education of poor and fatherless children, who were "to be trained up in the knowledge of God and some virtuous exercises, to the overthrow of beggary." For the idle and vicious poor, Bridewell Palace was turned into a prison, and for the sick poor the no-pita's of St. Thomas, in Southmark, and St. Rartholomow, in West Smithrield, were charitably founded. When the charter was drawn up the wise young King wrote, with his own hand, in the blank space the servicerers had lett for the amount of annual endowment. "four thousand marks by the year," and then said, in the hearing of all the Privy Council, "Lord, I yield Thee most hearty thanks that Thou hast given in his dust long to finish this work, to the glovy of Thy name." Not long after, this boy of Infinite promise deed. King Edward also left to the four great charities £000 yearly, from the property of the decayed hospital of the Savoy.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute and the Hon. Gwendoline Howard, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop, took place on Tuesday morning, April 6th, at the Oratory at Brompton, and excited an unusual degree of interest amongst the nobility and aristocracy of Great Britain. The following will be read with pleasure by those of our readers who take an interest in the matter of bridal dress and costumess. The bride was attired in a dress of the richest white sain, covered with magnificent point à l'Aguille lace, and trimmed with wreaths of the finest orange Bossom. The corsage cut square, ornamented on one side with sprass of diamonds, and on the other a wreath and bouquet of orange blossoms, on her head a large tulle veil, enveloping the figure, over a wreath of the same chose flowers. The jewels worn by the bride were a fine necklace of forty-one single brideholding the stones of unusual size and luster, and a pair of ear-rings to match also two foresses of fine white mashin over white tailedtas made with small flounces up the back, edged with Valenciennes lace, a deep palsse across the front, and a very pretty tablier striped with Valenciennes insertion, lined with pink crôpe de chine, trimmed with Vienciennes lace, bonnets of white tulle, trimmed with pink crôpe de chine, trianged when the interest and any and rosebuds, with long tulle veils.

— Here is the account of the manner in which Elizabeth Woodville, born in a very high station, and afterward wife of Kinz Edward IV, was necessioned to spend an ordinary day: Rose at four o'clock and he'ped Catherine to milk the cows. Six o'clock, breakfasted; the buttock of beef too much booled, and the beer a little of the stalest. Seven, went to walk with the lady my mother in the contrayard. Ten, went to dinner. Eleven, rose from the table, the company all desirons of walking in the fields. Four, went to prayers. Six, fed the hogs and pountry. Seven, supper on the table. Nine o'clock, the company fast asleep.

— The sale of thirty cases of cigars from the ex-Emperor's stock took place at the Louvre on the 25th of April. The weed, directly imported from the Vadla abajo, is of the choicest kind, such as would scarcely be tound in the trade, having been chiefly intended for the guests at the Tuderies. Napoleon, during the last years, had become too unwell to enjoy a cigar to the end, and had taken to the use of cigarrettes on the advice of his physician.

A Saigon correspondent, writing under date of 18th February, says: Miss Longworth—Mrs. Yelverton—Countess of Avoumore is here now. She arrived in the Liezie and Rosa, gave a "friendly" reading at the house of Consu Caswell, and is to give a public one in the godown of a firm to-morrow night. She is going to Cambodia to interview the King. She even meditates a journey from thence to Bangkok.

The Emperor of Germany is the most abstemious of European monarchs. He takes every day but two small meals. After rising he takes a cup of coffee; at noon some roast beef and potatoes, with a glass of Bordeaux wines and at seven in the evening a supper, consisting of bread, sausage and a cup of tea. Persons invited to the Imperial table express their surprise at its extreme simplicity.

The Fifth Arenae Journal, of New York, dated March 23d last, publishes on its front page a well-executed likeness of Queen Victoria, "as an evidence of the estimation in which Her Majesty Queen Victoria is held by intelligent Americans, who have not only sympathized with her during her recent trial, but have never ceased to admire her wifely and motherly virtues."

The Queen graciously consented that models showing the original cutting of the Koh-enoor diamond, when first exhibited in 1831, and the subsequent recutting, shall be exhibited, through Messrs. Garrard, the Crown jewelers, in the London Exhibition of 1872.

# A Strange Story.

Some facts concerning Mrs. Byers, whose body was found floating in the bay a soort time ago, should not be withheld from the public. We are informed upon most trustworthy authority, that Mrs. Byers committed suicide by drowning because her priestly confessor threatened her with excommunication for having narried out of the pale of the church. It appears that this good woman, on her first marriage was unfortunate in the selection of a husband, and her married life was a most unhappy one. Her husband treated her with the greatest crueity, and she was finally compelled to procure a divorce. Her second marriage with Mr. Byers was a happy one, the ceremony, as we understand, having been performed by a Justice of the Peace. The Catholic Church does not recognize civil marriages, nor that the marriage contract can be entered into for a second time by a divorced woman who holds to the Catholic faith. The whole evidence in this case goes to show that Mr. and Mrs. Byers lived in the greatest harmony. The husband was devoted and faithful. He amply provided for himself, his wife and children, and there was not a happier family in the city of San Francisco. To destroy the peace of this family was a crime in the sight of man and the sight of God. That peace was destroyed, and we may well ask, Who was the Destroyer? Without doubt he was a Catholic Priest. The Confessor of Mrs. Byers sowed the seeds of religious dissension which took root in the brain of the unfortunate woman and dethroned her reason. The "secrets of the confessional," as between Mrs. Byers and her Confessional, as between Mrs. Byers and her Confessional, as between Mrs. Byers and her Confessional by a watery grave. The fear of excommunication and the tortures of heal were two ghosts haunting her mind. She endured these ghastly shadows until in a fit of insanity she took her own life. We know nothing about the Resurrection and Day of Judgment, but we do know that the facts being true the Priest in this case will be held by some as morally responsible. A more d

The Pacific Methodist wants a national revival of religion; it wants "the windows of heaven to be opened upon us, and the Holy Ghost to come down like showers upon the mown grass." Now, we like the idea except the showers upon the mown grass. We have been reading "What Horace Greeley Knows About Farming," and we are advised that showers during having time are not desirable, and that rain-storms spoil the hay and make it musty. We do not quite understand about the Holy Ghost jumping out of the window on the grass, but presume it is a sort of Methodist camp-meeting trick—like in the play of The Romance of a Poor Young Man, where the hero jumps out of a castle tower and is caught on a feather bed behind the scenes to break his fall. Why not let us get up a national revival? There have been Worlds' Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions held exercywhere. Mechanics' Institutes are good things, and agricultural gatherings with nice horse races. Boston is going to have a wise jublice. By all means there ought to be a national revival; an exhibition of the industry of religion would be profitable in bringing all the priests together, so that they might compare their various labor-saving machines, swop sermons, and compare notes how to get on without labor. Would it not be a beautiful sight to see all the soap-locks, black costs, white chokers, long-faces together, all the pious old maids and sanctimonious widows, all the Sunday School marms and lanky young men of the Christian Association? In addition to those, all the sinners would be there, else there would be no revival; all the young girls that haven't found Jesus; all the fast old gals that are drifting along the broad way to destruction; all the soiled doves on their way to Noah's Ark to be saved; all the nice ballet girls, with pretty legs, from the theaters; and all the melodeon girls, ready to sing hallelujah as soon as they were converted. We would go ourself, and the nice billet saintesses might fussle with us and see if they could not worry us into a change of he

— The French Assembly has just passed a masterly decree which will doubtless suffice for the further payment of the war indemnity. Not content with raising a tax on dogs, the Versailles legislators have extended it to cats, and henceforward every portiere will be compelled to hand three france every year to the Government for each head of the feline race in her possession. To complete the first law, it would be desirable that the Assembly should devote a second and complimentary one forbidding the execution of kittens at their birth.

# The Brook's Message.

Little brook, that glideth through the meadows, Rustling past the clumps of tufted reeds; Deep and quite 'neath the sider shadows, Swirling round the tangled water-weeds; Little brook, to me a happy passage In thy steadiast pressing towards the sea,

On thy constant waves a little message, Bear my love from me.

Seek him where those waves, grown slow and weary, Languish through the dull streets of the town; Where, instead of flowers, faces dreary.

Peer into the mirror stained and brown.
Tell him that beside the crystal fountains,
Where the shy bird dips and flies away,
In the purple shadows of the mountains,

Waiting him, I stay.
Tell him, little brook—but whisper lowly,
Lest the cossip breezes hear the tell—
That amid this mountain silence holy,

Quiet hearts may learn love's lesson well.
Tell him I am patient, though so lonely,
For the heavens reflect hope's sunny hue;

Tell him, brook, how some one loves him—only
Do not tell him who!

—Atlantic Monthly.

# Carbolized Hose.

As the war of hose is raging so fiercely, we thought it worth while to inquire into the merits of carbelized and meandedized hose, and then lay the facts before the public. Rubber hose is generally made by asternate layers of rubber and canvas; each layer of cloth is called a ply; a four-ply hose consists of four layers of cloth and six bayers of rubber. Rubber contains ingratients which very soon destroy all vegetable and animal matter with which it comes in contact. The cotton or linen ducking of which rubber hose is made is soon destroyed by the rubber, and the hose soon becomes uscless; sometimes even giving out in a few months. To prevent this decay of the cloth, resert has been had to carboic acid, which by its wonderful antiseptic properties, entirely preserves animal and vegetable matter from decay for one periods of time. Any one can try the tollowing experiment for his own satisfaction: Take a piece of common cotton cloth, saturate one-mail of it with carboic acid with carboic acid with exposure the tollowing experiment for his own satisfaction: Take a piece of common cotton cloth, saturate one-mail of it with carboic acid with carboic acid with the found to be decread, which his cost in the ground. By saturating the cotton ducking of which hose is made with carboicacid, it is protected against the cotton ducking of which hose is made with carboicacid has a new tollowing of the full has a much less degree of heat when carboicacid hose has a good record. The United gates Government poponted a special committe to investigate the merits of carboilized and uncarboicacid has protecting the goods from injury. We find that carboozed lose has a good record. The United gates Government poponted a special committe to investigate the merits of carboilized and uncarboicacid has a protecting the goods from injury. We find that carboozed lose has a good record. The United by the goods from injury. We find that carboozed hose has a good record. The United by the goods from injury we find that the goods from injury.

The Anti-Cruelty Society have been very busy in their efforts to protect roosters against each other. Certain he hens have been abusing each other, and these "small poato" Howards have dung themselves into the breach between the cockspirs. They seem determined to correct the mistakes of nature. They are now engaged in teaching her how she ought to have created chiesens. She should not have armed roosters with spirs. These philanthropic gentlemen seem determined to hang their fame high on the ponitry hooks of reform. Bantams are to be reformed, Shanghars taught the rudiments of Christianity and the Westminster Catechian. A new church is to be organized, the deacons and clergot which will be the present defenders of the chicken coops, and the communicants the gay-feathered struts of the poultry yard, who will be expected to present themselves regularly at the Society's altar each morning for worship and their rations of corn. There is to be no more rumpled feathers and bloody combs, but cock-a-doodle and Yankee-doodle are to inaugurate the reign of peace and poultry.

# New Books from A. Roman & Co.

An American Girl Abroad. By Adeline Trafton; published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is a chatty personal narrative, told by a well-bred American woman, who goes to Europe with the desire and determination to be amused. She "does" England, France, Belgium, the Rhine and Switzerland thoroughly; sees some new sights and has original ideas about the same. Her pen pictures of some of the scenes are most perfect, and she has a bright, vivacious way of putting her impressions on paper that make a pleasant break in the monotony of stories of European trips.

Ballads of Good Deeds. By Henry Abbey; D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers.

These poems have already appeared in print in the columns of Appleton's Journal, The Galaxy, the Old and New, Harper's Magazine, Chamber's Journal, and the Overland Monthly. They are published in Appleton's best style, on tinted paper, and handsomely bound.

PUBLIC PARLOR READINGS. Edited by Lewis B. Monroe; Lee & Shepard publishers, Boston.

This book is made up in the main of selections which have already proved entertaining to public audiences, and therefore deemed acceptable to literary and social circles. A few established favorites are included in this collection, but by far the largest part is made up of fresh and rare productions, not to be found in any other compilation. The selections are from all the modern poets and prose authors: Victor Hugo, T. B. Aldrich, Charles Reade, Dickens, Poe, Whittier, Jean Ingelow, etc.

THREE CENTURIES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Charles Duke Yonge; D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers.

Mr. Yonge, as Professor of Modern Literature in Queen's College, Belfast, speaks with authority, and gives us a most delightful work. And the pleasure in reading it is not lessened when we find that it has been written in the interest of culture and composition, and is filled with the choicest selections from the greatest. English authors from the Elizabethan era to the present day.

MABEL LEE. By the author of "Valerie Aylmer" and "Morton House." D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

All readers of this unknown author's first books will welcome with delight another novel from her fertile pen, equally charming as those which have already so firmly established her works in the hearts of American readers.

Also, received from A. Roman & Co.; "Christ in Modern Life;" by Rev. Stopford A. Brooks, Honorary Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, consisting of sermons preached in St. James's Chapel, London; D. Appleton & Co., publishers. "Good Man;" by author of "Credo;" L. L. Townsend, D. D., Professor in the School of Theology, Boston University; Lee & Shepard, Boston, publishers. "The Cranial Affinities of Man and the Apc," by Professor Rud Virchow, No. 2 of "Half Hour Recreations in Popular Science;" Lee & Shepard, Boston, publishers. "The Last of the Mohieans—A Narrative of 1757;" by J. Fennimore Cooper; illustrated by Darley; D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.

- —An editor in Victoria, Australia, says: "The people of this region have become so virtuous and well behaved that it is impossible for us to make an interesting daily paper. We hear that a ship load of convicts is on the way to our virtuous port, and we look for greater activity in our local news department as soon as its passengers shall get fairly ashore."
- Professor Brown has completed his bicycle, by which he can travel upon land or water. He will very shortly make a trip from London to Paris, coming by road from London to Dover, and from Dover to France by water. He will be accompanied by two steamers, in case of accident, and visitors will be allowed to go on board.
- The Jury of Admission for the exhibition of paintings now in preparation at the Palace of Industry, at Lyons, have rejected two pictures sent by M. Courbet. This refusal is addressed not so much to the artist, but to the Communist destroyer of the Vendome Column.
- A Boston school boy, aged fifteen years, committed suicide by taking laudanul sat week. He left a note stating that he was tired of living and that he was going to a better world, also expressing the opinion that he was insane. Poor but deserving Boston.
- Clear Creek County (Georgetown), Colorado voted \$200,000 in aid of the Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad, a new enterprise, intending to cross the mountains from Denver to Salt Lake, and under the patronage of the Kansas Pacific Road.
- A late Kansas Coroner hearing of a fellow who had made an unsuccessful attempt at hanging himself, called a jury together, and they, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "suicide in the second degree."

### The Presidential Aspirants.

A calm, dispassionate glance at the political situation will enable us to get clear and independent views of the prospects of Presidential aspirants. The English, no less than the American, press seems to take a deep interest in the hominating contest. Horace Greeley as the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention has aroused the most favorable and unfavorable indorsements. The London Times says that his nomination is farcical and his election hopeless, but that it kills Grant's chance for refeiection, and makes a Democratic nomination certain. The Indity Vias prasses Greeley, but doubts his fitness for the position of Chief Magistrate of a great Republic. The Post believes that Greeley will be successful if the nomination is indorsed by either of the other conventions to be held, but thinks that this is umjossible. The Post believes that Greeley will be successful if the nomination is indorsed by either of the other conventions to be held, but thinks that this is umjossible. The Telegraph says that the nomination directly concerns lingand, because he is hostile to the Telegraph says that the nomination directly concerns lingand, because he is hostile to the Telegraph says that the nomination directly concerns lingand, because he is hostile to the Telegraph and the Cincinnati tommercial, the tour leading and the Amorican seem to be on his side. The New York Tribum, Chreaze Telegraphican, and the Cincinnati tommercial, the tour leading and most powerful Republican, and the Cincinnati tommercial, the tour leading and most powerful Republican journals in the United States, advocate the causes of the philosopher. The Louisville Conriers Journal, Memphus Academela, Nashving Banner, and the United States, advocate the causes of the philosopher, and the United States, advocate the causes of the philosopher, and the United States, and the United States are successful to the cause of the Cincinnati moral contents of the Cincinnati pounds of the Cincinnati pounds of the Cincinnati pounds of the Cincinnation meeting the dange

# Frear Stone: Its Manufacture and Cost.

The mind of man is constantly active in developing from the boundless wealth of nature materials to enhance our comfort or fill some great want of the times. This sentiment came forcibly to our mind while examining some specimens of Frear stone a few days ago. The composition of this stone consists of ordinary beach sand mixed with a certain gummy chemical solution, which gives to it wonderful adhesive power and durability. The solution having been mixed, is compressed in molds of various size, according to required wants. The process by which this stone is manufactured makes it extremely economical for building power, and the market may be supplied at from fitly to seventy-the per eart. Cheaper than the stone taken from quarries. A block of iour-story buildings erected in Chicago with Frear stone cost only \$\frac{3}{3},000\$, while the lowest estimates made for common building stone figured as high as \$\frac{3}{3},000\$, while the lowest estimates the most intense heat was illustrated in the great Cheago fire, where it stood the test when even granite crumbled. For plain or ornamental work the Frear stone is unsurpassed. To all these facts the most reliable building experts testify. This stone will undoubtedly come into use here, and has been highly recommended to the New City Hall Commissioners, who will doubtless give it their favorabe indressment. The Frear Stone Company has established an office at No. 638 Market street. The officers of the company are the following well known business men: James Gamble, President: L. A. Rooth, Treasurer; N. W. Spaulding, George C. Potter and N. P. Perine, Executive Committee.

<sup>—</sup> Strauss, the celebrated composer, has accepted an invitation to assist at the World's Peace Jubilee in Boston, Massachusetts.

The famous quadrille of Colonna at the Folies Bergére has just been prohibited by the police,

# Two Poems by the Late Thomas Moore.

[HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.]

The following little poems of Moore have never been published. I am indebted for them to the kindness of a relative to whom they were addressed and given by the poet. The lady occupied a high social position, and was distinguished by her beauty and accomplishments; and though an object of Moore's admiration and gallantry, she was ever too circumspect to permit that admiration to pass the bounds of respect, or that gallantry to become presumptuous. Indeed, the incident with gave rise to the first poem shows the promptitude with which she repelled any advance for which a poetic license might, perhaps, have been successfully pleaded by one whose manners were so fascinating, and whose attentions were so gladly received by women, as were those of Moore. My friend lived to an advanced age, honored and respected. Her death has removed the prohibition imposed by her upon my publishing these poems during her life.

[One summer, while staying at a fashionable watering-place in the neighborhood of Dublin, Moore presented Mrs. — with a seal, having a device—two hearts touching, with the legend, "Qui touche l'un fait trembler l'autre." Upon reading the motto, the lady instandly returned the seal. Moore passionately flung it from the window at which they were seated into the sea beneath. A few days afterwards the seal was found on the strand by one of the bathing women and returned to the poet, who thereupon sent to the lady the following lines:]

The seal which she refused to keep I flung into the silent deep; But, cold as she, the smiling wave Returned, like her, the gift I gave.

Alas! my little seal, I find, In spite of all her soft professions, That water and Eliza's mind

Returned, like her, the gift I gave. Were formed alike to hold impressions.

The song which follows is very characteristic of the great Irish lyrist, both in style and sentiment. It has the easy flow and musical rhythm and cadence, as well as the happy power of illustration which so eminently mark all the songs of Moore.

Bright leaf, when storms thy bloom shall wither,
Oh, fly for calm and shelter hither;
And I will prize thy tints as truly
As when in spring they blossom newly.
Bright leaf, when storms thy blooms shall wither,
Oh, fly for calm and shelter hither.
Sweet maid, while hope and rapture cheer thee,
'Tis not for me to linger near thee;
But when joys fade and hope deceives thee,
When all that soothes and flatters leave thee—
Oh, then, how sweet in one forsaken,
Fresh hopes and joys again to waken.

— Cassell's Magazine.

### The Internationals.

A correspondence between the British and Spanish governments respecting the International Society has been laid before Parliament. Spain has declared the Society to be outside the pale of the Constitution, and will exert all its power to suppress this revolutionary organization. The Minister of State says that the existing social condition of mankind is menaced in its deepest foundations by the "Internationals," which flies in the face of the traditions of the civilized world and effaces God from the mind and the family. The Society, by declaring itself the enemy of every political school and imcompatible with existing forms of government, is a danger and a peril to the peace and welfare of nations. The atrocities of the Commune of Paris are attributed to the agencies of the Society. The diplomatic address of the Spanish Minister is vigorous and strong. It calls upon the British Government to aid in suppressing this secret revolutionary power. Earl Granville replies that by the existing laws of Great Britain all foreigners have the unrestricted right of entrance into and residence in the country, and are under the protection of the law, the equals of British subjects. In alleged violations of law, foreigners have the right to a public trial and can only be punished by evidence proving their guilt in open court. Granville's reply concludes as follows: "Her Majesty's government as a fragrant breach of the hospitality which those persons enjoy; but they do not think that any ground exists which would justify them on the present occasion in applying to the legislature for any extraordinary or further powers in reference to foreigners resident in England; and they have no reason to doubt that this opinion is shared both by the Parliament and the public of this country."

The United States navy costs the government upward of \$20,000,000 a year. This is worse than boarding a five-dollar mule at a livery stable at \$6 a week.

# The Gold Country of Ophir and Carl Manch's Latest

Dr. Petermann has just issued a lithographed circular, and headed as above, giving an interesting account of the discovery actually made by the now famous German explorer, Carl Manch, of the remains of one of the ancient cives which for many years past have been reported to exist in the interior of Southern Africa, at no great distance from the east coast. This important intelligence is conveyed in a letter from that traveler, dated September 13th, 1871, and written at Zimbarbe, in a letter from that traveler, dated September 13th, 1871, and written at Zimbarbe, in 20 deg. 14 min. S lat., and 31 deg. 48 min. E leng. - under 200 geographoeal miles due west of the port of Sofala, and little more than 100 miles north of the River Limpope. Here Herr Manch has found the ruins of buildings with waits 30 feet high, 15 feet thick, and 450 across, a tower, and other crections formed exclusively of hewn granite, without mortar, and with ornaments which seem to show that they are neither Portaguese nor Arabian, but are of much greater autquity, not improbably of the age of the Pheenicians, or Tryians and King Solomon. Br. Petermann is inclined to the opinion, very prevalent among scholars, that here in Southeastern Africa is the Land of Opinir of the Hible, whence the Terro-Israeliush "mavy of Tarshish" of Kings H'ram and Solomon "came once in these years, bringing gold and silver, vory and apies, and peacocks" of Kings, x 282. On this archivological question it will be sufficient to remark that, even admitting that Herr Manch has now and on former occasions actually discovered the regions which produced the "gold of Opin;" it does not at all follow that precious metal was the natural production of the country whence it derived the appelation by which if a known in history, and may formerly have been known in the markets of the world.

# Consciousness in Decapitated Heads.

We learn from a contemporary that M. Heindrich, the headsman of Paris, and, indeed, lately of France, is dead, having discharged the duties of his office for no less than 34 years. During this period 139 criminals had passed through less hands. He was once asked by a visitor whether he thought the separated head continued to live after it had rolled into the basket. He pendered a few minutes, as it to coffeet his memory, and then related instances which went to support an affirmative answer. Among them he said that on one occasion a woman's head made a faint effort to spit at him; and he spoke of volent contortions occurring in the muscles of Orsin's face. Similar contractions were observed to occur in Quacon Mary's face after decapitation. But, surely, none of these movements can be regarded in any other light than as of the nature of reflex actions. The stimutes is, modoubt, the sudden loss of blood, which here, as elsewhere, induces convolvious, and we altogether repudate the idea that counsciousness is preserved even for a moment in the decapitated head. The mere blow must stan, and before recovery ore are the flow of blood from so many large vessels must be sufficient to occasion perfect unseriousness. M. Heindrich appears to have been a man of some cultivation, or, at least, to have had some interest in his calling, as he attended Velpaca's befores in order to acquire a knowledge of the exact position of the most ciril. He seek made various improvements in the construction of the instrument with which he operated. —Lancet.

# How to See Under Water.

A correspondent says: "The Indiana of North America do this by cutting a hole through the ice, and then covering or hanging a blanket in such a manner as to darken or exclude the direct rays of the sun, when they are enabled to see into the water, and discover fish at any reasonable depth. Let any one who is anxious to prove this place himself under the blanket, and he will be astonished when he beholds with what breliancy everything in the fluid world is lighted up. I once had occasion to examine the bottom of a mill-pend, for which I constructed a don't not of inch plank sufficient to bnoy me up; through the center of this float I cut a hole, and placed a blanket over it, when I was enabled to discover objects on the bottom, and several lost tools were discovered and picked up. I am satisfied that, where water is sufficiently clear, this latter plan could be successivily used for searching for lost bodies and articles. I would now suggest that this experiment be tried on the sea; for I am satisfied that with a craft like the circuit Eastern, where an observatory could be placed at the bottom, with sufficient darkness, by the aid of glasses we could gaze down into the depths of the sea, the same as we can survey the starry heavens at midnight."

<sup>—</sup> The Japanese girls have elected to stay at Georgetown, D. C., and be educated there. Ryo, the elder girl, seems to be of the right sort. Some one told her that she had a right to have jewels, sliks and laces at the government's expense, if she wished; but she replied that she did not want them—all she wanted was a good education.

### Sonnat.

[COMPOSED ON A MARCH MORNING IN THE WOOD.]

The winds are loud and trumpet-clear to-day; They seem to sound an onset, half in ire, Half in the sadness of forlorn desire To force Spring's fairy vanguard to delay;
For here, methinks, worn Winter stands at bay—
Yet stands how vainly!—spring-time's subtlest fire Melts his cold heart to nothingness, while nigher Draw April hosts, and rearward powers of May-All maiden verdures, concords of sweet air,
Stealing as dawn steals gently on the world;
Breezes, balm-laden, blown from mystic seas, With armies of blush-roses, dew-impearled-Till Earth, reclaimed from Winter's grim despair, Blooms as once bloomed the weird Hesperides.

-P. H. Hayne.

# Increase in Wealth and Immigration.

Increase in Wealth and Immigration.

During the year 1871 there came into the United States from foreign countries, 346,938 immigrants—or nearly 1,000 per day. In the same time the United States exported, to pay balances against us in trade, \$65,682,342 in specie, and there was imported \$17,399,415 in bullion, leaving a specie balance of \$48,829,297 against us for the year. This is in great part made up to the country by the specie brought by the 346,938 immigrants. It is believed they averaged \$100 cach—some much less, but a large number brought much greater amounts. At the low average of \$100 each these immigrants would have brought into the United States \$34,693,800. Deducting this from the balance of \$18,282,287, above given us, we shall have a net specie loss for the year 1871 were probably not less than \$70,000,000. Raymond's mining statistics estimated our mineral yield for 1869 at \$61,500,000, and gave these fluures for 1870. California, \$25,500,000; Montana, \$9,100,000; Idaha, \$6,000,000; Utah, \$1,300,000; Wyoming, \$100,000; Orceon and Washington, \$3,000,000; Other sources, \$525,000; Total, \$66,000,000. To this amount for the year 1871, there will have to be added nearly \$3,000,000 for Utah, and not less than a million or two for Nevada. So that our mineral yield for that year is stated very low at \$70,000,000. And from all the above statistics it would appear that in spite of our heavy specie exports in 1871 we have received from the mines, from immigration and bullion imexports in 1871 we have received from the mines, from immigration and bullion imports, \$55,410,875 in gold and silver more than we paid out to foreign countries. Our trade—imports and exports, specie included—aggregated \$1,3743,675 in 1871. The imports were \$103,078,992 greater than in 1870, and the exports \$57,575 in 1871. The commercial increase for the year in foreign commerce is represented by these figures. They aggregate \$160,379,080. But while American tonnage increased but 200,000 tons, the foreign tonnage engaged in carrying this trade increased 1,000,000 tons! The growth of our domestic trade has been much greater, though we are not in possession of the exact figures. - Sacramento Union.

# The Needle.

Between the years 1657 and 1662 the needle at London pointed due north. After this it began to shift slowly to the westward until 1815, when it pointed nearly 24% degrees away from the north. It is now on its way back to the north, which it will reach in the course of the next century, after which it will begin to point eastward of north. Besides this, there are daily changes of this variation, and other changes of norm. Besides this, there are daily changes of his variation, and other changes due to different periods of the year, which seriously complicate all the efforts at explanation of this mystery. "True as the needle to the pole" was, I believe, Dibdin's description of the salior's fidelity to his mistress. Did he write this satirically or seriously? Was he acquainted with the above-stated inconsistencies, and was he also aware that there are two magnetic poles in the northern hemisphere, and, probably, two more in the south? Some of our literary correspondents may possibly be able to answer these queries.

# Schiedam Schnapps.

In these days, when alcoholic liquors are so largely consumed, and consumers are so much in doubt whether their systems are not being gradually impaired by adulteration, it is well that one, at least/of the popular beverages of the period is reliable as pure—that is Udolpho Woife's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. It differs from other Holland gin, the produce of jumiper communis, the schnapps being made from the Italian jumiper, which gives a tiner aromatic liquor. If it is necessary in the interests of the public to denounce the too common practice of manufacturing noxious compounds as wines and spirits, it seems only just to point to this meritorious exception.—S. M. Herald., Jan. 21, 1871.

PLATT & NEWTON, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

### To Agnes.

These lines originally appeared in the S. F. News Letter about a year ago:
At 'Frisco, on the ocean's briny shore.

But with a giant hand I'll plu

With a fragile reed I wrote Upon the sand and stones—

"Agnes, I love thee!"
The mad waves rolled by and blotted out
The fair impression,

Frail walking-stick! cruel wave! treacherous sand!

I'll trust ye no more;

But with a giant hand I'll pluck
From Norway's frozen shore
Her tallest pine, and dip its top
Into the crater of Vesuvius,
And on the high and burnished
I'll write—
[heavens

"Agnes, I love thee!"
And I would like to see
Any wave wash that out!

### Work for the Soldiers.

Mexican bandits, robbers, cut-throats and assassins threaten a raid from Sonora against the American settlers of Arizona. As adies, the bandits are to be reinforced by the tender and loving Apaches, whose greatest delight consists in sealping white men and brutally outraging white women. While the pastames of Mexicans and Apaches are being indused in the Government is nursing with a genual solicitude hundreds of brave soldiers and gallant officers on Anger and Aleatraz islands, at the Presido and Black Point, at the leading hotels in this city and other military headquarters here and elsewhere. There are probably no less than 10,000 soldiers scattered about the United States doing garrison and hotel duty, who, in their hearts, have a contempt for the matrixe life they lead. Would it not be a wise and just movement on the part of the Secretary of War to withdraw, say 5,000 of the choicest of these toops and throw them into Arizona? We dwell in peace with one another in Canfornia, the lions and lambs, and even the "buils" and "bears" hold peaceful relations, so that as far as this State is concerned it could furnish a full quota of boys in bine to march to the front immediately. The hardy and brive settlers in Arizona have stood the breast of the buttle long enough, and it is high time that the bloody Apaches, and no less sanguinary Mexicans should be soundly ashed into submassion. The Peace Commissioners have done all the talking and to no purpose. The sword seems to be the only means left to subdue the bandits and assassins, and our troops know how to wield that weapon successfully. Let them have work and "let us have peace"—in Arizona.

### Australian Items.

A splendid find of quicksilver has been made twenty miles from Brisbane. The Long Tunnel Company's claim, Walhalia, Gipps Land (Victoriae, crushed during January 1,217 tons of stone, which yielded 2,592 ounces of gold. A crushing of 388 tons of stone from No. 1 shart, Smithheld, Gympie Queenslands, has yielded 2,000 ounces of gold. The imports of South Australia for the quarter enderlists December amounted in value to £589,000, and the exports for the same period to £1,400,000. The shipments of wool from Victoria for the season says the \$1.599,8, of February 15th amount to 181,600 bales; Bd,500 to England, and 17,100 to America. One thousand three hundred and eighty-one tons of wheat and flour were brought to Melbourne in one week lately by railroad atone. It is said in Melbourne that they shilling gold pieces will be coined at the Victorian must, which was to commence operations in April. Pieuro-Pieumonia has broken out frequently ately in dargues has suppressed the disease. The Victorian Government propose to spand £50,000 or £100,000 in the erection of a vice-regal palace on the south side of the Yarra. During the last five months of 1871, the Riverne Meal-Preserving Company (Victoria Killed 3), 748 sheep and 219 cattle. A Sydney telegran bearing defection of the grant of the part of the pa

### Wanted -- A Cook.

Extraordinary advertisements have reached a climax. After the following in the London Times, the force of eccentricity in this direction can "no further go." "Required, by a gent, near to Bromley, in Kent, A cook, on plain cooking plainly intent. She need not make entremets, sances, or jelhes, That cause indigestion and irritate be-lies: Enough, if she's able to serve up a dinner That won't make her master a dyspeptic grinner. If asked to bake broad, no excuse she must utter, thus the able to clumn, and to make melted butter. If these she can do -cke, boil a potato, And cook we'l a chop with a sance call'd tomato, The writer won't care to apply further test That she's ap to her work, and knows all the rest. She must be honest, industrious, sober, and clean, Neat in her garb, not a highly dressed queen; And must be content, whatever her age is, With sugar and tea, and £20 wages. Address," etc.

# Goat Island -- What Shall we Do with It? -- Able Argument of Edward Curtis.

The News Letter a few weeks ago published a few extracts from Mr. Curtis' argument in favor of leasing a portion of Goat Island to the Railroad Company. These extracts attracted universal attention at the time, and in compliance with many reexercise address of "more of it," we publish in this issue his address in "it." No more complete and exhaustive review of the great Goat Island question has ever been given than the following. Mr. Curtis said:

"Before this island could be made suitable and put in proper condition for the purposes of a railroad terminus, at least (\$3,000,000) three million dollars would have pur possess of a fundate themes, at least (85,000,000 in three minor domain word) to be expended thereon for grading and filling in alone. Not less than two million more would be expended in constructing piers, causeways or bridges, builties whereves and docks, and in the execution of basins. Nucrenths of this large whatves into the careful and the careful and the careful and the laboring men, artisans and mechanics of San Francisco and the surrounding country, thousands of whom would find employment and support for years to come, upon and around this island in case the Railroad Company are permitted to occupy the same for countercial purposes. I am credibly informed that the opposition to the bill before Company are companied to the control of the companies of the control of the companies. can purposes. I am creatisy morning that the opposition with introduced gress, on the part of San Francisco, comes in part from certain capitalists cent. per cent. fellows down there—men whose whole ambition in life has been to save the Almighty dollar to-day that they may let it out at compound interest to-morrow. The harder the times and the less chances afforded for poor men to get work, the greater their profits and usurous extortions. Whereas, on the other hand, many mechanics and laboring men of the city favor the bill now before Congress in relation to Goat Island, as it is for their positive interest so to do. Another class oppose it also. I allude to those eminently respectable but slow members of societypose it also. I added to those commentity respectable but slow members of society—men who at an early day acquired a piece of sand in that narrow needs of land that has since become the great city of San Francisco, and not having enough enterprise to sell it have become rich in spite of themselves, become wealthy by what other people have done around and over them. They never produced anything themselves, and never will. They are naturally afraid of any change, and now, of course, they are all shaking with fear or rage, from their morbid expectations that Goat Island, when it shall become improved, is going by some miraculous process to ruin them. Such cowardly motives as these have assisted in sending emmissaries to Sacramento and Washington to lobby against the proposed transfer.

Should the United States Government allow the railroad the use of this island, the work of leveling and filling in the shoals around it would be immediately com-Some idea of such an undertaking can be formed from the statement that 20,000,000 cubic yards of rock and sund and other material would have to be removed before this island would become of any value as a railroad terminus. For years to come, it must literally swarm with busy life requiring a vast outlay of capital, if this spot is to be made a place of commercial importance. What practical difference does it make to San Francisco whether a certain number of men are theil difference does it make to san transisco whether a ceram number of menare employed in building docks, wharves and warehouses, or in handling freight Goat Island or Mission Bay? It will take as many men to do the business in one place as in the other, and will, consequently, give employment to as many. This island is a part of and inside the county lines of Sun Francisco. Its improvement will add so much more to her taxable property. It is nearer to the present heart of the city than the Mission or South San Francisco. Whatever improves any part of that city, improves and makes valuable, relatively, the whole.

I am sure that the Central Pacific Railroad have not any interests the advance-

ment of which would injure the growth or retard the prosperity of San Francisco Seventy per cent, of all its business comes from that metropolis, and anything that would diminish it would do as great damage to the railroads terminating on the would diminish it would do as great camage to the ratifolds terminating on the Bay as could possibly be done to any class of merchants or business men from the same cause. No: the interests of the Pacific Railroad and the interests of San Francisco and of California are mutual. Whatever promotes the prosperity of the one, increases that of the other. With due deference to the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the proposed leasing of a part of Gort Ushand for a railroad terminus, permit me to say that they embrace a consequence without a cause; they fear an end which has no beginning; they contemplate a structure which has no foundation, and evil results that can exist in pure imagina-

tion only.

An argument that proves too much proves nothing. The principal reason given by those opposed to the Goat Island lease is, that it would divert business from San by those opposed to the contribute reasons, that it would divert business from our Francisco. Now, admitting (for argument's sake) this to be true, such logic leads to this irresistible conclusion, viz., that commerce would be better accommodated and facilitated by being transferred from ship to rail at Goat Island than it is by the present system, else it would not go there. Will any man assert that San Francisco would be benefited if her commercial advantages and facilities were much less than they are now, requiring, for instance, several transhipments of foreign merchandise instead of one? More drays, and wharfingers, and laborers would be required. But is it pretended that the more obstacles and difficulties you throw in the way of commercial shipments and transactions, the more benefits and blessings a city derives from them? If the converse of this proposition is true, that the less impediments and the least expense attached to these transactions the better it is for the well-being of any city through which they pass, then the fact that Goat Island offers superior advantages is an unanswerable argument that San Francisco and

the whole commercial world will be benefited by making that spot a railroad terminus.

Ep to the year 1851 the New York Central was compelled to pay a percentage of its receipts into the State Treasury—on the supposition that the road world injuried the Eric Canal—a State institution. More than this, for some years the road at certain seasons was prohibited from carrying feeight at all. But it was at last discovered that competition in the carrying trade increased instead of duninishing the revenue and receipts of the canal, and this footish tax and prohibition was removed by the State Legislature. It is a universal experience that the more facilities for commerce the greater it becomes, and competition stimulates and crisarged when miles on miles of water front were built opposite her on the Jersey shore, and when great ships landed there, and when the Eric road terminated there. Has New York been injured because of the magnificent whatves that have been contrary, those cities have been immensely benefited by the increased commerce that has shooded in, by the works of passife improvement that lave grown up around them. San Francisco, the metropolis of the Passile, has been day as shan two 25 miles of improved water front. It is cramped and wholy madequate to her business. The Raircad Company propose to increase the frontage by unproving and leveling Goat Island, and it does seem strange that any considerable class of merchants or business men should be tound to object to so prossworthy works. New York has about twenty-live miles of improved water front. San Francisco, as I said, has but two, and her commerce must, at no very distant time, make her scarcely second to New York as an exporting and importing edge.

A city is not a mere machine to be built up after a model, but, like a tree, it should grow and develop itself on all sides; and San Francisco would, in may opin on, be better off to-day if there were a terminus at Goat Island for the Central Pacific, another on Mission Bay for the Southern Pacific, and still another at Sancelto for the Northern Coast Rainway system. Why should San Francisco demand that all the rai roads of the State should terminate in Mission Bay, to accomplish which would cost micions upon milions of Orders, when coast Is and is negered to be business portion of that city than Mission Bay, and when Saccelto is the most natural terminus of all the roads north and west of the Saccelto is the most natural terminus, in connection with a ferry across the Bay, and Carloman and Front streets will have to move further south, it it is missied that south San Francisco. But it that city would preserve a proper equilibrium, she can best of the yadvocating one raironad terminus on the north of her, another at the South, and still another east. Thus, with a Sancelito depot on one side, a Mission Bay depot on another, a Goat Island depot in front of her, another at the South, and side another east. Thus, with a Sancelito depot on one side, a Mission Bay depot on another, a Goat Island depot in front of her, another at the South, and side another east commerce, or be more accessible for business of have more or larger facilities for commerce, or be more accessible for business of every kand?

One word more in relation to the warehouse question: If the Central Pacific R. R. Co. choose to monopolize the warehousing business, they could do it as well on their lands in Mission Bay as at Goat Island; the sixty acres of land owned by the Southern and Central Railroad Companies, in Mission Bay, afford ample room for the headding of as many warehouses as could be build on Goat Island. But why should not the commerce of the interior, or at least some oil it, he allowed to go unnoved and unfettered through the gooden Gate without being stop ped to go unnoved and unfettered through the gooden Gate without being stop ped to go unnoved and unfettered through the gooden Gate without being stop ped to go without being stop ped to go without being stop ped to go unnoved and unfettered through the gooden Gate without being stop ped to go when the same of the commerce of

etc., which now comes in between the producer and consumer,

An important consideration is, that the more the farmer gets for his produce, of the less it costs him to get it to a buyer, the more money he will have to increase his productions in the future, and to invest in the wars of our merciants and manufacturers, or to leave with his bankers; and this is what creates business and makes a city prosperiors; it is not how many draw men or wharfingers are employed, or commission men and agents kept busy, that sustains a city, but it is the activity of her merchants and the extent of her manufacturers, both of which depend very much on whether or not the agriculturist his cheap ficilities and the greatest convenience in finding a market; and if Goat Island, when it shad become a radirector venience in going to benefit the farmer in the way I have prophected it would, I say it will benefit the solid business men, the merchants and manufacturers of San Brancisco also, as I have conclusively shown, I think. But some say that a bridge to the island as the natural terminus of the overland radirond, and conarked further, that a treastle work bridge to the island could do not be Oakland boat, pointed to Goat Island as the natural terminus of the overland radirond, and conarked further, that a treastle work bridge to the island could do not pusy to the shap of San Francisco, while such a connection with the main land would make that rocky, berren spot far more valuable tor military purposes than it is now, and I believe this opinion is concurred in by Generals Schooled and Ord; the chief of

the Coast Survey is of the same opinion. I care not what his subordinates among the hydrographic engineers may say; his single opinion outweighs them all, and he was out here last Summer and examined it in person.

If the great Bay which extends forty miles south of Goat Island, and near to San José, could have been injured by the hand of man, it surely would have been when the natural curves in the water front of San Francisco had been filled in and extended till the original crescent was made to head outward instead of inward, as it tended till the original crescent was made to head sativari macas of the acy as a does to-day. To say that scattering piles, between which the waters of the Buyes ran ran freely is going to do a damage which 230 acres of solid earthwork, driving back the sea that much in front of San Francisco has failed to do, is to me the highly the nonsense. The Oakland railroad wharf is now more than two miles in length—the longest in the world it has done no harm to the harbor that anybody knows of longest in the world that a done not man to the hardon and a don't believe, if it was extended three-quarters of a mile further that it would hurt anything, either. One thing is certain; if it did, when built, work damage to the Bay, the Railroad Company would lose no time in destroying it, for any injury done to the channel connection of the Pacific Ocean with the harbor of San Francisco, would injure railroad transportation and railroad interests more than any other enterprise would receive on this coast. Better for us that no railroad ran within fifty miles of San Francisco, than that its going there should injure that noble harbor, which no railroad mun is suicidal enough to think of doing for a moment.

Chicago made of herself a great city by resolving years ago that every good acre of land in the State of Illinois should be put within tea miles of a railroad; and or and in the State of Himois should be put within teamiles of a railroad; and San Francisco, if she would be great and strong and rich, should resolve to do same thing for California. Let her cease fighting railroads, and become a city of real progress for once. I remember how Creaus was once showing his gold to the philosopher Solon, on seeing which, he replied, "Sir, if any other comes that has better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold; and so of San Francisco; if any other city comes—be it Vallejo or Oukland, that has more iron roads than hear the different will be master of San Warnigarois gold.

her, that city will be master of San Francisco's gold.

The sagacity and enterprise, as well as solid qualities displayed by Californians in seizing and building the western half of the Pacific Railroad did more to popul In second and not one of the reason and of the Fabric vehicles of the open larize, and, I may say, nationalize this 8tte and give California a great name than all her gold mines. They who first lifted the locomotive over the might yellow accounted themselves and us all with glory and power. The over the might yellow a convent themselves and us all with glory and power. Alps, originated by the First Napoleon and backed up by the exhaustless wealth of great nations, was but an insignificant enterprise compared with that which amazed and finally accomplished the building of an iron highway across the American Continent. And now we are told by certain newspapers that the new who did it are public enemies—men who are trying to ruin San Francisco by anchoring their road to the rocky shores of Goat Island. But this savage, and to me most unreasonable denunciation of the leading railroad men of the State is nothing new. From its very inception the Central Pacific Company has had to fight its way ince by inch, foot by foot, over not alone the greatest natural difficulties, but ever and always over unscrupilous assails 1s, who pretend they can see nothing but ruin and destruction in everything Stanford, Hopkins, Hautington & Co, are doing.

The same men—almost identically the same men who are to-day the most prominent in the meetings called to aid the defeat of the Goat Island bill are the ones nent in the meetings called 10 and the detect of the Goal Island bill are the ones that worked and voted against the \$400,000 which San Francisco, in 1863, decided at the ballot-box to give to the Central Pacific Railroad. Analize that vote and you shall find 5,757 ballots for the donation, to 2,626 against it. The men who then worked so hard against building any Pacific Railroad at all, were a class of capitalists then as now, the enemies of all internal improvements that do not directly benefit themselves at the expense of somebody else. The five thousand and upward of voters who gave their support to the Pacific Railroad on that occasion were the verying read to the control of the pacific results of the control of the pacific results and the control of the pacific results and the control of the pacific results and the pacific resul ward of voters who gave their support to the Facine feutroad on that occasion were the working men, the artisuns and mechanics, who then, as now, are the friends and well-wishers of Gov. Stanford in all his laudable undertakings. Who shall say in the face of the meager vote at a late primary in San Francisco, when Goat Island was the forced watch-word, that the masses—the bone and sinew of that city—are opposed to a Goat Island terminus! No; the agitation is confined to a newspaper clique and their congitators in and around California street—men who never yet have subscribed a dollar to a railroad, and I doubt if they ever will. These are the self-constituted guardians of San Francisco. I deny their authority. The men who earn their honest bread by the sweat of their brow, and they outnumber the capitalists four to one, have not yet spoken nor authorized any one to speak for them. When they do, I am sure it will not be to censure nor abuse the men who are furnishing employment to nearly a thousand of their fellows in San Francisco at this moment, and expending among them more than ten thousand dollars among them every week. And the Central Pacific Railroad is doing that very hars among time every week. And the central racins trained as done to the thing. And right here let me say, there are two or three other things that Company has done for San Francisco. It has saved to the city since it was completed \$550,000 per annum in the single article of ice, by furnishing it at one cent a pound should be a single affected of the system of the statem of the statem when it formerly cost five cents. It is flooding as with Eastern visitors and tourists, who are expending in the aggregate five million dollars per annum in this State, and a large portion is left in the stores and hotels of San Francisco. It has state, and a large portion set in the stores and noters of san Francisco. It has attracted here the immense wool product of Australia, the sugar and coffee of South America, the tea and silks of Japan and China, which never would have come here had the Pacific Railroad remained unbuilt. In addition to this, the statistics will show that three tons of merchandise are sent from San Francisco to the State of Nevada to one before there was a railroad to that State, showing how

vast has been the increase of trade the railroad has brought to the San Francisco merchants.

merchants. The mineral wealth and the increase of agriculture that the locomotive hadeveloped and promoted is simply immensurable. But I digress. Let me in conclusion say that the sudden and via ent opposition to the proposed improvement. Goat I stand is not unpresceed need. It is processed like the opposition that new and labor-saving machinery often encounters from a class of operatives who teams it will rain their implement. I remember how in Sacramente groundered execution. years ago protested in mass meeting against the Sucrametro Vallar Ratro d coming within a mile of the layer or water-troat, bucton it would run the basiless of the draymen, who made a livesthood by halfing from the depot to the river. But The Gravinell, who made a recommon was making from the depot to the first. Fast the laws of trade and commerce are in worded, and in time the drayment has it expressed before the lecomotive. As now again the folly of this time far, o, s egges tion. So in San Francisco at is now missed that free his shall go on! of their way and natural course for fear that if they do not, the wavehousemen, draymen and wharf ingers will be injured by a change of routes. In time allowed be settle felly of an apposition to Goal Island based on such stender grounds. The call advices so d possible to Goal Sechil based on such stellar Toolins. The cold addy we sord needles for a livelihood fet sees y troubled let the introduction of the switz, that chine. She leared her occupation would be gone when the new mach in came into generaluse. Schafor Powler objects to rat roads in Tular county beautises the trains we beside in the beautism of the such is a cite, and have so the hocomotive stapt to fit, the beautin mountain roads with sincke and cinders. A too it Is and radronal termans, it is mountain rouges with smoke and cinders. A coost leading factions from a set in true, well facilitate, quick in and cheaper the commerce of left the rought the commission rought the way, but him as I we ware boost men and dragin, in of San Francisco might cose that has he say, and their force it should not be used to the record company. Such my friends, is the copie, such the reasoning in the results which the chamber of Commerce and the Commerce of the Heart and extraction to the religious at roughts, but for some and the Commerce of the Heart and extraction of the heart of box. As to the charge that a new city is to spring in out of the box, like Minerva when she pumped fail-grown from the heart of Jove. I know that such a thought never entered into the hearts of the Reviscod by the corrections. It would be impracts able, impressible, and the very 11 now before Compress torby left. It is to be a rin cond terminal, and recting else, and any attempt to make a city there would work an immediate forfeiture of the grant.

Ten years home and only well cout I cand be requested for depot purposes, but we shall see does and whaters built for along the Oakland shore, and the largest accommediations Sun Francisco can be well be a long that make an the largest accommediations. Francisco can be well be a long that make an interpretation has been not not seen as well be a long that the largest cathern be no no more processy of total Island than Ph. de plactors towards Camben, Puttbourg towards Acquite of the West towards the Marchants' fixed make a largest cathern be not for the companion of the Marchants' fixed make we have not of for business purposes, for control teres, for cartering well embrace every fertify valley in the State. The Southern Pacific in comportion with the Texas Pacific to the Admitted and Pacific with have been but but, but, up to or door the Admitted and Pacific with have been but, but, up to or door the trace of the could and Mass sapit vaccy states, the processor for so for the first own that they been the processor of book lost and New Marco. For the states we trace the trace of the could and Mass sapit vaccy states, the processor for so for a large to or door to the first southern the first trace of the could not be successful to the first southern the first southern we shall be under any or of country we can perfect that say from the Taxas Pacific and Bast the mines and commercial that notion will be under the first become the protection must be first carried. Ten years bence not only well tout Island be required for depot purposes, but

beautiful but more unfortunate sister:

"Tyon my fresh green sods No king has walked to curse and desolate, But in the valleys Freedom sits and sings; And on the hights above Upon her brows are olive boughs.

You may ask me, what has Mexico to do with Goat Island. I answer, it has to do with the fature railway system of this State, of which took I should I should will be the frontil point, and be seveng the; I have thought if proper to close what I have had to say with an outleok that extends farther than Cadfornia, and even be vond the island of Yerba Buena.

### Welcome.

Edward Curtis, Esq., whose recent cossays on railroad questions have caused so much comment, is in the city and stopping at the Grand Hotel. We give this inmuch cemment, is in the city and stopping at the trand flote. We give tens information for the benefit of the Committee of One Hendred, many of whom, we
doubt not, with at once call and pay their respects. They must love ture young
man dearly. His Goat Island argument, published in full in to-day's News Letter,
will undoubt dily increase their admiration. We are sorely afraid Curtus carries too
many guns for any of the artificational shrickers. His logic and facts are bearing
down very heavily and disastrously upon the railroad's Goat Island ememes, and
the reaction is setting in. We we come it, as must the friends of progress and internal improvements conversables. ternal improvements everywhere.

# The Granite Song.

In his lair subterranean grumbling, Old Granite said: "One thing is sure, That sloping and slippery tumbling Up yonder, no more I'll endure.

So wearily wallows the water His billows of brine o'er the land.

'Stead of prouder and fairer and better, All is turning to slime and to sand.

A sweet geological swash.

If the coat of the wide world all over Were one sedimentary wash.

By and by 'twill be myth and no true thing. What were hills what was high or And Limestone, the marlplot of chalkers, was low.

ing

Hurrah! for eruption I go ! "

So he spoke, and to aid him pro rata, The brave-hearted Porphyry flew, The weak-minded crystalline strata,

He scornfully shattered in two

With flashing and crashing and bellow, As though the world's end were to dread, Even Greywack, that decent old fellow, In terror stood up on his head.

"That would be a nice limestony cover, Also Stone-coal and Limestone and Trias Fast vanished, internally mined. Loud wailed in the Jura the Lias

That the wild-fire had scorched him behind:

Said later, in deep earnest chimes, The deuce take their drifting and smooth-" Was there no one to stop, mong you talkers.

This wild revolution betimes ?"

But upward through strata and fountains Passed the conquering hero with heat, Until from the sunniest mountains He gazed on the world at his feet Then he shouted with vodling and singing. "Hurrah! 'twas courageonsly done; Even we can be doing and bringing What it only needs plack to be won!"

Translated from the German by Mr. Leland.

# Horace Greeley.

The whirlight of politics having brought Horace Greeley prominently forward as a candidate for the Presidency, he naturally becomes a subject of curnest interest, and his antecedents, whether of ancestry or acts, a question of much inquiry. No man living has been the subject of so much ridicule, misrepresentation and carica-ture, and no man ever suffered so little in public estimation in consequence. A purfball may be flung through a pretentions and highly decorated screene, a can-non hall rebounds from an ironclad. Horace Greeley's ancestors were on the non nail renormals from an ironciad. Horace circley's amessiors were on the paternal side, English, on that of the mother, Scotch-Irish. His Ruglish ancestor was Benjamin Greeley, who with two brothers about the year 1650 emigrated store the vicinity of Nottingham, England, and settled in Massachusetts. His ancestor on the maternal side, were Scotch, who settled in Londonderry, Ireland, after it had been sucked and razed during the rebellion against James the First, two hundred and sixty years ago. From that city in Ireland, John Woodburn the ancestor of

and sixty years ago. From that city in Ireland, John Woodburn the ancestor of Horace Greeley's mother, enigrated to Londonderry in New Hampshire about the year 1725. He was Greeley's great-grand father.

Two of Greeley's great uncles perished at the battle of Bennington, where General Stark was the hero, a citizen of Londonderry. Zachens Greeley and Mary Woodburn were married about 1807. Two children were born and died before the birth of Horace who was the third, and who was born on a farm in the town of Amherst, on February 3d, 1811. He was born apparently dead, gave ho sign of life, uttered no cry, made no motion, did not breathe, and was as black as a Mandingo, perhaps indicative of his future sympathy for the ensiaved African. A kind hearted and experienced aunt came to his rescue and saved him, else what should we "know about farming?" His mother was a woman of strong muscular development, industrious, overflowing with animal spirits, possessing an exhaustless store of songs, ballads and stories, and full of good will towards everybody. It is easy to imagine what an influence such a woman must have upon a child even of only ordinary capacity. As Greeley has himself said, it awakened in him "a thirst for knowledge, and a lively interest in learning and history." He could read any book in the English language at four years of age. At three years of age he attended the district school in Londonderry, living at the house of his grandfather, David Woodburn. A district school is the highest grade of educational establishments have recently a school in the school in the highest grade of educational establishments. ments be ever attended.

His youth, rather his childhood, was spent in the usual routine of New England boy-life, going to school summer and winter until ten years of age, thereafter only during the winter. He had a thirst for reading, and fairly consumed all the books within his reach. His choice of a trade was formed early, having announced at the age of six years that he was going to be a printer. This he eventually put into practice. Before he was ten years of age his father became ruined in fortune and fled from New Hampshire to Westhaven, Vermont, where he commenced life for fortune anew. Here Horace completed his school education, having attended school in all, about forty-five months. By this time his thirst for knowledge and its pursuit through reading was so effective that the country school teachers then and thereabouts, were incapable of teaching him, and at the request of one of them, at the age of thirteen he ceased attending school, and henceforth was not only his own teacher, but the instructor of others. At the age of thirteen, or four-sen, by permission of his father, he went on foot to East Pouliney, applied for-sen, by permission of his father, he went on foot to East Pouliney, applied forboy-life, going to school summer and winter until ten years of age, thereafter only een, by permission of his father, he went on foot to East Poultney, applied for a position as apprentice in the printing office there, was questioned upon his educational qualifications, and accepted. There he served his term of apprenticeship, four years. In the loginning of the fifth year, the newspaper, the Varthern Spectator, expired, and his apprenticeship ended. While serving his time he was a prominent debutor in the local debating society, and he has never bestated in the expression of his convictions upon any subject under discussion. The young man Greeley, now mincteen years old, left Poultney on foot for his father's home in Pennsylvania. It was June, 1880. It was a tramp of six hundred miles, partly made on foot, partly by canal boat, at a cost of seven dollars. After various efforts for couplowment at his trade, he succeeded in the town of Eric, and took a position on its Gazette. Seven months later found him again out of employment, the printer whose place he had supplied having returned and resumed work. All of his seven months' wages, except some twenty dollars, he gave to his father to of his seven months' wages, except some twenty dollars, he gave to his father to aid him in his struggle with fortune. Now he struck out for the great world, left the interior, and partly on foot, partly by canal book, reached New York city on the 18th of August, 1831, with ten dollars in his pocket. He had no acquantances in the city-had brought no letters of introduction. After unnumbered and busine-cessful applications for a position, he got a "sit" at West's, No. 85 Chatham street, under Mr. Borter, the foreman, since famous as edidor and proprietor of his Spirit of the Times. Here he worked as a journeyman for fourteen men tas. Next he held a position on the Frening Post for a short time; then upon the Commercial Advertiser, and subsequently upon the short-haved Amolde. Next we find him on the Spirit of the Times, as compositor and volunteer writer. On the morning of Language L. 1828, the Meetics December of the Spirit of the Times, as compositor and volunteer writer. On the morning of Language L. 1828, the Meetics December of the Spirit of the Meeting December of the Spirit of the Meeting December of the Spirit of the Meeting December of the Spirit of the Spirit of the Meeting December of the Spirit of the Spirit of the Meeting December of the Spirit of the Sp the spirat of the Times, as compositor and volunteer writer. On the morning of January 1, 1833, the Morning Past was issued, Mr. Greeley, one of the publishers, being forced, through want of knowledge editorial of its originator, Dr Sheppard, to furnish most of the getting up of the paper. It fived only three weeks. In the beginning of 1834, Mr. Greeley and his partners started the New Yorker newspaper. It was first issued in March, 1834; it was a good paper, but not a probtable one. It hved seven years. Meanwhile Greeley wrote articles for the Dudy Wing, and in It have seven years. Meanwhile Greeley wrote articles for the Daily Whag, and in IRSN undertook the editorial charge of the Lifetissation, a weekly campain paper, which eved one year. On the 2d day of May the first number of the Loy Cobia was published, Mr. Greeley editor, It was a campain paper. Forty-se 2d thousand of the first number were sold. The circulation run up to about mucty themsand. The paper's influence upon the voting population was unprecedented, and the tramph achieved in the election of General Harrison was due in no small degree to Greeley, for which service he received no office, nor even the thanks of the Whig Committee. On April 10, 1841, the first number of the New York *Tribune* appeared, the capital furnished by Mr. Greeley - chiefly his known honesty, intelligence and capacity as an editor, and one thousand dollars loaned him by James Coggeshall. It began with six hundred subscribers; to-day its circulation is in the buildreds of thousands. It wields a greater influence than any other paper on the continent. Since then it has been an aggressive paper. Since then Mr. Greeks has become more and more known to the public—as lecturer, as postered speaker, as writer, as author, as member of Congress—riden'ed for his occuntricity. ties, admired for his genius, honored for his integrity, and thatly put into the field as canadate for the highest position in the country that of President of the United States.

—We have heard of "bible pounders" and "sixty-four pounders," but until lately our ears were never grarted with the inharmonions sound wrapped up in the phrase of "boy pounders." That some persons calling themselves men must claim such a puzilistic title as "boy pounders" is self-evident: Mr. Bernhard Marks, Principal of the Luncoin Grammar School, in tendering his resignation to the Honorable Board of Education, says that "For nearly two years past not a single boy on the Lincoin Grammar School has been struck a blow." Verily, this is a hunge consolation; a tender and aftering spectacle of the progress of our local pedagogues from savagery to civilexistion. For nearly two years no little human chermbs, made in the image and likeness of God, have had their eves gouged out, their hair pulled from the roots, or floir posteriors welted into a blood red richness by the able-bodied boobies whom the generous and confiding public have liberally paulity teach the young idea how to shoot. How shall we ever be able to repay Mr. B. M. for this precious information? Will not the school masters of the city present him with a beather needal, a wooden watch, a glass eye, or some other Yankee jewel of inestimable value? Can the yearning fathers and mothers of San Francisco permit this blessed testimony to go forth to the wicked cities of Cheago, Boston and New York wichout indorsing it by some apapopriate testimania! We feelingly think that some local Nast could make a splendid but in this connection. Let him allow his fervid and fiery imagination wender back some two years ago, when "boy pounders" were as much a California institution as strawberries, fine weather and divorces. Present these pounders of juvenile fiesh and bood in the act of torturing the cherabs of immortality, slinging then into muchair by the hair of the head, or suspending them by the nose from hooks in the ceionic, etc. Then weather sketch showing the advanceme t made by the "boy pounders," in civilization, Christianity and the fine arts, an advancement,

### Court Chat.

— On the occasion of the marriage of Marquis of Bute to the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne Howard, the bride received many valuable presents. Mesers. Garrard (Crown jewelers), of the Haymarket, were commissioned by the Marquis of Bute to reset and rearrange the heirloom jewels as presents to his bride. They consisted principally of a very fine necklace of forty-one single brilliants (the stones are of usual size and luster), and a pair of ear-rings to match, to be worn at her marriage; an ornament, composed entirely of brilliants for the front of the dress, designed from a picture of the period of Holbein; a diadem of very simple outline, but consisting of a mass of fine brilliants en pare, producing a charming effect; a necklace of alternate large and fine emeralds and brilliants, and pair of ear-rings and a bracelet to correspond; a brilliant fringe necklace, graduating forward the ends with a fine ruby in each drop, so as to form a continuous line all round the neck. The combination is quite novel, and is Lord Bute's own idea. The wedding dress was looped up and ornamented with some curious old diamond flowers taken from a bouquet of the work of the last century. A suite of silver ornaments for morning dress, consisting of two bracelets, ear-rings and neck ornament of very highly finished work of early Italian Gothic design. The bride wore upon the occusion of the wedding two Oriental pearl bracelets of two rows each, with brilliant snaps, and two superb half-hoop rings, ruby and brilliant. All the above were Lord Bute's presents to his bride. Among the other notable presents were the following: The Pope, a large pendant, with camee in center, and a smaller one, with a camee in a circlet of flagree gold; the Duchess of Argyll, a smaller one, with a camee in a circlet of flagree gold; the Duchess of Argyll, a smaller one, with a camee in a circlet of flagree gold; the Duchess of Argyll, a smaller one, with a camee in a circlet of flagree stone the flagree to the content of a Marquis; the Hon. F. Howard, a gold neg

It lacks but a decade of half a century since Spain began to "break out" with Carlism. Carlos, the brother of the last Bourbon King, Ferdinand, was the first Carlist. Ferdinand had had three wives and no issue, and Carlos, wearying of waiting for him to die, attempted to seize the throne before the corpse was ready. This so piqued the corpse that he roused himself, married again, begot the now exqueen Isabella, and placed her on the throne in spite of Salie law and everything else. This Carlos pretended the title of Charles V., and his family have kept up the struggle for the throne, until now the cause is taken up by Charles VII., graudsake short work of his operations, we suspect, but the tranquility of the rest of his reign will depend in a great measure upon the tact with which he deals with this faction. Like the other decayed links of the Bourbon family, this one draws its main support from the tyranny of the priests over remote and ignorant provincial populations.

— Meyerbeer and Verdi met only once in their lives. Meyerbeer, in 1861, heard Verdi's Troratore for the first time at the Italian Opera House in Paris. He was stiting in the box of Rossini, and expressed his delight at the fine music to Mmc. Rossini, who was sitting by his side. While he was conversing with her, Emile Ollivier entered the box with a stranger, and said to Meyerbeer, with whom he was well acquainted, "Would you like to know Verdi'?" "He is the man whose acquaintnee I should like better to make just now than that of anybody else," was most cordial. Meyerbeer insisted, after the performance was over, upon taking Verdi to the house of Rossini, with whom Verdi was also unacquainted. Thus Verdi met his two greatest competitors for the first time in the course of a few hours.

- Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the assassin of Victor Noir, is so little depressed by the fact of his wife opening a millinery shop in London, that he boldly declares he looks with entire resignation upon the cruel fate which throws him upon his wife for support.

— The Rothschilds will hold a great family reunion next July at Frankfort-on-the-Main, when, it is believed, important changes will be agreed upon in regard to the management of the various branches of the great firm.

— The Empress of the French is said to be suffering from a painful, although not a serious indisposition.

### Io. Bacche!

Truth is strange-Stranger than fiction.

I know a lively little girl. So rosy, red and ripe: And what I like about her is, the lets one smoke one's pipe.

Inde d she once contessed to me-I thought it was in joke-That even she here i sometimes Enjoyed a quiet smoke,

In fact, I've lately ascertained That many charming pets Lean to those drams of nicotine. The fragrant cigarettes.

Well-scated in my sanctum, calm As totar side of Jordan,

I smoked, as is my nightly wont, A primitive "churchwarden." My charmer gazed in silence long;

At last I heard her say, In elenthi'f-s .iloquy "I'd like to try a clay."

I handed her a virgin vard. And speaking as a poet— Adding my pouch of 'Best Returns,'' I simply bade her "Bown.''

She blew it -blew an azure cloud. Midst which her pretty face Showed like a chubby cherubim In some old burial-place.

She puffed like any railway train,

And felt, no don't, as fast;
Til. slewer zew the gradua' whiff,
And stopped quite dead at last. All silently she laid the pipe

Upon my study table: And strove to fly. I much regret To say she was not able.

To chronicle what next occurred Would be, I feel, uplawful,

The consequences that ensued Were very, very awini. And since that melancholy eye.

No more her ardor burns
For moking them sun front!)
A pipe of "Best Returns."

So let me well advise you all. My little female pets.

If you mest smoke, confine yourself To modest cigarettes.

Or else the voice of Destiny, In accents harsh and cracky,
May quote for you those classic words
Of warning, "Heigho, baccy!"

-Homes

# Gwin Mine.

The mining estate described in the following extract from the Calumeras Chron-ives of 7th inst., is the property of ex-Senator Gwin and family, which accounts for 1's noneappearance on the Stock Board:

A GREAT MINING PROPERTY .- The Gwin mine, in Lower Rich Gulch in this contry, some of the most extensive and complete mining establishments on the Purper coast. The mining capacity consists of seventy heavy stamps, which, when in it I up sation, reduce from 120 to 140 tons of ore days. Attached to the mills or not operation, reduce from 170 to 10 tons of ore early. Autocome to the pens 27 pans 't rough which the tablines and an physics are passed, and below the pens the stephanets are concentrated, rousted and subject on the debrination process. There are two man shafts are holisting works, with each an air shaft, one 500 and the other 250 feet deep. A contral shaft between these two is being suit, on a We chart 20 her deep. A contral shall between these two is being sitk, on a most greatly series, it having three compartments each six feet superior. With the type that the another the two that the upper mile is 200 and at the lower mile 350 feet. The near s, with the heisting works at the north name, are man with hardy-gardy water whosts, while the mans and ama gamators are run by a terione wheel towards material. There are about fifty buildings on the property, with a location tap and the first property with a location to the contract of the contract d mage near he shall and stopped the mells for several months. Copying after the Attacker until s. arge to kets were reced on to keep the water down instead of pum; s. Bott, with such a Winter as the last, would have been scarcely adequate to to task of he ping the name ery, and though the water backets were shoese intly pied, they preved insufficent to prevent the works from filling. We are glad to learn took all, damage has been reparred, both sharts put in complete order, that one of the miles tarted yesterday, and that in a short time all the stamps will be again in motion. Then we will have lively times in this locality, with penty of money, for it is well known in the 500-toot level there is an immense deposit of modey, for a lesser, known in the 505-loof level there is an immense dejoid of right e a that has been strack only a week or two before them is were stopped by the foods. The mine extends four thousand feet on the great mother sode, there is no do which have been thoroughly prospected, developing covern become detected of each quartz edge, varying from a to the work feet in thickness, with three pay delimines. The name has been recently incorporated at two mallions of dollars, and those the thousand and one new mines lately incorporated, it is worth every do let reasod in the incorporation, and we predict that it will pay one per cont. per mouth dividends on the stock before the first of January next.

Original Hidden Treasure Mining Company,—Wm. B. Bourne, President; A. Haward, Jos. De la Montana, J. H. Crocker, S. Pinkham, Robert Sherwood and Waster Ludum, Trustees; Captain Wm. Boyle, Superintended.

### China and the Chinese.

A very interesting and instructive lecture on the above subject was given in London lately, by Mr. Herbert Laurence, who commenced by a brief but comprehensive outline of the historical, geographical and natural features of China, calling sive online of the historical, geographical and natural features of Cana, caning special attention to the "Grand Canal," which is of so much service to the country, and the "Grant Wall," and then proceeded to divide his lecture into three parts, the religious, political, and social aspect. The first part comprised a glance at the ancient religion of the country, when it was "free from the corruption of idols and statues," down to the period when the three religions of the present day came into existence, the leading characteristics of each of these three systems, the Confucian, the Buddhist, and the Taonist being accurately and simply explained. Considerable amusement was afforded by the recital, with instrumental accompaniment, of a portion of the Litany of Buddha. A vivid description of some of the chief superstitions ceremonies, exhibiting the most puerile practices of the worship of idols, was followed by a very cheering testimony of the steady and genuine progress of missionary work in China. The second part of the lecture naturally divided itself into the foreign policy and home government. Of the former, the lecturer ventured to speak in terms of rather severe condemnation, and appealed with eloquence for his justification to the terrible tragedy at Tientsin, in the Summer of 1870. The home government was minutely described, and its many excel-lent institutions warmly commended. The penal code was defended from the charge of excessive severity at least in theory; and the laws of the Empire were described as founded on that which should be the basis of all good government, not merely the punishment for violation—that alone were but a poor success—but the encouragement and maintenance of the principles of virtue, purity and peace. The third part—the social aspect—was dealt with at considerable inexth, and began with a notice of the written and spoken languages, the difficulties in the way of mastering the various dialects being shown by specimens presented on the sheet. The use of this language, as shown in the standard and popular literature of the Chinese library, afforded an opportunity of quoting some of their interesting proverbs, such as the following :

"A gem is not polished without rubbing, nor is a man perfected without trials."
"What cannot be told had better not be done."

"There are two good people-one dead, the other not yet born."

The social position of the fair sex was described as one of close seclusion and inferiority. The marriage ceremonies were detailed with considerable minuteness, as also the superstitions rites with which they seek to pay honor to their departed relatives. The Feast of Lanterns and the Dragon Festival were very beautefully explained by some excellent pictures of native design, following which were de-picted specimens of the various trades - such as barber, seamstress and others; and the lecture was brought to a close by a favorable review of the benevolent and charitable institutions of the most ancient, most numerous, and most interesting nation in the world.

Ten dollars reward for any corpse fished out of the bay. The Board of Supervisors never did so wise an act of legislation. This is a solution of the Chinese It sustains the Morgue, supports the boatmen, and opens up to them a question. It status the mognets supports the container, and opens up of addition new and profitable industry. It is a great temperance movement, and will work a reformation on the water front. Of course, it is hard upon the saloon-keepers, unless they consolidate with the boatmen. The crabs will suffer most, and we may look for very poor and thin soft-shells from this time forth. If corpses increase, we shall be spared any further nonsensical stuff about drowning men being rescued. If make-believe suicides desire to be pulled out of the wet before drowning, they had better pin a \$20 greenback in some conspicuous place on their garments and nad better pin a \$20 receivable the some conspicuous pince pince and the strain at the a witness, or the distinguished members of the Humane Society will steal the bill, drown the victim and get the \$10 as clear profit. The Board at the same session passed an ordinance to muzzle Newtoundland dogs, lest they should interfere with the body-snatching business and save people for nothing. These ordinances will depress the value of real estate in Oakland, and life insurance companies must advance their rates.

- Gail Hamilton says there is a subtle etherial, intangible, invisible influence — Gail Hamilton says there is a subtle etherial, intangible, invisible influence exerted by women. We accept the subtle and etherial, but do not quite believe in the intangible and invisible part. Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claffin are certainly both tangible and visible; one is a candidate for the Presidency and the other for the Coioneley of a regiment. If Vic. should become Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and have to dispense the patronage of 100,000 offices, we presume the world have on new of the patronage of 100,000 offices, we presume she would have an army of Amazons, and perhaps, after all, the army would not be less efficient than at present. We know of no good reason why a female cannot loaf in barracks as well as a Dutchman. There would be less of Immaie cannot load in barracks as well as a Dutchman. There would be less of smoking and drinking, less wearing of the ball and chain, and as for the uniform, it is our opinion that the Dolly Varden would be much more tasteful and elegant than the present dirty blue soldier's dress. A parade of the army would be an interesting exhibition, and we should watch them in their flank movements with great interest. The privates would be the best part of the army. We would not mind ourself being an officer to drill the awkward squad and put them through their exercises.

### Special Brevities.

— The famous journal, the New York Tribune, was established April 10, 1841, and is now thirty-two years old—just in the prime of life; and is bistory, if minutely written, would be as interesting as a romance—its roof having beoised more bright wits than any other journal in the land, or 'n any and. The Iribune's present stockholders—that is, dating Jam. 1, 1872—are Horace Greeley. Mrs Greeley, Isavard Taylor, Thomas N. Rooker, Solom Robinson, Samuel Smela r. George Ripley, Theodore Thirton, Oriver Johnson, Charles E. Wilbour, C. A. Rant e., John Hooper, Elis L. Price, Silas E. Cheney, John F. Cleveland, Patrick O'Rourke, Philip A. Frizpatrick, Whitelaw Reid, Parsons Farnham, E. H. Jenny, J. C. Ayer, and the estates of A. D. Richardson and S. T. Clarke twenty-two owners and one hundred shares. Any owner who wishes to sell a share can readily set ten thousand dollars for it, and something over. But even at that high price the Tribane stock is a better thing to hood than to sell. President Grant would be glad to own fitty-one shares. A year hence the Tribane will 'pull down its barn and build greater." The present antique shanty will give place to a structure worthy of the first of American Journais. The creetion will be carefully superintended by Mr. Sinclair, leaving Mr. Greecey has whole leisure to write his presidential messages and dictate his felteral appointments.—Golden Age.

It is stated on the authority of an Italian journal that the Emperor of Russia contemplates tuiting the Caspian with the Black or Euxine Sea by means of a canal, which will be about 400 miles long and take six years to compete. This project is worthy of one of the greatest powers on the globe. More than one object is subserved by it. It secures entrance to the heart of Russia to the countered of the world without necessarily a transhipment of goods, the Caspian and the Vorga being maygable allogather more than 2,000 miles, it will enable Russia to concentrate greater military strength upon the southern shores of the Caspian and within 500 miles of the Persian Good. And another object is said to be the replenshing of the waters of the insand sea, which is showing a subsidence year by year, threatening in the course of time the destruction of the fishing business, which now gives support and imployment to hundreds of thousands of the Russian peope. The Caspian is 3-3c, feet lower than the Black Sea by latest measurements. A scheme of the kind is in consonance with the spirit of an age that sees the completion of the Suez cana', seeks to cleave the granite barriers in the tropic zone to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific.

— If report speaks true, Prussia is straining every nerve to give to Berlin the vogue of Paris, but such attempts are fruitiess, for Paris still remains, in spite of her recent misfortunes, what she has ever been and ever must be the centrae point towards which converge all that is most prized in art and science, escance and pleasure. For the rich man Paris is pleasure, for the ambitious she is faune, for the speculator she is fortune, and for women she is the paradise of elegance and fashion. And besides, what inducements could any one have to go to Beram, save and except to grafify our curiosity, if not our eyes, with a view of the Empares Augusta, who is no longer young, and never was handsome: to cat sourkrout, which is not to the taste of everybody; and to abuse France, which is not to the taste of anybody—of our friends, at least:—Englisheeman's Magazine.

— William Page, President of the National Academy of Design, who recently discovered a German cast of the head of Shakespeare, now chains to have discovered a remarkable proof of the authenticity of that bust. In the Chandos portrait there is evidence, which the unskillful artist of that work evidently attempted to obliterate, that Shakespeare had a sear-over his left eye, of such a nature as to cause the skin to adhere to the bone. Now, Mr. Page, on magnifying the photograph of the German bust, has actually found the sign of this sear, clear and unmistakable; and he considers this, added to other evidence, positive proof of the authenticity of the cast, about which there has been much dispute since its discovery. Page has also found in one of Shakespeare's sonnets a distinct reference to this sear on his forehead.

A damsel who resides in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, as the Chicago Journal informs us, lies in bed smoking every day till noon, and so manages to consume \$100 worth of tobacco per annum. Also, she is addicted to opnum, to morphine, and to chloroform, and altogether fulfills the ideal of the Girl of the Perrod, as set forth in the Saturday Review, and justifies all the warnings of the speciator about the dressing boxes full of chlorat. Within a circle of twenty miles of this sweet creature, we are ominously told, twenty-five murders have been committed within a few months. It would be interesting to know whether murderers and murdered were rivals for the hand of this young lady.

## Silk Raising in California.

It seems that the culture of silk has been abandoned in the Sacramento Valley. The submerged land produced a rank and luxurious growth of leaf to the detriment of producing substantial food for the worms; and consequently an inferior quality of silk would be the result. It is stated, however, that the foothils are well adapted for mulberry plantations. The Sacramento Union has an article on this subject in which it says: "Our valley lands are too moist, it is said, at just the time when healthy food is required for the young worms, which is very probable. It is possible that it may have an excess or deficiency in some of its constituents to produce the mulberry in its perfection. Other parts of the State, in the hilly regions, where the soil is strong in mineral qualities, but has no excess of vegetable mold, where the air is lighter, clearer, and without any malarious influences, are more successful in the growth of the mulberry and in the raising of healthy worms. The size of the cocoons and the quality of silk attest the value of localities as silk districts. But, after all, the question is not yet practically solved firstilk-growing in California can be made, during the present generation, a paying industry. It may be that the best districts will have to follow suit with those that are practically abandoning the cultivation of food for silkworms. There are strong grounds for hope of success. The cheapness of land, labor-saving machinery, and the strength of the soil that enables the plants to spare their limbs repeatedly without sulpecting the silk-grower to pluck the leaves, leaf by leaf, may compensate for the cheap labor of other countries. If, as Prevost claims, on account of climate, freedom from disease and the other enumerated advantages, one person can produce as many coroons in California as eight in France, silk-growing in the foothills of the middle region and in the southern part of the State, ought to be a prominent branch of industry.

# The Queen's Birthday.

The Committee of the British Benevolent Society have made arrangements for celebrating their anniversary festival, as usual, on Queen Victoria's brithday, the 24th instant. The commemorative services will take place at the Lick House, and will include the time-honor of British dinner, with the customary post-prandial acompaniments of vocal music and addresses. It is intended to make the occasion a happy reunion of all the British residents of the State, who are asked to show their presence that they still remember and prize the virtues of Britain's hobbe Queen. The recollection of her trials since the last anniversary, and her happy issuance from them, will render this gathering peculiarly felicitous, and all who owe homage to the lands under the benign sway of her scepter should not fail to attend. Nor is the occasion one only for natives of Great Britain. Many citizens of this great Republic know and admire Her Majesty's worth, and will, by their presence, cement the union between the two great English-speaking peoples, heyond all the force and power of treaties. The untoward interruption in the proposals for settling the matters in dispute under the Treaty of Washington have been amicably adjusted, in a way honorable both to the United States and Great Britain, and the fraternal union of the two great nations cannot be better symbolized than by the cordial and hearty greedings over the banquet table, in the highest of all social calls that of charity. The Committee of Arrangements will spare nothing to make the anniversary feativities worthy of the day on which they are held, and worthy of the Society on whose behalf they take place.

— Crossing stock sometimes improves it, and sometimes it does not: the bull-dog and hound, if crossed, gives the fiercences and strength of bone of the one, and flectness of the other, good for hunting the kangaroo in Australia. Crossing the ass and mare produces the mule, a useful, patient animal, but a hybrid. Intermingling races gives the highest physical and intellectual development. Cross a Yankee with a Scotchman, and you have a head to conceive and a hand to exocute. Cross the Dutch and Irish; the Celt and Slavon; cross anything that is white, and you have the American people, inexpressibly the most aurmingly brillant race in the world. Cross the white and black races, and the deterioration is marked from the standard of either, as instanced in the result of intercourse between the Spaniard and the Aztec. Cross a negro Jew with a Christian white, and you have the strongest possible compound of physical, intellectual and moral development that can be conceived; an Ishmeelite, whose hand is against every man, instead of a heart the gaul of a terrapin, the nose of a hook-billed salmon, the color of an old saddle.

If there is anything we admire, it is a polite man, and Edward Tompkins is that thing. He is obsequious. Delos Lake once remarked of him, that he went bowing through the world as if a pologizing for the fact that he had been born. Now, we do not object to let the Hon, redward live; we tread aside and let him; but we do object to his being head schoolmaster in the State University. He is not only too polite, but he is too tunny. Now, we do not like funny men; besides, Tompkins is too poor, and under the pressure of his necessitier he might overcome things, and in five years he would own Berkeley and all the circumjacent country.

### California Cotton.

The Kern County Courier of the 11th inst. speaks flatteringly of the prespect of the cotton crop in that part of the State. It says that the largest area planted and being planted the present sension will be in that vicinity, but that the interprete there is only preliminary to operations of the most extended character in the finite region of the most extended character in the future. The Cotton Growers and Plantes' Association commenced work active vicinity as little more than a month ago. They have a field of nearity one thousand across inclosed with a fence of boards and end properly. A great deal of blood has also been expended in pertecting a system of detents for jurigation. But this is now almost accomplished. Nearty through the center of the field is now flowing a stream of water eight feet in width, and about two and a heaft feet in depth, elevated sufficiently above the general back loadnit of water being readly country of which purposes exceed hat one channels have already been constructed, and others are progressing. It is not specific to the finite of the control of the first and others are progressing. It is not specific to the introduction of the second of the second of the second of the second of the company of the control of the company and with a second of the company of the control of the company is seed by a sometiment may after each of the company is seed as second in the Control gration of the Merce of the company's seed was consummed. The Sucling Merced Country Argus, of May 11th, says that some of the farmers of that country are taking a greater interest at the production of cotten than my other every. This re-experiency so in the Merced every hottom, a portion of wheth, let your, so counterful production the production of the Merce of the company is seed as second in the Country and the planted to the granters and the Backley Brothers tell as that two cut probably have 350 acres planted. We are informed containes the Argus, the thing and cities and the planted of the strines in that inc

# The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation was held Thursday, April 18th, at the office, Threadmeethes treat, London. The report for the ware radius been her just showed that the net presit for the war his been 18th, 42 set 10d, 41d at the providing for all bad and doubtful debts, ceaving after payment of a divident, making, with the informal distribution in November 4d, 42 per each, for the concentration of 62,428 8s, 10d, to be carried forward. The beamer shows that the total exposition amount of 29,194 450 as 10d, and amount to asset a are on and bolion 11,20s,89 11s, 91. Government securities, 11,726,192 8s, 1d; and notes and base descended 21,125 46 9th 9th 1d. This report was adopted, and at a special most described on the distribution of the present charters of incorporation. The remarks of Dr. Troon, a large shareho der in the Oriental Bank, was of uncommon interest. He said the Directors were bound to have in hand by their charter, space to the amount along the chiral of their cerebation in notes, which was \$222,000. Species and backon makes togs there in hand were nearly incomes that amount, buston of being constituir, specie was nearly those times the error ation, a suct micely and backonic, he paralleled in bandling transactions. He had been companiant, for every facility to be not along the remove, and he was shall to think that his suggestions had not been allagether known and he was shall to think that his suggestions but not of their money should not be invested in a particular way, one-hand at least of their money should not be invested in a particular way, one-hand at least of their money should not be invested in a particular way, one-hand at least of their money should not be invested in a particular way, one-hand at least of their money should not be invested in a particular way, one-hand at least of their money should not be invested in a particular way, one-hand at least of their money in the set would bring them five per cent.

# Presidential Candidates and the Alabama Claims.

The English Press seems to place too great a significance upon the medis and demerits of the candidates aspiring to the Presidency, as regards they influence upon the Alabama claims. The American people, who make and unuside Presidents, are determined that this international question must be settled amiseds and any Pressidential candidate who would proclaim himself in favor of settlength and support of the controversy in any other than a peaceful way, would certainly be condemned to a disastrous defeat at the ballot how. The good sense of both the Lagish and American people will keep in subjection the goal of ambitious politicians and sensational newspapers. And as to the power of Presidential candidates in doing any serious harm to the negotiations now in process of adjustment, it may be set down as without force. The English press may consequently look upon this matter of state as we do.

#### The Iron Steed.

Along we rush with a perilous speed, And over the points we bound

Hurrah! hurrah! for our iron steed, As it flings the fire-sparks round;

As it bravely pants and proudly breathes, And tosses about its vapor-wreaths.

Onward it goes with a fearless sweep, But strong are its whirling wheels; Away, away, by the mountain steep, Till its massive burden reels;

A giant that will not flag or tire, Along the gorge, or wherever it be, With its breath of steam and lungs of fire. Deep in the city, or fronting the sea.

A way it flies by village and moor, By many a quiet town; From every bridge, with a startling roar, How it harls its thunder down!

By rivers and meadows, and placid streams It flies, and into the tunnel screams.

Aloft it scatters its flery trails, Like lightning its pulses beat; In sweltering noons, through furious gales We can hear its iron feet,

Hurrah! for our courser, fleet and strong, In its daring race with time; It thrills the blood as it leaps along, With a mighty step sublime: And the world its power and service claims In return for its ravenous feast of flames!

# The Horrors of Infallibility Painted.

We have been requested to publish the following. The document was handed to some of the leading newspaper publishers here, but they declined to print it. We give it to the public as freely as we would a love song. The News Letter never flinches from publishing the truth. The article speaks for itself:

[Translated from THE GARTENLAUBE, No. 6, 1872, Leipzig.]

KAULBACH'S GREAT PAINTING, THE "HOLY" JUDGE OF THE INFALLIBLE: A SAINT OF PIO NONO.

Before describing the merits of this remarkable painting, some amazing and

bloody historical facts are appropriate.

bloody historical facts are appropriate.

Five hundred thousand families were sacrificed by the Holy Inquisition in Spain alone. Of this number thirty one thousand nine hundred and twelve are burned at the stake alive. The 'holy office' had no better executor and servent than Peter Arbues, of Epila, Until 1867, humanity had the consolation that this horrible scourge of society had been a state of inanity, but this consolation has gone, Pius IX, has declared, by virtue of his power, that this Arbues, the most blood-thirsty executor, this savage butcher, whose name has been cursed for centuries, is a Suint of the Catholic Church! The Pope has the most horrible crime against the laws of God rewarded as he would reward the greatest virtue and consequently. 13 a same of the tamone transfer and the transfer against the laws of God rewarded as he would reward the greatest virtue, and consequently put himself on the same step as the seclerat. It is now a historical well known fact, that on the same day on which the most powerful Catholic State of Europe declared war, in 1870, against Germany, which is the head of Protestantism, that on the same day the Council at Rome declared, as its last and highest resolution on Infallibility of the Pope, this gigantic serman Empire, against all the wishes which enemies, went through this gigantic war and won the great moral victories which secure free schools, civilization, and liberation of the people from the power of the priests. The consequences are felt already all over the wor'd; and to stir the great actitation. Kaulbach painted his wonderfully expressive paintine, which represents Peter Argues, the Sant, in the act of condemning a Protestant tamily to the stake, for which acts he has been several hundred years afterwards rewarded by his Holiness, Pio Nono.

Copies of the painting are sent by the hundred thousand all over the world. It represents before the entrance of the tribunal of the Inquisition at Saragossa, Peter Argues, the image of the blind Fanaticism itself, above his head the circle of holiness. The appearance of his figures reminds you of the bloodthirsty hyena, and at ness. The appearance of his figures reminds you of the bloodfairsty hyena, and at his feet by bags full of gold and silver and pearls, which were offered by the rich Spanish Protestant family to the Church. The family will be executed and the money configured. The family group in the foreground is nobleness itselt; it shows you in everything a refined, educated, and rich family. The face of the father expresses that there is no hope, and he is resigned to his fate. The mother's picture is horrible to look at; desperation in her eyes; already her wide open eyes stare at emptiness; she does not even hear any more the bitter cries of anguish of her two beginning the discussion of the control of the control of agreements of angients of the control of the man bodies, and between them march a number of monks, carrying a crucifix. Above the entrance of the Palace is the statue of Madonna.

Such a picture, which honors the courage of the great master, will have more effect than a thousand books, and Germany will steadily fight her victories for religious liberty and progress.

Notarial Bond.—Mr. E. V. Joice has filed his Notarial bond, with R. H. Waterman and Anthony Ludlum as sureties.

## A Stage Kiss.

The following little episode has just occurred at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna. In Lortzing's Waffenschmied there is a scene where Count Liebenau, Herr Neumann, has to kiss "Trmentraut," Mdlle, Gindele. The kessing cannot be Herr Neumann, has to kiss "Tementrant," Mølle, Gendele. The Ressing cannot ne omitted, because in the two fellowing scenes the conversation is continually turn-ing upon it. After "Trmentrant" has commanded the Count to kiss first her right and then her left hand, she winds up by saying, "And now the lips." Full, prob-ably, of his part, Herr Neumann, in rep yto this chridenge, gave Mølle, Gindele, at the first performance, the kiss specified in the stage directions. The lady was at the first performance, unpartied to the minagement. Eagle (Precything like argument to the effect that the person on the stage was "Trunchtant and not do a coincide proved perfectly unevalving. She declared—by first insulation of the horizontal and the document and the stage of the person of the stage characteristic first insulation of the person of the stage of t and that, if she could not obtain reparation from the management, she would seek and that, if she could not obtain reparation from the management, she would seek it from the law. Several days claused, and the affair was a truth topic of conversation. At length the Wafforschmidt was again put up. All the minated were very curious to know now the kiss scene would go off. After "count Lachenson" had kissed "Inmentrant's "right and left hand, the hely said: "There: I well not trouble you for the kiss on the lips. Her Neumann hereupon queky replied: "Thank Hawen that I have not to kiss that firsh!" Malle, Gindele became so excited that she had to be carried in a fainting state to her room. She has again compound to the management. Stage juriest are deeply underseted in the matter, for they want to know whether a kiss even in character to a lady on the stage can be recorded as an insult to the conjugate. be regarded as an insult to the recipient.

### Book Notices.

THE CARIN BOOK: OR, NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

A beautiful and well-fold story, illustrating the founding, revolt and liberty of "Texas." A sample extraction this lists volume win recommend it to all our readers: "Had Mexico once a right upon Texas, it had long ugo absolved the readers: The steeme of practiced with us; and not only that, but not aggregation of Fight by the minister of practiced with us; and not only that, but the high unrestricted of liberty—as well political as religious, urgently domained these paratron of Texas from the mother country. So, at least, reasoned our greatest revolutionists. In low that these reasons would in no way stand the test of England. What of the low that these reasons would in no way stand the test of England. What of the world, if professors of international right had robed the who do it the worlds is the world in the standard way to the British merchants right to the East Indias. Who gave Massachusetts, Bhorde Island and Viegonia to their Kanse. The regist of the strongest, was it not! But the right of the stronger, with all its wrong brings in its train much good, very much good; so much so, that it for exceeds all the cvil. The founding of Privas State gave honor to the handful of men who ded it. They have shown how to effect great things with the smallest means, and where such patriotism reigns we may repect great things." We advise every one to read this book. For sale at A. Roman & Co., 11 Montgomery street.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN POPULAR SCIENCE, -We have before us one of the most useful little compendiums of scientific knowledge that has appeared for some time. Its writing is clear and free from those obstrass brain which are from to puzzle and dishearten a beginner. Its daagrams are well executed, and marked in such a plain way that the relations between the subject ang the instruction seen at once. Its sentiments have a moral tendency, and we feel sure that a few seen at once. Its sentiments have a moral tendency, and we feel sure that a few half hours devoted to the perusal of these valuable works will amply repay the reader. The subjects that have already been handled by the "R creations" are the following. No. 1, "Strange discoveres respecting the Aurora, and recent Polar researches", by R. A. Proctor, F. R. A. G. No. 2, "Grant admittes of Man and Ape," by Prof. Rudolph Verchon, of Berlin, author of "Celou ar Pathology," No. 3, "Spectrum anaevise explained," and uses to science flustrated. Each writer has evidently made the subject of his article his especial study. A collection of the various prunchlets, when bound, will make a most useful and comprehensive work. It is published by Lee & Sheppird, Boston. San Francisco; A. Roman & Co. and Bancroft & Co. New York, Lee, Shephard & Dillingham. lingham.

#### Tobacco Culture in California.

Tobacco culture is likely to become one of the great enterprises of this State. Tobacco culture is likely to become one of the great enterprises of this State. Some months ago we notice do the fact that a number of sangure men experimented last year in raising tobacco with great success. The present year more extended experiments will be tried. In the neighborhood of Girosy from sevents to one hundred acres are to be planted. The soil and clumate there, remarkably well adapted to the cultivation of the consoling weed, will, it is said, produce an article equal to the cultivation of the consoling weed, will, it is add, produce the consoling weed, which is the consoling weed with its factor of the consoling weed. as famous for raising tobacco as she now is for producing wheat and god. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in this State which, planted in tebacco, would yield an immense revenue. It is stated that a company have ng a cash capital of a quarter of a million of dollars has been organized in his city for the purpose of establishing a tobacco plantation,

# To-Day.

A single sparkling drop Of love divine Presses my mortal cup; To-day is mine—

Mine all its fleeting hours. Its golden light; Mine with its highest powers, Its scroll to write;

Mine ere its moments fly, To toil and pray,
To lift mine eyes on high—
This brief to-day.

Soon in the purple west Its beams shall cease; Oh, happy in my breast To write its peace!

## New Incorporations -- The Bowels of the Earth.

The following certificates of incorporation have been filed in the office of Secretary of State:

Baker Hill Mill and Mining Company; object, mining on claims in Cherokee Mining District, Plumas County, State of California; capital stock, \$5,000,000. Trustees -J. D. Fry, W. H. Sears, Thomas Nelson, M. D. Townsend, W. F. Myers.

Mining District, Planas Coulty, State of Californa, capital stock, Symmonous Trustees J. D. Fry, W. H. Sears, Thomas Nelson, M. D. Townsend, W. F. Myors. Place of business, San Francisco.

Midas Gold and Silver Mining Company; object, mining in Storey County, State of Newada; capital stock, \$1,600,000. Trastees—R. C. Wilcox, D. L. Hastings, R. M. Black, J. G. Libbey and J. A. Pritchard, Place of Dusiness, San Francisco. Genessee Mining Company; object, mining in Lyon County, State of Newada; capital stock, \$3,000,000. Trastees—James A. Pritchard, Chaunevy B. Land, John Gillig, C. W. Kellogg, H. H. Hagg. Place of business, San Francisco.

Amended certificate of incorporation of the Gold Hill Tunneling Gold and Silver Mining Company. The capital stock of this company is increased by \$2,000,000; its object is mining in Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, State of Newada. Trastees—P. Sutro, P. G. Venard and Chas, Sutro, of San Francisco, and J. Mayer and H. Nugent of Virginia City. Place of business, San Francisco, Frear Stone Company; object, the manufacturing and selling stone under the Frear patent; capital stock, \$500,000. Trustees—N. W. Spaulding, James Gamble, N. P. Paine, L. A. Booth, George C. Potter, C. F. McDermott, E. Tupp, W. E. Miller, George W. Beaver and Egbert Judson. Place of business, San Francisco. Odd Fellows' Hall Association, of Nevada; object, to purchase a lot and erect suitable buildings for the use of the society; capital stock, \$15,000. Trustees—Jonathan Clark, John W. Hinds, Charles Marsh, Halstead Stansheld and Andrew H. Parker.

South Belcher Mining Company; object, mining in Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada; capital stock, \$4,000,000. Trustees—Joseph Roberts, Jr., Joseph Clark, T. B. Lewis, M. J. Martin and E. M. Frey. Place of business, San Francisco.

Lord Byron Mining Company; object, mining in the Devil's Gate Mining District, State of Nevada; capital stock, 82, 00,000. Trustees—G. W. Beaver, J. W. Roberts, C. F. Balcom, G. W. Blake and H. W. Arnold. Place of business, Sec.

Francisco.

Consolidated Gold Hill Quartz Mill and Mining Company; object, mining in the State of Nevada; capital stock, \$2,000,000. Trustees—II. II. Flagg, Robert T. Morrow, Geo. W. Beaver, Charles Forman and Robert Sherwood. Place of business, San Francisco.

San Francisco.

Plymouth Rock Mining Company; object, mining in the Little Cottonwood District, Salt Lake County, Utah; capital stock, \$2,000,000. Trustees—Moses H. Renjamin, John J. Marks, James L. King, A. J. Bryant and F. J. Thibault. Place of business, San Francisco.

Harper Mining Company; object, mining in Lincoln County, State of Nevada; capital stock, \$1,500,000. Trustees—Robert Sherwood, Chas, F. Hamilton, Samuel Dixon, Wm. L. Higgins and P. E. Connor. Place of business, San Francisco. Cedarburg Gold Mining Company; object, mining in Greenwood Mining District, El Dorado County, California; capital stock, \$4,200,000. Trustees—A. J. Morell, Philip Mointhardt, J. G. Bitty E. W. Hullford, W. R. Davis, James C. Pennic and Geo, P. Fisher. Place of business, San Francisco.

Bismarck Mining Company, to work in Sacramento District Humbold County.

Bismarck Mining Company, to work in Sacramento District, Humboldt County, Nevada; capital \$5,000,000.

Providence Company, to work mines in the State of California: capital.\$3,000,000. Cerbat Consolidated Company, to mine in Wallapi District, Mojave County, Arizona; capital \$4,000,000.

Sutro Mining Company; to operate in Virginia District, Storey County, Nev.; capital, \$2,400,000.

capital, \$2,400,000. Columbia Smelting and Mining Company: to mine for gold and silver, to crush and smelt the ore from the company's mines, and for such other mines as the company may select, in San Diego, State of California; capital stock, \$5,000,000. Trustees—W. Weeks, J. W. Tripp, John Whalen, D. Friedenrich, G. Jancovich, H. G. Coward and K. Tierman. Hayden Hill Mining Company; to conduct and carry on the business of mining and milling in all its branches, in the Hayden Hill Mining District, Lassen County, State of California; capital stock, \$5,000,000. Trustees—A. W. Bean, Samuel Fair, Geo. W. Pinney, S. A. Raymons and H. H. Brown.

Europa Mining Company; to carry on the business of mining in all its branches, in Gold Hild Mining District, Storey County, State of Nevada; capital stock, \$2,000,000. Trustees—H. T. Wheeler, J. H. H. Williams, C. H. Kingsiey, C. Cortes and S. R. Thomson.

Marion Silver Mining Company; to carry on the business of gold and silver mining in the Marion vein, Eay District, Lincoln County, State of Nevada. Trustees—M. J. M. Donald, P. E. Connor, Charles M. Leavy, Charles F. Hamilton and George W. Blake.

George W. Blake.

The Pacific Cordage Company: to manufacture cordage of every kind, in the city and county of San Francisco: capital stock, \$200,000. Trustees—John Parrott, Oliver Eldradge, James Ois, Jahes Howes, J. D. Farwell.

The Mohave Consondated Coold and Silver Minary company, to mine for gold and silver in the Warapi Mining District, Mohave County, Territory of Arizona; capital stock, \$200,000. Trustees—M. G. Gillett, F. G. Berry, R. Denvon, C. P. Hull, Richard Wheeler.

Providence tool and Silver Mining Company; object, mining in the State of California; capital stock, \$3,000,000. Trustees—B. C. Wheting, A. D. Hatch, L. J. Lewis, E. C. Fellows and E. O. Brown. Place of business, San Francisco.

Lewis, E. C. Fellows and E. O. Brown. Place of business, San Francisco. Original Good II I Gold and So ver Mining Company object, maring a coast Hill Mining District, Storey County, State of Newada, capeta stock, 39,000,000. Trusteess, G. D. Reberts, R. F. Morrow, C. B. Land, James O Donnell and J. B. Overton. Place of business, San Francisco.
Goddes and Bertrand M.II and Maning Company. To mine in Bertrand Mine. Nos. 1 and 3; known as the Callo Man, and the Goldes, Mones Nos. 2 and 4, and the Leatt Valory Mine, in European Stories on 10,000 shares. Trustees. Louis Bertrand, Sanure Goodes, S. W. Lee, M. C. Havrerd and K. A. Escale.

Gopher Gord and Silver Mining Company—To mine in the Gopher Lodge, Devi's Garband Chindwan Mond, District Capital Stack, \$2.00,000, in 20000 stages, Trust on J. P. Jones, J. A. Puttherd, S. A. Raymond, B. H. Freeman and Henry

Raymond.

Alta Silver Mining Company To mine in Good Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevada. Cap to stock, \$2,000,000, in 26,000 shows. Trustees C. Jones, C. B. Land, J. L. Vanbokkelen, W. F. Meyers, M. D. Townsend.

South Constock Goods and Stroot Manin, Company Townsend, Sector Goods and Stroot Manin, Company Townsend, Cap to stock, \$4,000,000, in 26,100 days, Townsend, A. K. P. Harmon and James A. Pritchard.

Leo Maning Company Townse and min, in Good the Means District, Capital stock, \$4,000,000, in 29,000 shores. Trustees F. Schwartz bid, L. W. Wood, Win, H. Sears, H. W. Byington and A. Staples.

Wolverme Memag and Mining Company, townse in Calaveras county, in Independence, and Rayroad Fix Quarty Maning District, Capit, stock, \$2,000,000, in Shores of \$200,000, in Trustees S. B. M. Hartshorne, W. H. Tayor, Win, Merris, W. H. Moor and E. Norton.

Asthema and Humboldt Consoidated Mining Company, Object. Townse niver Stat M. Ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Stock, \$2,000,000, in Silver Stat M. ming. District, Storey county, N. v. da. Cap to Storey Cap States.

Silver Stat Muniz District, Storey county, Newton, equive shock, St. Sississon in \$100 shares. Trustees Charles Jones, C. B. Land, A. P. cischbacker, John Celliz and Wm. H. Watson.

Chief of the Hi.) Mining Company, to mine in Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, Nevada Capital stock, \$2,000,000, divided nto shares of \$100 each Trustrees J. B. Haggun, John P. Jones, Chas. E. Elliott, H. C. Kibbe and Jessif S. Wali.

Wali.
Victor Silver Mining Company, to mine in Ely Mining District, Lincoln county, Nevada. Capital Stock, \$1,800,000, in \$100 shares. Trustons. John W. Gashwiler. Robert Sherwood, M. J. McDonald, E. J. Baldwin and Joseph Clark.
Setting Sun Silver Mining Company, to mine in Ely Institut, Lincoln county, Nevada. Capital stock, \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100. Trustons John W Gashwiler, Robert Sherwood, M. J. McDonald, E. J. Badwin and Jesseph Clark.
Dunderburg Mane and Meh. Company. To carry on bessures in Memo county, Capital stock, \$5,000,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$1,000 each. The Trustons are J. P. Jones, A. H. Rose, George Monekton E. B. Rail and O. H. Rose.

arc J. P. Jones, A. H. Rose, George Monekton, E. B. Rail and O. H. Boyd.
The Crown Fount cond and Storer Mit. a. Company vest rank find use artificate
of increase of capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000, divided into 100,000

The Best & Belcher Mining Company have also filed their certificate of increase of capital stock from \$448,000 to \$896,000, in \$100 shares.

#### Guaymas Railroad.

Our Guaymas correspondent, under date of April 18th, writes as follows: The concession asked for by Mr. Eldridge is from Guiymas to the frontier. It wenty-five sections to the mile; the State to guarantee the interest on the Company's bonds at eight per cent, to be issued at the rate of \$50,000 per mile of the road built. The Company failing to pay the interest, the State pays and takes the road, etc. This is the concession—the main points asked for. It's before the State Legislature, and I hope it will pass, as Sonora needs something to give her new life and turn the ability of her people in the direction of industry and in provemment.

## Remarkable Prophecy.

Captain Benjamin Bichardson has obligingly sent us the following remarkable prophecy, which is known as "Mother Shifton's Prophecy." It was first published in 1448, and republished in 1641. It will be seen that all the events it predicts have come to pass, except that contained in the last two lines, which is still in the

Carriages without horses shall go, And accidents fill the world with woe; Around the world thoughts shall fly In the twinkling of an eye. Water shall yet more wonders do: Now strange, yet shall be true. The world upside down shall be And gold be found at the root of a tree. Through hills man shall ride, And no horse or ass be at his side. Under water men shall walk,

Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk. In the air men shall be seen, In white, in black, in green. Iron in the water shall float, As easy as a wooden boat. Gold shall be found and shown In land that is not now known. Fire and water shall wonders do. England shall at last admit a Jew. The world to an end shall come In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

May 12.—Nothing I dislike so much as leave taking. Went with dear pretty Mrs. C— to Oakland to see her dragged away by the train that screamed as it in triumph, as it whirled away the prize. Such a melange of passengers on the boat; plienic parties all excitement, and baskets and a theatrical troop that were evidently old stagers and accustomed to move from place to place, and had a kind of property man to look after their luggage; a poor young girl all alone, who cried silently, and about whom one could imagine a history. Returned home, and was not fit for any-

thing all day

May 13. - Everybody going out of town, exchanging the comfort of their homes for hot, poky rooms in a badly-kept hotel, or else making believe to go into the country by hiding in an eighteen by twenty shanty on the confines of Oakland, with regretful looks at the hills of San Francisco and an occasional shower of dust with regretful looks at the hills of San Francisco and an occasional shower of dust from those melancholy live oaks that never seem to grow, never to change. I have often remarked about Oakland that one doesn't see a young oak there, but only sad old fellows, that belong to the ancien regime. There is a line in Keats' Hyperion something about "tail oaks that so live on without a stir," that exactly applies to these. Fanny B—— came running in, as she always does, in a state of excitement, to tell me that she had got a new friend, such a dear, darling, delightful girl, she was quite in love with her. It will last about a week, and she calls that friendship, when it is nothing else but companionship, as different one from the other as modern stained glass is from that of the moyen age—the one is laid on as with a heapth and soon wears off: the other nervades the whole mass and canasa. with a brush and soon wears off; the other pervades the whole mass and cannot change. The one is a lost art. Is friendship also extinct in this modern time of frivolous excitement?

MAY 15.-How selfish this stock gambling makes one. What do I care who is ruined so long as Henry makes money, or how can I rejoice in another's fortune if Henry loses? That melancholy, tearful old grumble, Mrs. T—, came and ponred her sorrows into my unwilling ears to-day. She professes the most unbounded love for her husband, and yet is always talking of the sacrifices she has made for him. for her husband, and yet is always taiking of the sacrifices she has made for him. My opinion is that when lovers begin to count over their sacrifices, or friends begin to reckon loans of money made to one another, then both love and friendship have field to more worthy objects. Bored to death dining at the  $H = -s_1$ ; sat next to that dummy, Mr. C = -, a man who bows over his plate and talks solemn nothings with an oracular tone. Henry said, coming home, that he was just the sort of man who will spend a whole afternoon leaning over a bridge and spitting into a river. One of those men that you never ask if he has done anything, you feel sure that he near here and feel also that it is not true he about part.

that he never has, and feel also that it is better he should not.

## Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. R. B. Swain, the retiring President, closed with the following utterance: Mr. R. B. Swain, the retiring President, closed with the following utterance: "In conclusion, permit me to congratulate members upon the flattering business prospects of the present year. Never before, in the history of the State, has such a hopeful future been presented. The copious rains of the past winter have gladdened the hearts of the farmer and the vinturer, who already feel assured of abundant harvests. The enterprise of the miger has promise of unusually rich reward. in the increased production of the precious metals. Indeed, all the resources of In the increased production of the precious metals. Indeed, all the resources of the State are rapidly and surely developing to a degree which inspires confidence in its future prosperity, and in the happiness of the people." The Chamber then elected the following officers, Mr. Swain having declined to accept the Presidency for another term: President, C. Adolph Low; First Vice-President, W. T. Coleman; Second Vice-President, I. Friedlander; Trustees, W. F. Babcock, H. P. Blanchard. C. Christiansen, Oliver Eldridge, James Otis, Thos. H. Selby, J. W. Stow, John H. Wise, Albert Dibblee, Levi Stevens, R. B. Swain and Horace Davis.

#### Have We A Mission?

There are many journals published in the United States which pretend to have special "missions". It is as much a necessity for some newspapers to have a "hobby" as it is for women to have a "hubby. In either case some deusion has to be bu\_cd, or else the axle whee's of the universe are declared to be ent of has to be fine od, or else the rate where so the universe are do three the constituent of oder. With near the to the masses on of newspiers, much depends upon the brain power at the helm. The lettle seets and pottles which have herefore power to presented by pany time botted populars are going to decay. As people occurred educated, the ratical are on unred, the populars boson with an insularization of the first directed editors who pany the role of Jacksofad strades because definition and are ranged advantaged or directions. These editors and powers to be consequently. which continue to champion speciaties are an engst the most si kix is stant ons of where continue a chang on specific are an engage inclined as lay institutions of the country. The party position, organ, once a powerful engine, is required when our its place being substitution by journa's having a greater scope of the office and more extended views of the necessities and changes of the lates. Such is party to the New York Technology, the Springfield Republicate, Uncurrent Conversed and the New York Trusting the springhete Reputerion, the thinks to broad and the Lousvije Couriers down and have made great advances towards a general redefence pendence. They are no longer detailed to veparties, but rather detects to them, Strict party organs, like the New York Times, however also vertee are who tever Strict party organs, less the New York Times, invested any original, which by it the merits may be cannot hope to have that influence and prover which is no read by independent journals. The religious newspapers are also make a rape of towards independence. The federal and is he hadron which, the Labora Correction and the Index, and short or inclined to lither distribution for the religious power of the federal and the still may also a region of some or the still may also a significant of the laboration of parts and seed are no losses and the day the control sector in class. The originals of parts and seed are no husks and cf. witherem of sector in that. The origins of parts and social remoining recognized powers in the and. They are more street in the experimental posters and removal for support. They are more street in the experimental in posters and remoining them with he associate of grantle on the horizontal remoining many forms of grantle or or the reflect of remoining the product which is supported by the original parts of the many of t institutions are not on a solid basis. What we written the cers highly of mind is more powerful than even the consingulative of blood a Bood a cross are frequently bitter enemas, and in a national seaso often resort to tradity itarical strates. Domestic life and national existence amply the strates the and national existence amply the strates this. But where there is a consanguality of mand there is harmony. If we neighborstompt where there is a consan musty of mind there is harmony. If we me labels improphery we should predict that in the mear ages to come the goop of the lab ted states we, be a tankly in their policiest and records mode or their labels. The journals we have mentioned as representing advanced policies and early one shows the gaining accessions years), and all such will be to the loss of party and sectation power, often the controlling element. Indeed, this progress toward, bloom to advantage with controlling element. Indeed, this progress toward, bloom to advantage with controlling and the labels of the labels of the labels. where the New Letter stands the advanced guard of free theo, art, two bold and fearness advocate of the highest, nobest and most exalted ideas when the the human sont. As to ourselves, we have never claimed to have are special intestion. The Nan Letter aims to be a practiced news, commercial and it is as pourml. But we recognize the fact that some men are gibed to see into be it have, their But we recognize the fact that some man are glidd to see into be faune, their destiny is of such a character that they lift the ven for us and show mister read that we she'd travel in the year to come. We are often start of by their productions; but the past has fulfilled the best prophete it lifts of the thinkers whe mapped out the road of progress for mankind. And whise we are practiced up to be decisionationed, we are no less described of a tracting to the columns of the Noor. Letter the highest appratuments of the human mind. In this daps a start often we represent the two great coments of humanity the one developing the pays in a stall to other the mental nature of mankind. This is the communitation of our best diese as a start vide with a start of mankind. This is the communitation of our best diese as a start of the st

When the Rev. Dr. Stone is engaged writing his sermons he must surely keep a kind of lucky big alongsede of limic containing sups of paper on which are written incomerable similates. When he is hard up for an illustration he daps his hand into the bag and draws out one and appres it to his subject without the slightest regard as to its being appear to be used without the sightest fitness to the subject to he illustrated. The Reverend Doctor shores have recently fachen in morject to he illustrated. The Reverend Doctor shores have recently fachen in morjects to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction struct to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction structure is the his subject to he had a subject to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction structure is the his subject to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction structure is the his subject to he had a subject to his new and handsonae church. In his fraction structure is the his subject to his new and handsonae church is his subject to his his subject to his his subject had been subject to he had church, said "the wave of prostitution washed their very bus ments." Fancy prostitution washed their very bus ments." Fancy prostitution washed their very bus ments." Fancy prostitution washed their very bus ments."

<sup>—</sup> The aggregate sales in the San Francisco Stock Exchange, from May 16th to the 22d inclusive, was \$3,629,785.

## The "Grab?"

With ears erect, and with sonorous bray,
The Atta—ever seeking "jobs" that pay—
Thus roar'd at Stanford: "Grabber, be thou still!"
Behold: Goat Island 'waits the "grabber's" will.

Alas the Central! thus to be bewray'd; How ill it judged the power the Alta sway'd! If "sixty thousand" were th' alluring bid. 'Twas scant reward for all MacCrellish did.

н.

## There!

America has finally taken her rank among foreign nations, and is now recognized among the powers of the carth as respectable and first class. The civit war helped us amazingly. When it was ascertained that a republic could cut throats like a king, and that Democrats could wage a war as bitter and as brutal as the rule of an hereditary aristocracy, we immediately went up in the scale of nations; but he last and finishing touch is to send our Princes abroad. The Prince Imperial of the louse of Grant, and heir apparent to Long Branch and the Seneca stone quarries, has gone to visit the crowned heads of Europe, in a Government war vessel all bristing with gans, and commanded by an Admiral, having for his companion the scale of national contents of the Republic the brown old hen who pecked a hole in the empty Southern egg and found nothing in it—nothing except tarkey-gobblers from Atalanta to the sea. This gallant young Lieutemant, who has so bravely cut loose from his mother's apron strings, and now under protection of a first class war frigate, has dared the dangers of foreign travel, is the guest of the Sultan of Turkey, and is sporting upon the sweet water of the Boshorus and the golden horn, having a good time at the expense of the people who will graciously submit to a tax of some hundreds of thousands of dollars in order that the Prince Imperial may enjoy himself abroad. Could any crowned head do more for its heir? The Prince of Wales had his first among our pretty girls. The heir of all the Russias had his fling at our buffalos. Why should not the young American Telemachus go abroad with his mentor to sport among the nymphs in the gardens of the Sultan, and have a good time with the houris in the harrens of the Crescent? But not only have we a Prince but also a Princess traveling in foreign climes. Other royal families are content to have one seion abroad, but as the femire of our kingly office is short, we are compelled to precipitate matters somewhat, and send those though on the vome families are content

## "The Cup is Not Found in Benjamin's Sack."

Just at the last hour, as we are going to press, information comes to us that a telegram has been received from London with the intelligence that Mr. Judah P. Benjamin has given a legal opinion to the Anglo-California Land Reclamation Company to the effect that a foreign corporation cannot hold real estate under the laws of California. We have great respect for the legal learning of this distinguished gentleman, but the announcement strikes our California lawyers with surprise. We had supposed that our Constitution and laws provided that lands and real property might not only be held by foreign owners, but transmitted to their heirs. It will also strike our English fellow-citizens as somewhat singular that all the property womed by them is held by so uncertain a tenure as indicted by Mr. Benjamin. Divers banking houses, business blocks, villa residences, farms and town properties scattered over the State are owned by Englishmen who have had their titles passed upon by half the lawyers in the State, and it is left for Mr. Benjamin to discover the fact that Englishmen may not hold and own lands in California. Doubtless some error in the dispatch.

#### Is It Not So?

We can see a great deal and think a great deal by occasionally turning aside We can see a great deal and think a great deal by occasionally turning saids from our counting desk and editorial room, from the busy cares of everwelly life and the small perplexities which are the common lot of us all. The mend will not be content when claimed to the treadmil of routine work. It has a his her and better destiny. For instance, the thoughful citizen, rais ng his lead from his counting desk, orders and receipts, may have asked himself how it is that our bar-rooms and belikard saloons are filed mightly with young men whose I ghost amb bit on seems to be in pushing a comple of round balls at the end of a long stack. The congenual change from this silly performance is to the eight or whisky class. The congenial change from this strip performance is to the cigar or whisky mass. Perhaps as a recreation billiard playing is not to be denounced as an artist a strip ampsement, but where young men have no higher aim than this they certainly ment our profound contempt. If a few of the hours devoted to be raisely were given to reading we would not have so many wretched abortions of our men as are commonly known under the non-coveted title of "men about town." Again, our streets are filled with Hoodlums, and our alley-ways with mud incrusted Arabs, our streets are men win troubility. The who may not according to the term of the wheel of Fortune, become Presidents, Senators, or immates of penitentiaries. These three elements, the "men about town," the Hoodiums and the street Araba, are, we take it, in a great measure the result of our much boasted and londy enloying we take it, in a great measure the result of our much boasted and boolive elogized common school system and its opponent. In the first case the ind's draws expresenting that class have had what is called a common school education. This means to say that they were put through the educational mil much after the manner in which dogs or rats or squirrels turn miniature codes mills. In bong educated their young minds received no solid moral education, no solemn and impressive ideas as to their future duties as men and citizens were medicated, and impressive items as to their feture detres as then and curzons were the characteristic they were turned out of school with just enough of education to a down them from stupid shorance. Finding thems does in a world of great network where men are constantly warring for supremacy, where the bottle for bread and futter is prolonged through a life time, they find themselves on the field poor's equipped, is protonice through a file time, they find themselves on the field poor's equiped, and acknow edging their helploss, situation they become what is known in ring language as "sku kers." You can see battalions of these tenfortunate sku kers on Montzom ry or Kearny streets any day in the week, saturdays not executed Here then is one of the evil products of our common school system. Protest and its inception and genius. As to the Hoodburns and street Arebs, they are the evil results of Catholic education. While at school they receive too much moral training, are being constantly impressed with the solemnity of life, the seints and training, are being constantly impressed with the something of the, the senters and angels are held up to them as paterns, and the poor creatures come into the great outside world where all is contusion and perhaps corruption. The change is too great; they loose their balance, and, characteristic of human nature, 20 to extremes, and thus are Hoodeums manufactured. The legitimate of speing of the Hoodeum is the street Arab. How to remedy the defects in both these shool systems may now be asked? We answer, by Keeping the youth of the rind and from the manipulations of pradish priests on the one hand, and gageting girls on the conclusion. from the manipulations of prudish priests on the one hand and eggeting errls of a the other. How can a priest who has never known the dwine pussition of a father a soul, or a young girl who has never experience d the heavenly emotion of a mother is heart, be in sympathy with the tender bads of homan promised neutrosted to their care? Either of these is unit to teach the young ridge how to shoot. The priest is too gloomy and solvenn, the young lady teacher, with the exceptions, too frivolous and fretful. Tutil the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the country are recognized as being members of the learned peadesolmisms, and are specially fitted for their avocations through mature age, have characterises and school has the properties of the second peadesolmisms. and genuin love of humanity, just so long will our common school system and the other system turn out regiments of "men about town," Hoodlums and street Arabs.

It is curious to note how the exigencies of politics oblige sovereigns to cultivate the most friendly relations with those who are the worst enemies of one amother. Thus we read of Queen Victoria paying a visit to Chiselburst fo-day, white to-morrow she is as likely as not to drive over to see some member of the family whose property her host of Chiselburst so ruthlessly confiscated, and who hold him as a scoundrelly adventurer. It is generally understood in England that the Empress Eugenie made a most favorable impression on the Queen of England that the amenorable occasion when Louis Napocon paid a visat in state to Windsor, and was invested with the star and ribbon of a "K. G.". It was noticed at the time that the adieux of the English royal family seemed so far, at least, as their distinguished had yenest was concerned more like that of persons parting with an old frend for whom they entertain warm regard, than with a good-bee to a new acquaintance. No doubt the Queen, with her innate goodness of heart, is determined now to prove that it is not always true that

<sup>&</sup>quot;Friendships commenced in the Summer Die when the Winter comes on."

<sup>—</sup> The award of \$60,000 San Mateo County Bonds was made to Woods & Freeborn, of San Francisco, at 165%. The bonds bear interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and run fifteen years, with interest payable annually.

## To a Debutante at the Queen's Drawing Room.

In spotless virgin white,
With lilies, "just a few,"
And here a diamond flash,
And there a drop of dew;
As a fair ship new launched,
With snowy sails unfurled,
Doth tempt uncertain seas—
So thou the unknown world.

Adown the tearing stream,
O beauty, venture not!
Lest in the fuller life
The old life be forgot.

Lest on the world's sandbanks
I some day see thee cast;
With no o d memories
Of any holier past.

Or, wrecked on social reefs,
Thou shouldst return no more;
Or drift, with storm-rent sails,
A battered hull, to shore.

A battered full, to shore.

Not so. The glad waves leap,
And the clouds break above thee,
To show that Fate will smile,
And men and Heaven love thee.
—[Alice Horton in the Graphic.

#### Court Chat.

— The Drawing Room on Tuesday, April 23d, though not remarkable for the number present, was one of extreme distinction, from the rank and fashion of those who came to pay their depoirs to the Queen. If the great flower shows of the season are of mark among the general public for the display of rich costumes generally witnessed there, and give ample scope for observations and for after comment, the great Court gatherings of the city at the comment, the great Court gatherings of the city at the court gatherings of the city at the court gatherings of the city at the great Court gatherings of the city at the great Court gatherings of the city at the great Court gatherings of the city at the city a gant and distingue attire must always, among those present—among the relatives, the friends, and the general fashionable public be events of exceptional interest in those respects. Therefore we have, as is our custom, endeavored to make the record of costumes as complete as possible. The efforts to introduce the new shade of blue have been more successful than was the attempt with the delicate shade of blue have been more successful than was the attempt with the delicate green tinge, although white and pink were en masse, and violet was much paironized, having a very prononce effect. The fashion of coffure has undergone a notable change, and in place of the heavy chignons there was a light and graceful style arranging the hair, consisting of curie ondule, tied with bows of hair. Another style it hat looked most becoming was a chain of hair with curls tuned up, instead of hanging down, the effect in front being very pleasing. The feathers being artistically fixed, the whole of the coffure could be seen, and it was a great improvement on the veil covering all the hair. The Queen wore a black satin dress with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Mujesty also wore a necklace and brooch of opals and diamonds, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Order of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order. Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa, Marchioness of Lorn, wore a ruly tulle petticoat and a ruby satin train trimmed with Honiton bee and daisses. Headdress, diamonds, emeralds, feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds and emeralds. Orders, orde ticoat and a ruby satin train frimmed with Honiton bee and daisses. Headdress, diamonds, eneralds, feathers and veil; ornaments, diamonds and emeralds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Coburg, and St. Isabel. Her Royal Highness Princess Reatrice wore a pluk satin dress trimmed with Brussels point lace, a headdress of white daisies, and ornaments of pearls, emeralds and diamonds. The Duckess (Dowager) of St. Albans wore a train of rich black glace, trimmed with black lace, ruches of tulle, and jet, with covarge to correspond; black tulle netticent over black glace slip, trimmed with ruches of tulle, glace and jet. Cofffure, feathers, black lace alappets, diamonds and jet, ornaments, diamonds and jet. The Marchioness of Hertford wore a train and corsage of black satin, lined with black sik and trimmed with Brussels lace looped with velvet; with Brussels lace and black velvet, an echarpe of Brussels lace looped with velvet; black tulle perticoat over a silk slip; headdress, plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds. The Marchioness of Waterford wore a dress of rich black poult de soie, trimmed with graduated bands and folds of white satin and black silk, with large bows; train of black and poult de soie, trimmed with deep band of white satin and folds to match; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. The Countess of Caledon wors a wich black worst resume with tulb housillows. don wore a rich black moire train, trimmed with tulle bouillonnees and pleatings, edged with satin; jets laid in the bouillonnees, and rich black and white satin bows with white fringe; moire petticoat, with waved bouillounces, and fans of black satin lined with white satin between each wave; black tulle tunique, looped with black and white satin bows; sash of point lace, and train tunique and body all trimmed with rich old point lace. Plume and lappet, tiara of diamonds, and Victure of the point lace. toria and Albert Order.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales left Rome on April 8th, by special train. Prince Humbert, the Prefect, Signor Gadda, the Mayor, Signor Crispigni, and all the members of the British Legation were present. The Prince and Princess will remain in Florence ten days, and then leave for Milan. The Prince of Wales received at Rome the same honors as were paid to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Lord Bute has written a letter, composed in the most excellent Welsh, to the Arch-Druid, thanking him for the "Peithnea," which he composed and presented to his lordship on the occasion of his marriage, recently. In that letter Lord Bute informs the Arch-Druid that Lady Bute has "taken possession of the 'Peithnen,' and placed it in her own room."

— It is reported that the ex-Prince Imperial of France will visit the United States this Summer. He is now sixteen years of age, and is said to speak five anguages fluently.

# Congress and Steamship Subsidy.

The Senate, as well as the House, has shown, as it seems to us, a narrowness of The Schate, as well as the House, has shown, as it seems to us, a hardwares of view on the question of subs diging American lines of deamships. There should have been no hesitation in doubling the amount paid to the China line, her in greatly merasing test allowed to the Braz-lam line, nor in librariany scheening the line to Austra in and the South Sea Islands. And the country would have been the galactic fischmatching had been done in tay of of creating regular strain-ship communication between New York and Buenes Avres, and between San Francisco and the South American coast. Congress has never been very charvabout aving away the funds of the prophe to help corporations, build, railroads, though if is coar to all now that the exact of giving away land is worse than that of giving away money, since whates, r less and to see that the chances of the common people to acquire house must augment poverty and be plessness, and lesses the augment poverty and be plessness, and lesses the augment poverty and be plessness, and lesses the augment of the general deep pendence and manhood which are the bulwarks of a republic. The steams, p incependence and manhood which are the bulwarks of a republic. The sheathst princes always pay back in the in reased amount of enstone duties far more taus the subsides they receive, and he shest bis, what two receive is generally not in the more than the winner of their the weight of the services in carrying the mails. Moreover, aimed add to take about restoring American shapping, here is a plan the best of all and yet the instant it is brothed in imbers cryout against the something monstreads, and they are the same men when he there is to voice showed in the House a perfect willing ness to have the barn of \$156,000,000 intensity and principal to half a dozen ray rook. companies converted into a gath declaring against to injustice of paying a few millions annually for carrying our mals into new countries and their commerce compones converted into a 201, declaring against the injustice of paying a low mit bons ambually for carrying our masks into new countries and their connected back into ours. At this moment there are but thirteen American steams has considered with the city of New York agents froth six forcing most. The American steamshap tomage of that city is \$33 a aimst 139,545 foreign torringe. In each the fourteen erge shapping ports of the lation we have sixty-cited American steamers, of 68,000 tons, with 2,404 American crews, against ninetwisk function, with a formage of 192,649, and crews of 8,788. And why is this 5 Supply because fair and and France and Germany are wise enough to see that the ibertal schedules they pay to steamstip ames are tan-field paid back to them in the enhangement of their commerce and the education of sail ors for their may in the event of war, which the United States is too blind or too marrow in statesmanship to see it. At our expense final and and the continent are having their values educated. At this meant San Francesco is what she is greatly on account of her American steamship lines. Mearce as is that service, it brings to our doors the wealth of Mexico, the North Precite, the South Sou is ands. Austracka, China and Japan. But we should have three times as many straps per animum. That city has say American, and, we believe, one foreign steamer doing a regular base ness with diffusion parts of the world. Their whole tomage is best than 15,000 tons, and their crews less than five bundled men. It is with see the mattern so them. as these that Congress expects us to conquer by our commence the nations of Central and Seath America, to develop the resources of the terming South Sea relands. tral and Smath America, to develop the resources of the tenancy South San plantage to unfold and bring nather for destribution the vast went for tenian, dapan and India, acts to went the trade of Australia. Code and Pres, from Frighted, and when we ask for a latternore said an insetering these magnificant conjects of permitter comes from the House and the Sounders saiden response that the nation can't fail that be true, then let the nation make up its mand at once that it can not take it smoothed as sweet lake rank among commercial powers. Of what award are our Onionial treats a, our productions among the Fig. and Navigator's relating or our Russian purchase, measure we have ships to trade with them. All those covered colonies or friends by a very promise to be werth to us as embraged in the single word commerce, and these we are bindly inviting Ingland, France and Germany to monopolize.

# Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

When the pare me dicinal restorative, now so widely known as I dolpho Wolfe's Schnedam Schnapps, was introduced into the word under the indorsation not of four thousand leadure now hers of the medical profession, some twinky wars ago, its proprietor was we haware that it could not who by escape the penalty attached to all new and useft' preparations. He, therefore, enderword to mives it with the strongest possible self-word argumst counterfeiters and me intores it with the strongest possible self-word argumst counterfeiters and me intores it with the strongest possible self-word argumst counterfeiters and me intores it with the strongest possible self-word argumst counterfeiters and me intores it with the strongest possible self-word properties that may be not the purest sparities over manufactured. Its purity and properties having been time ascertained, samples of the article were forewarded to done thousand physicians, including at the leading practitioners in the United States, for the purpose of experiment. A caculate regardence in the United States, for the purpose of experiment, a caculate regardence from thousand of the most cunitent medical men in the Union promptly respondent from the year of the preparation and report of the result, accompanied each speciment proposed to the section on the ordinary injures of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore until for medical purposes. The possible cance come for again the paretter of the account of the section of the accidence of the section of the faculty, a merked superiority over every other diffusive structure as a directic, tonic and restor, two.

PLATT & NEWTON, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

A Day in April.

The wind is high, and in the trees It makes, o'erhead, its ceaseless moan; Like to the soothing monotone, On shingled shores, of swelling seas.

Dark massy clouds ride o'er the sky, And quickly dim the clowing sun : Swift o'er the plains the shadows run; Anon, new brightness breaks on high,

Foretell the evanescent storm;
The rainbow shows its perfect form,
Where dense clouds wear the hues of

Inight.

A sable rook against the blast
Toils bravely up. Too strong to yield,
He dips low down along the field, And clears the far-off hills at last.

The winds are stilled. A solemn hush; No zephyr stirs the slumbering leaf; Lo, in the dead pause, warm and brief, Clear notes outring from brake and bush.

The raindrops, beating through the light, A bar of sunlight, glaucing down [spire, Foretell the evanescent storm; Strikes you lone church, and, from the The vane sends forth a flash like fire, Against the mountain bare and brown. JAMES SILVESTER.

# Laughable Experiment with Mule Artillery.

Out in a certain western fort, some time ago, the major conceived the idea that Out in a certain western for, some time ago, do major conceived one foca martillery might be used effectively in fighting with the Indians by dispensing with gun-carriages and fastening the cannon upon backs of mules. So he explained his views to the commandant, and it was determined to try the experiment. A howitzer was selected and strapped upon an ambulance mule, with the muzzle pointed towards the tail. When they had secured the gun, and loaded it with ball-cartridge, towards the fail. When they had secured the gun, and ionated it with observations, they led that calm and steadiest nule out on the bluff, and set up a target in the middle of the river to practise at. The rear of the animal was turned toward the target, and he was backed gently up to the edge of the bluff. The officers stood around in a semi-circle, while the major went up and inserted a time-fuse in the touch-hole of the howitzer. When the fuse was ready, the major lit it and retired. In a minute or two the hitherto upruffled mule heard the fizzing back there on his neck, and it made him uneasy. He reached his hoad around to ascertain what was going on, and, as he did so, hile a body turned and the howitzer began to sweep around the horizon. He had a last became excited, and his curiosity grew more around the horizon. The mule at last became excited, and his curiosity grew more and more intense, and in a second or two he was standing with his four legs in a bunch, making six revolutions a minute, and the howitzer, understand, threatening sudden death to every man within half a mile. The commandant was observed suddenly to climb up a tree. The licutenants were seen sliding over the binff into the river, as if they didn't care at all about the high price of uniforms; the adjustant made good time towards the fort, the sergeant began to throw up breastworks with his bayonet, and the major rolled over the ground and groaned. In two or three minutes there was a puff of smoke, a dull thad, and the nule—oh! where was was he! A solitary jackass might have been seen turning successive buck-sommersants over the bind, only to rest at anchor, finally, with his howitzer at the bottom of the river, while the ball went off towards the fort, hit the chimney in the major's quarters, rattled the adobe bricks down into the parlor, and frightened the major's quarters, rattled the adobe bricks down into the parlor, and frightened the major's wife into convulsions. They do not allude to it now, and no report of the results of the experiment was ever sent to the War Department.

Chicago Tribune.

## Gone!

It is reported that the mainmast of our contemporary, the Alta, has gone by the board. Mr. M. G. Upton, the most severely logical, brilliant, racy, pungent and talented amongst its able corps of Notists -the Behemoth of the crowd, and the only man with a sound set of brains among them all has gone to Washington to engineer the claims of our Committee of the "One Hundred" before the Conengineer the caims of our Committee of the One Fundance despect the Car-gress. Aside from the intellectual loss the public will suffer in this sad depriva-tion, we cannot refrain from joining in the general lament of the press over the bereavement it has sustained, and mingle our sorrows with the somuoient suck-lings left in charge of the editorial columns of that most capacions and potent of Ings red in design in the contour contours of man more aparonic and power and the journals of the Pacific. Mr. Upton's style as a writer is pre-eminently marked and admired. Years agone, he lent the charm of his trenchaint, graceful and versatile pen to the old Hradt; he withdrew, and the Heacht lell. He likewise, for a season, electrified and instructed the readers of the Sacramento Standard, which flourished amain until his retirement; then the Standard also sickened and went out. There would seem to be something ominous of a like fate in store for the Alla in the report of Mr. Upton's secession, but that the blow is tempered by the announcement of his speedy return to the seenes of his labors and triumphs. For there is no disguising the fact that the present loss sustained by our princely friend Mac(relitsh will be keenly felt and deeply regretted by the patrons of his paper. The delightful freshness, rich vein of deep thought and originality, the true pathos, and, above all, the rare Jaconism which heretofore illuminated the editorial pages and, above all, the rare laconism which heretolore illuminated the editorial pages of the Adu are no longer discerned in its dreary columns; but in their stead naught but empty platitudes, pointless "notes" and unfathomable duliness. In this conjuncture, considering the executive ability and profound address of this wily plenipotentiary of the "One Hundred," and seeing the invariable luck which has hitherto attended his diplomatic services, it behooves the Central Pacific, for its own security, to keep a watchful eye upon his Machiavellian maneuvres at the Capital.

## Two Harvests.

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## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

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Non-Transfer of the Contract o to a due sense of propriety, the men drank and played if the men drank and played if the men drank and played if the men drank and played in the men drank as I stoked at many of The second secon of the three. A superior woman makes a man feel her power. A l But a compared to the property of the compared to the compared WILL AND THE

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## New Books from A. Roman & Co.

STRANGE DWELLINGS. Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. With Designs by W. F. Keyl, J. B. Zwecker and E. Smith. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The object of this book is fully given in the title-page. It contains an entertaining history, not of the ordinary dwellings of animals, but of the strange habitations of many of them. To those who are accustomed to look at the animals that we see duily around us, from their own standpoint, their habits and customs may appear too insignificant to attract attention; but to the eye of a naturalist, who instinctively identifies himself with the nature of the animal, their customs lose all insignificance and become subjects of deep interest; and when we reflect on the way in which these smallest of God's creatures are endowed with a wonderful instinct that guides them in the construction of their habitations; the rearing and care of their young; providing of food for their families, and means of defense from their enemies, it should make us acknowledge the infinite power and wisdom of Him who made the lowly animal as carefully and wonderfully as the lordly man. We cordially recommend this book to the lovers of natural bistory, especially to the young. We quote his article on the 'Stormy Petrel;' ''Who would think, on inspecting a specimen of the well-known stormy petrel, that it was able to dig into the ground and form the burrow in which it makes its nest? Such, however, is the case, and the pretty little traverser of the ocean shows itself to be as accomplished in excavating the ground as in flitting over the waves with its curious mixture of flight and running. Each bird lays a single egg, which is white, and organs of this bird. So large, indeed, is the amount of oil, that in some parts of the world the natives make the stormy petrel into a lamp by the simple process of the world the natives make the stormy petrel into a lamp by the simple process of the world the natives make the stormy petrel into a lamp by the simple process of the world the natives make the stormy petrel into a lamp by the simple process of the world the natives make the stormy petrel into a lamp by the simple process of the world the nativ

THE LIFE THAT Now Is. By Robert Collyer. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is a collection of sermons preached by the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago. They seem to be earnest, dignified and solemn, and seem calculated to make a deep impression on the reader.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By John Stuart Mill. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Shepard, Poscon.

The reputation of this author is already so great, and the character of his works so well known that it is needless to do more than announce his books, as the reader will see that this work is already in its sixth edition.

GOOD-BYE, SWEETHEART. By Rhoda Broughton. D. Appleton & Co. publishers, New York.

This novel is by the deservedly popular author of "Cometh Up as a Flower" and "Red as a Rose is She." (Miss Broughton, it seems, is tond of fancini titles.) This book compares favorably with her other works, and if not quite equal in pathos to the first, is infinitely better than "Red as a Rose is She," and has already met with great success.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. A Novel. By William T, Adams (Oliver Optic). Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This writer, so well known by his popular and innumerable books for the young, now appears in the rôle of a novelist, in which his reputation as an entertaining writer has not suffered.

## Persecuting the Dead.

During the past week, Mrs. Emilie Toussain, wife of the well-known musician, died, and her remains were sought to be interred in the Roman Catholic burial ground. Her father, Mr. Aubert, went to Abbe de le Cler, the priest who officiates at the French Catholic Church, on Bush street. This gentleman, learning that Mrs. Toussain had been married by a Justice of the Peace, refused burial to the deceased, but thought that if Mr. Aubert called on Bishop Alemany, "the matter could be arranged for from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars, more or less." It being impossible to raise this sum, Mr. Aubert retired from the ecclesiastical presence, and proceeded to arrange for the burial of his daughter in the Protestant-burial ground, which was accordingly done. Deceased was only twenty-two years old, and was respected and honored by all who knew her.

## God Bless the Prince of Wales.

This poem has been sent out from England expressly for publication in the New Letter, and was read last night at the Bampurt of the British Benevolent Society in commemoration of the anniversary of the burthday of Queen Victoria.

Among our ancient mountains,
And from our lovely vales,
Oh! let the pray'r re-echo,
"God bless the Prince of Wales!"
With heart and voice awaken
Those minstrel strains of yore,
Till Britis's name and glory,
Resound from shore to shore!
Among our ancient mountains,
And from our lovely vales,
Oh! let the pray'r re-echo.

Ere threaten our fair isle,
May God's strong arm protect us,
May hear'n stil on as smise!
Above the throne of England
May fortune's star long shine!
And round its secret bulwarks.
The olive-branches twine.
Among our ancient mountains,
And from our lovely vales,
Oh! let the pray'r re-echo,
"God bless the Prince of Wales."

Should hostile bands or danger,

"God bless the Prince of Wales!"

God bless the Prince of Wales!"

God save brave Curistian's daughter.

Our noble Prince's pride:

The Danish flag and England's

Henceforth float side by side.

To our beloved Princess

We look with hope and joy,

May sorrow never darken

Nor fate those hopes destroy.

Then, let the pray'r re-echo

Among our hills and dales,

"God bless fair Alexandria!"

"God bless the Prince of Wales!"

# Monasteries in England.

After a suppression of three hundred years, monastic life has revived again in England, and its spread is one of the most remarkable signs of the times. Indeed, the sprint of resignous to separation, the various gards of controls, the line dictines, Domencaux, Capachus, Augustines, Unstercians, and others, have established themse was in various parts of England, and have extined the amount sprinting of the Roman Church for sequency chose locastics. One of the most noted of these motion facilities monastenes is that of Wound St. Bernard, in Chainwood Forest, Leicestershire. It was begun in 1865, and for some time there were only five modes, who besed on a little furm and telled the adjacent land. In 1862 the present extensive above, buildings were commenced. They are in the pain early English style, but with the charge, closter, chapter-house, refereory, domnitory, and style, but with the charge, closter, chapter-house, refereory, domnitory, and style, but with the charge, closter, chapter-house, represents an imposing appearance. A clock-tower, with section of beds, remains to be added. The monastery owns now three hundred acress, nearly all of which is highly cultivated. The situation is very picturesque, and the land was rocky and not easily oultivated. The situation is very picturesque, and the land was rocky and not easily oultivated. The labor is all performed by the monks, who have made the domain profitable, selling the farm produce at a good price. The lives of the recluses are to isome and abstemious. They are not allowed to speak to curb other except in the presence of the superior, they ear no mean or animal food except milk and choese; then daily round is toil, prayer, and sleep. They work on the farm, feed the pies, make the butter, and do their own washing. No woman is permitted to enter the sacred ground. They have made agarden of the three hundred acres. Attached to the abbey is a reformatory institution for hosy. The order is the Cistercian, a binach of the Benefictures; and tires handed of the

## The Canadian Illustrated News.

Among the many handsomely illustrated newspapers which come to us, we know of none that is more welcome than the transferon Hierbritish News, published at Montreal. The engrevings are of a practical and class section that the representation of the desistence of the engravery who do not be proposed with masterly sked in thography not mere daules of brack againsts from corresponding and worthy of being framed and placed in the gatery of the arts. The tone of the reading matter is morally excellent and always interesting. As an illustrated newspaper the West is not excelled in its artistic and typographical features by any journ coffice character in Engand or the United States. It is now in its fifth year. We wisn it continued properly, and compliment the publishers upon its general excellence.

Among the rich men of Boston is one worth \$18,000,000, one \$8,000,000, and six \$5,000,000 each.

## Special Brevities.

- A correspondent writes: The fair girls of this Empire have certainly made of the Fifth Avenue Hotel a veritable Vanity Fair. The drawing-rooms are splendid, all for the ladies, although there seem to be more beaux than belles. Wits, statesmen, lawyers, financiers, farmers—they all pass in succession before my eyes. The sofas are filled—a girl of sixteen, fair and tall, has two beaux by her side—oney to the East, one to the West—the contest is hot as to who shall carry the day—to go to the theater and see "Marriage" performed. "Mother" is over there, but it would be absurd to consult her. I see them get up and pull out two pieces of paper—the longest representing the winner. The shortest walks off, red as a lobster, and "Fair Sixteen," without saying "good night" to mother and "the governor," marches away to "fix" herself and exit.
- ernor, marches away to "nx" herselt and exit.

  A remarkable story comes from Bombay, which suggests the propriety of employing monkeys as police detectives. A Madras man, making a journey, took with him some money and jewels, and a pet monkey. He was waylaid, robbed, murdered, and buried by a party of assassins. The monkey witnessed the whole affair from a tree-top; and, as soon as the villains had departed, he went to the nearest police-officer's station, attracted his attention by his sighs and groans, and finally led him to the grave of his master. He then enabled the officer to recover the stolen property from the place where it had been concealed, and then went to the bazaar and picked out the nurderers one by one, holding them fast by the leg until secured. They have concessed the crime, and are held for trial.
- Three large iron steamships are being constructed at Philadelphia to run between that port and Liverpool, and a great many others are under construction at Wilmington and other points on the Delaware. Those afready built are pronounced equal to the best Clyde steamers, and they are constructed of American iron by American mechanics. The amount of capital concentrating in this business is already great and increasing. The skill and success of the artisans and capitalists of Pennsylvania and Delaware will stimulate exertion in the same field clsewhere, and the time is likely not to be far distant when we will not look upon the shipyards of the Clyde as we have done, with envy.
- Literary men are looking forward with no little interest to the appearance of a work which Professor Owen has in press. This distinguished sayant, during a recent visit to Egypt, discovered these holes of the old Egyptian law. These tables contain thirty commandments, and among the thirty are the ten commandments of the Mossic Decalogue. The others refer to such matters as the removal of a neighbor's landmark. It would seem, therefore, as if "the wisdom of the Egyptians," in which Moses was "learned," included the "law" which is described as having been given amid the thunders of Sinai.
- We are on the eve of an important revolution in the art of printing. The new system is called the "Logotype," and is different from the present style, inasmuch as instead of single letters, the type is cast in syllables; and an average compositor can set at the rate of 5,000 types an hour. Major Beniowski introduced it, but it was found defective and abandoned. Great improvements, however, have since been made, and the system now promises well for success in the hands of Mr. Green, the present patentee, in London.
- The other day in Paris, a young creature of sixteen had just left the vestry at the close of her marriage with an old man over seventy, when the latter was sudenly seized with an appoplectic fit and fell down dead by the side of his terrostricken bride. The carriage in waiting carried his corpse to the bridal home he had furnished in the most extravagant style. This doting old man, who dreamt that a union could be happy between wrinkled old age and early youth, left his widow a dowry of 400,000 francs on her bridal day.
- The Queensland papers report the marriage of two South Sea Islanders with English women; the first marriages of the kind which have yet occurred. The ladies who have thus broken through the bonds of custom are the Misses Harriet Charlesworth and Ann Sims. The former is a native of Walford, Essex; the latter of Beckington, Somersetshire. The bridegrooms are natives of the island of Lift, and intend to return to their island home immediately, carrying their spouses with them.
- The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston are planning a religious campaign in connection with the approaching Jubilee. If they can get suitable preachers, they will raise a tent for 4,000 people, keep up daily service, and sub-rosa, donate the receipts to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, those nice, pious, hair-split-in-the-middle young Christians in Boston!
- It is told of an old Scotch lady that, when dying, a tremendous storm of rain and thunder came on, so as to shake the house. In a quaint, eccentric spirit, but with no thought of profane or light allusions, she looked up, and, listening to the storm, quietly remarked, in reference to her departure, "Ech, sirs! what an awfu' nicht for me tae gang fleein' through the air!"
- Wm. D. Gentry, a telegraph operator in Nashville (Tenn.), has invented a device for propelling railroad cars by the power of electricity. He claims that a speed of one hundred miles an hour can easily be obtained. "A committee of scientific gentlemen, appointed by the Nashville Industrial Exposition," has made a favorable report on his invention.
- "Lovely women," desirous of getting married, should go to Lima, where a population of 160,059, includes 38,704 more males than females.

Castle Brothers' Semi-Monthly Circular.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1872. Since our last, the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Japan has arrived with China distes to April 12th and Japanese to April 23d. The Tea season is virtually closed, and to April 12th and Japanese to April 23d. The Tea season is virtually cosed, and transactions will be leght until the new crops begin to arrive. Durin, the past fortnight a good domand for all grades of Japan and china Teas, in both, less spring up, with sakes for shopment East of 1,600 packages showings, 700 packages Fore-base and Fortnessa, and 120 packages Moyames and Fingsneys, in adaption to which about 1,200 packages dapane have charged bands for home consumptions of given ranging from 28c to for, in bond. Congots and Southongs are negacited, a though is considered. in good supply

Our Tea trade with the Atlantic cities is steadily increasing, and we look for an Our rea trade with the Atlantic cities is steady thereasing, and we took for an active market on the arrival of the new crop. Orders from this point have been sent forward pretty free y, so that we may reasonably expect a furest even the new supplies. The restrictions of autics being removed, enable fastion bevers to forward their orders without lear of Custom House bound dict. Intense and clear, es, and does away with any doubt of discriminating weights and dutes which may have been a drawback to us in competition with New York, where teasten the einvestigations have been the order of the day. It also challes the selection examine

his goods more accurately prior to Shipman to when they are under his own custred, than he could do were they alipped in bond.

San Francisco imposes of Feas obtain their bank credits for purchasing in China San Francisco importers of Feas obtain their bank credits for purchasing in china or dapan dass low an average rate as any teres and screazed has some a base as in the Attaine States. They aim to import superior quelifies, ask betta smell advance on cost, and are using every exertic in to craw the trade this way, the navarial channel for the Fea business, and every year tends to establish that filet. Some two years since we predicted that over twenty mation pounds amon by et Tea would pass through San Francisco for the fixed and west, and if way then be ded upon by many as a fallacy. Were we to doubte our predictions for the next two years, we do not think we should be far out of the way.

The semi-monthly line of steamers that the Facilic Mail Company have imagestrated from this date also beings us in such close connection with the place of growth, that orders can be more read by fided or condermanced, thus to give a given ways with those great ductions that an overstock or short sample good.

away with those great fluctuations that an overstock or short supply create.

make no change in quotations. We quote prices:
GUNPOWDER AND IMPERIAL - Canton made, nominal: Common to fair, 50c a 70c; Superior to fine, 80c a 95c; Extra fine to finest. \$1 05 a \$1 45.

Young Hyson Canton-made, Nomina., Superior to fine, 60c a Sc; Extra fine to finest, 95c a \$1 10.

Oblone Common to fair, 40c a 50c; Superior to fine, 60c a 70c; Extra fine to finest, 75 a \$1.

Southong and Congot - Common to fair, 45c a 55c; Superior to fine, 60c a 70c;

Extra fine to finest, 75c a \$1 10.

JAPANS Common to fair, 40 a 50; Superior to fine, 55 a 65; Extra fine to fines; 70 a 85. Do, dacquered boxes, in 3-fb, 4g -b, and 5-fb. Common to fair, 55-a 62; Superior to fine, 65-a 70; Extra fine to finest, 55-a 90. Do on 3-fb and 1-fb papers)—Common to fair, 42/g a 47%; Fine to extra fine, 55 a 65. COFFEE Large purchases have been made here, in bond, predicated on the price of receding much when the duties are removed. Stocks have and to arrive are

ample to last us for the balance of the year, and the improved fee ing in the Eastern market will tend to section prices, but not to the extent of the duties r-moved. Over 6,000 bags line Salvador, Costa Rica, Bontzee, and Java have charged hands since our last report. We quote: Greens, 18 a 1995; Extra prime, 20; O. G. Java. 23 16 (1 24.

RICE-The market is quiet, with considerable stock at high cost. At anction, 4,000 bags No. 1 Siam, at \$7 40 a 7 47% per 100 fts. Stocks of all kinds are large, with the exception of Tabe Rue, which is very scarce; but the high prior in tona and Batavia makes holders more firm. The bulk of the importations are held by Chinamen, who anticipate better prices later. We quote: Hawaran,  $a_0 \neq 0.05$ ; No. 1 Parin,  $7b_1 \neq 0.05$ ; No. 2 China,  $7a_1 7b_2$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_1 a_1 6b_2$ ; No. 1 Parin,  $7b_2 a_1 7b_3$ ; No. 2 China,  $7a_1 7b_2$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_1 a_1 6b_2$ ; No. 1 Parin,  $7b_2 a_1 7b_3$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_1 a_2 6b_3$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_1 a_2 6b_3$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_2 a_3 7b_3$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_3 a_4 7b_3$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_4 a_3 7b_3$ ; No. 3 Siam,  $5a_5 a_5 a_5$ ; No. 3 Siam,

SPICES Recent sales of 3,000 fts Cloves, reported at isc. We quote: Al'spice, 16 a 17: Cassia, 32 & a 33; Cloves, 18 a 18 : Pepper, 18 a 19. Macc. \$1 35 a 1 37 &

16 a 17: Cassu, 32% a 33; Cloves, 18 a 18%; Pepper, 18 a 19. Mace, \$1 35 a 1 37%.
Stear. Imports melude two cargoes Hawaiian per Queen Emma and Hesperian, \$23 4,36 kegs by the former, 3.37 kegs and bigs by the latter. These time y arrivals found the market quite bare of Island Grocery grades, and they find an appreciative market, selling, according to quarty, from se, to He. Following is the schedule of prices, ad in barrels: Circe A, Crushed, 12 c.: Extra Powderec, 125 c; Extra Powderec, 125 c; e. Extra Powderec, 125 c; e. Castle Brothers, &c. per D additional is charged.

(Established 1850) Importers of Tels and East India Goods, 213 and 215 Front street, San Francisco

<sup>—</sup> The following are the dimensions of the great bridge now being erected between New York and Brooklyn: Total length, 5.872 feet; length of central span, 1,600; elevation above high water, 130 feet; waith of bridge floor, 50 feet, length of towers above high water, 268 feet; base of towers at water line, 124 by 36 feet.

## Steamship Subsidy.

It was consistent in the House to follow up its bill of May 20th, for closer diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan, with the amendment on the following day to the postal appropriation bill, doubling the service and subsidy of the steamship line from San Francisco to Japan and China. The votes on the different amendments proposed showed a working majority of twenty in favor of the movement. The Senate had killed this amendment, and the bill will now have to go to a committee of conference, which in all probability will agree with the House. It will cost the Government half a million in favor of the Pacific line and \$130,000 in favor of the line to Rio Janeiro; in all \$550,000 per year. If experience don't prove in five years that the Government has realized money in the treasury from the increase of trade and custom duties by doubling the subsidy and mail service on the Pacific, then we shall be in tavor of its windrawal. We know, however, that this contingency will not happen. The increased customs receipts from our Asiatic trade (which without those fortnightly steamships would amount to nothing) we are sure will pay back into the treasury three dollars for one paid out to keep up the line. This has been England's experience, and it will be ours whenever we open steamship communication with a nation that has any commerce. The Brazilian line now receives \$150,000 from our Government and the same from Brazil. The amendment doubles the service—that is, makes it fortnighly—and doubles our part of the existing subsidy, the new contract to begin October 1, 1873. The entire Brazilian subsidy from that time for seven years will be \$300,000 from the United States and \$150,000 from Brazil; in all, \$450,000 a year. That will be for a semi monthly service, which is cheaper than \$300,000 (what is now paid) for a monthly service.—Secramento Union.

## Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

One of the most marked public documents which has ever been given to the American people is the letter of acceptance of Horace Greeley. It has attracted great attention in the United States and will, no doubt, produce a profound impression in England and Europe. The letter is characteristic of the author—plain, frank and manly. In accepting the nomination for President tendered him by the Cincinnati Liberal Convention, Mr. Greeley does not think the tribute as one personal to himself, but rather glories in the principles laid down in the plutform, principles wherein the Convention "so tersely, so lucidly, so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course; a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and bygone feuds, embodies in it, and in few words, the needs and aspirations of to-day." It asserts: "First—All political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected ever more. Second—All political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised beings within the limits of our Union, whose long-estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage." He reiterates his convictions that "our policy should aim at local self-government and not a centralization," and "that each State should be the reported of the Union whose long-estranged people shall prescribe." It is his belief that the President of the United States should be governed by a rule "inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election," on account of the temptations and corruptions arising from vast official patronage. The question of tariff he would leave to the Congressional districts. These are the salient points of this remarkable document.

#### A Paradise in the Pacific.

Captain J. B. N. Stewart, of this city, and President of the Polynesian Land and Commercial Company, has just returned from the Navigator Islands, where he has succeeded in purchasing, on behalf of his Company, 300,000 acres of land. This purchase includes the whole of the harbor of Pago Pago, the finest in the South Pacific. A deed conveying the land has been signed by the whole of the chiefs interested, and is duly witnessed by the American and British Consuls. The American flag has been hoisted by an officially authorized Commander of the United States Navy, so that protection is thereby guaranteed to all settlers. The harbor of Pago Pago is to be made a coaling station for Webb's Australian steam mail line and for the United States Pacific Squadron. These islands being situated in the region of the trade winds, the climate is truly charming. Their soil, too, is of unsurpassed fertility. It produces, without cultivation, oranges, bananas, cocoants, bread fruit, nutmegs, etc., and is capable of supplying the markets of the world with cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, etc. The Polynesian Company, we understand, propose to establish a cotton and sugar plantation, and to form a central commercial depot from which all the other islands of the South Pacific may be supplied with all the necessary articles of commerce.

#### Now.

#### BY ADELAIDE ANN PROCTOR,

Rise! for the day is passing, And you be dreaming on; The others have buckled their armor, And forth to light are gone; A place in the ranks awaits you, Each man has some part to play; The past and the fature are nothing.

The past and the fature are nothing, In the face of the stern to-day. Rise from your dreams for the future

Of gaining some hard fought field;
Of storming some air fortress,
Or bidding some cant sield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor God grant it may!
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as to-day.

Rise! if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to held you

No chains so unworthy to hold you As those of a vain regret; Sad or bright she is lifeless for ever, Cast her phantom arms away,

Cast her phantom arms away, Nor look back save to learn the lesson Of a nobler strife to-day. Rise! for the day is passing:

Rise! for the day is passing;
The low sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to sharpen your weapons
Or the hour will strike at last,
When Irom dreams of a coming battle,
You may wake to find it past!

#### Mirrors.

Since the recent improvements in the casting of plate glass, a corresponding advance has been made in the quality and flirsh of mirrors. We were particularly struck with such on a visit to the magnificant establishment of Messrs. F. H. Rosenbaum & Co. 505 Market street, at the end of sunsome street. We remember the immense mirror, 30x444 nuches, which they exhibited at the late Mechanics Fair. It was the largest lookin, glass ever seen on the Parite correst, and of course received a diploma. On entering the store, the visitor is strack with a varied and galter no collection of cluster sheet glass, window glass. German silver glass, plate glass and silvered glass for mirrors. In the rooms upstars frames of every description and value are made, of superior quadity, and at less price than those of New York. There are to be found square and oval frames, frames of walnut and gill frames, besides every variety of modings. The spectator especiences the strange sensation of secting binnelf reflected above and below and could alsides in mirrors that would adorn peraces, for this bouse is the largest on the Pacific coast. Messrs, Rosenbaum Fitted up the Cosmopoleran Hotel throughout, Pacific coast, which is the superior of the mirrors and class for the ministons of Messrs, Ols, Holaday, Weil, Aron, Irwan in short, all those houses where wealth and good taste go hand in hand. The house deals excensively in glass. They are agents for the Patient Linck. They handing a large assortment of goods, or Butter hands a keypool, and are now landing a large assortment of goods, or Butter hands of the bangut hall or ballstoon.

What the devil's to be done with the Woodhull-Douglass vagarists—those demented spiritua isto bedlimites, misseegenists, of how gams omine? Where is the gay Emily Fitz-Pitts-Ste., the gamest chicken of the pichaid flock? In 'rath, we have a right warm side for the chattering Emily and for that matter, for all the rest of the bewrtching, persecuted and down-tredden hussies thus 'strugging manifully against the diabolical virging of the vibrans of our fluity-hearted sex, and by the same token, have wondered how it was that Fitzy-Pitsy had not been tacked on to the tail of the Victoria kite, in the stead of that odorous, elegations, hearthpade person of color, Mr. Frederick Douglass. Howbelt, the phenomena of these deladed old wives of both sexes, like the ways of Providence as well as the way of a man with a maid—are indubitably past all manner of finding out!

— In Liverpool, last month, John Melling, aged 72 years, and standing little more than four feet high, was married at All Saints Church, Preston, by the Rev. G. Beardsell, to Alice Berry, aged 59 years, and nearly 6 feet high. When the couple appeared in the street, they were greeted with a shower of coppers by a very large crowd of spectators.

<sup>—</sup> The small state of Servia has the most rigorous criminal laws of any European country. The number of persons executed for various crimes in Servia was, last year, one hundred and fourteen, and, in 1870, ninety-three. Only one of the criminals sentenced to death in 1871 was pardoned by the prince.

#### Our Mineral Wealth.

The Placerville Democrat says: "In the Cedarburg claim they have found some of the richest ore ever unearthed even in that far-famed locality (Greenhood, Eldorado County) for rich strikes. Patties who have seen the ore inform us that it is literally gold-hearing quartz instead of quartz-hearing gold. From present indications an ent of prosperity is dawning upon the whole section of country between the South and Middle Forks of the American. The prospects for a good supply of water in that locality are no longer problematical. The Pocahontas Company, at Logtown, cleaned up after a ten-days' run, on the 28th, the snug little sum of \$17,600. One thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars per day is pretty good."

The Merced Tribune says: "A few weeks since we published the fact of the discovery of a gravel gold mining claim near Merced Falls, in this county, and gave the names of the locators. Since then a regular company has been organized to develop the property, and has incorporated under the laws of the State of California, under the name of Merced Falls (rawel Mining Com; "SC capital stock, \$200,000; principal office, Snelling. Trustees—John W. Bost, Caarles S. Peck, J. W. Robertson and P. D. Wiggington."

Robertson and P. D. Wiggington."

The Nevada Transcript says: "A large amount of gold dust is being cleaned up from the various claims in this county at the present time. The shipments below are very large. The miners are taking out more than ever before in the same time. The rock from the Buchanna mine on Big Deer Creek pays steadily from \$25 to \$30 per ton. The Idaho mine, at Grass Valley, is one of the richest in the State. There is enough ore in sight for three years' work. The Erie quartz mine at Eureka is paying large dividends to its owners. The Golden Quartz mine is now down on the lode about twenty feet, where it is three feet wide. The milling rock from the lode prespects \$40 to the ton. Some very rich specimens of silvershearing ore, taken from a newly discovered ledge in the Santa Cruz Mountains, are on view in the Santa Cruz Bank. A rich body of cinnabar has been struck in the Oakville Quicksilver mines, Napa County. The miners have gone down twenty feet and have not yet found the bottom of it. The best of it is worth \$1,000 per ton, as the metal now sells at eighty-five cents per pound."

The Oreville Recentle Butte County says: "The energy displayed by the Spring

The Oroville Record, Butte Country, says: "The energy displayed by the Spring Valley Canal and Mining Company has so far demonstrated that the great lead under Table Mountain increases steadily as advances are made from the rimrock towards the deeper portions of the basin or channel. This company has now entered the channel far enough to develop the 'Blue Lead' in a body of from five to fifteen feet, and of unsurprassed richness. The Spring Valley Company realized over \$40,000 at their last cleaning up, while it is supposed twice that sum remains in the boxes. The Cook Company claim, on Bull Creek, cleaned up last week, after a four days' run, and took out nineteen and one-half ounces. Four hands are employed, which would give \$25 a day to each."

The Marysville Appeal says: "We learn that the Brown Valley quartz mines, including the Pennsylvania, Donnebrook and other veins or lodes, have been purchased by San Francisco capitalists, who propose to proceed immediately to reopen and work them vigorously. We incline to the opinion that the purchasers have secured good property. It will be remembered that while being worked the Pennsylvania mine owners paid no assessments, while al! the shareholders were enriched from it. Over \$200,000 was taken from this mine, and from the Donneok a large amount was taken." Nearly all the big mines in Amador Countyare adding to their working force, and the reports are very flattering from all parts of the county respecting the mines.

The Calaveras Chronicle of the 11th says: "The 200-foot level of the Wolverine mine, located near Railroad Flat, has struck the so-called 'south chimney,' at a point 160 feet from the main shaft. The level has penetrated the chimney about ten feet. In the end of the drift the lead of quartz has attained a width of two feet. It is a beautiful ribbon of quartz, containing lead and from sulphurets, and showing gold to the naked eye. We also learn that this level in passing through the 'north chimney' developed an almost continuous body of pay quartz for a length of ninety feet."

Take the whole State, there has never been a time when our mining prospects were more flattering.

## Il Segretto.

Once there was a person who, by one of those curious freaks of fortune, became the proprietor of a daily newspaper, and as such he made a contract with a telegraph company for daily news at \$3,000 per month, dividing the expense and the news with other daily papers—and all was serene. One morning this person awoke to discover that a great railroad magnate had strung across the continent a whispering wire, and was offering all the news at greatly reduced rate to these other papers. This offer was accepted, and the leaving journal was left to pack the \$3,000 solito. And, speaking of solito, another grievance: The magnate would not make the terminal point at Sou-solito. Hinc illa lachrome. That's what's the matter between Uriah Heep of the Daily Blanket and Gov. Stanford, the man who to-day is trying to benefit this State and the city of San Francisco more than any man in California.

## In May.

O, sweetest time of opening flowers, Hadaster was my server Soft to Facility to Warm From Fr

That some rather than a tring! Who hath not have been powers

O lovely May?

Thou bring'st with the the thoughts of And she was mire, sweet May and thou New pist, Let like the once again, When hatters the his gettle pays

We spoke of love, which cold had lain Buried in W. Till thy first day,

O lovely May!

And then it bloomed, full, fresh and fair, The gent beat its if r new di

Thy songeters sang no sad despair. But trilled a lay that sweetly showed

Nought else but joy should linger there, In the first day.

O'min Mat

Wert witness that her heart was mine: Our pedage, a periode a sheary bough, P. a sed from that namesake tree of

thine,

Whose scented air d d went our yow. On thy first day, O lovely May!

- E. Oser find in the Graphic.

#### State Normal School.

We have pee 'vol from Rev. Wm T. Lu ky, the Principal of this Institution, locatellia Sat J. sci. to extragregation out forth and in warranting March located in Sat Jasel, the article and it is a few boundary or war on by March 28, 1872. The few second of a year 1872 and a medium 1884, at a read ones controlled with the Fig. via confidence of the week on the Fig. 18. The few materials are the restriction was 181. The Class Coyland to one of rocker. A happeners in stress reveal Teachers' Certifies. This will enter them to enter the data of Class without wan nation. provide they are the first month of the year ( who appears a threatment of the state of the stat can be had from the Principal, Mr. Lucky.

A Bright Future The Downieville Manager of May 18th has these local Not also to a tree of Silver or your with also be usined were in the pa my days of the cury? story of the gill externent as it stow Of mones are the first section of the control of the control

An Irresistible A-peel .- We never could refuse a lady anything, and so when And Artestander A-peer to the control presents as any with it and to when he will be to the sale and the control with the made in the control with the made in the control with toast!

The West India and Picific Company's steam-hip Cole viana, which was sunk at St. The constitution of the cole, 187, 187, 188, 201, 201, being got up nearly meant, and the party health which the party has the case of the thousand process as the expense required. The addresses on the cases of the cargo can be read.

According to the externs of the last census, there are four thousand eight hundred and for four only and we say papers published to the United States, and the fact of the United States. thousand two hundred and ninety.

- A fertile-minded Parisian suggests that the drop-curtain of the Paris Opera-House should a me at of the vast in their and he expatistes upon the magnificent effect it would create, with its multiplication of lights and beautiful women in elegant toilets.

- In New York city recently, Judge Spaulding decided that a -takeholder cannot refuse to pay the stakes or any part thereof to the winner of a bet on the ground that the winner borrowed the money, and that the lender had a first claim on the stakes.

#### What Shall We Do With Them?

There is something repulsive in this item, which we clip from the staid and dignified Bulletin; "At the City Gardens, yesterday, a crowd of Hoodlums create a disturbance, and about forty of them were ejected from the grounds. One, however—Con, Hurris—was retained, placed in one of the unoccupied grizzly bear cages, labeled 'Hoodlum,' and kept there all the afternoon and then brought in to the City Prison. The fellow attracted more attention than would a Bengal tiger or a Brazilian ape, and, for a wonder, seemed for a time to feel the disgrace of his position. The charge against him is for using vulgar language." That any human being, however fallen and degraded, should be placed in a position where "the fellow attracted more attention than wonld a Bengal tiger or a Brazilian ape," argues two larges that for a addition cannot be semi-savage and the condition of society semi-barbarous. We are governmently law or brute force in News Letter is under the impression that his community is governed by law, and if it is, argues two tanges, that the authence must be semi-savage that the condition of society semi-barbarous. We are governed by law or brute force. The News Letter is under the impression that this community is governed by law, and if it is, by what right does any man or any number of men take the law into their own hands, and exhibit a human being as they would a Bengal tiger or Brazilian ape? Is there any Act of the Legislature, any ruling of the Courts which confers such absolute and despotic power upon any person or number of persons in the community? Do not our constitutions declare that no person can be robbed of liberty or deprived of life without due process of law? Has not this unfortunate "fellow"—Con. Harris—been deprived of his liberty and subjected to infamous treatment without shadow of law and by brute force? There is not a policeman or citizen implicated in this cruel exhibition of Harris, wherein he attracted more attention than wild beasts, but is guilty of a gross and dangerous usurpation of the law, and subject to the severest penalties. We are in favor of inflicting upon Hoodlums, and all others who violate the peace and order of the community, such deserved legal chastisement as the Courts may measure out; but we respect and reverence the law too much to see it violated by the avowed enemics of the Hoodlums, in a manner even more disgraceful than it is violated by the Hoodlums themselves. There are policemen, jails, juries and judges for the special purpose of vindicating the law and protecting the community from the violence of the dangerous elements in society. Have not the effizers, who in part make up society and who caged Con. Harris, acted as if we had no policemen, jails, juries or judges, and in this have they not acted just as the Hoodlums act? Are these citizens not Hoodlums in the sight of the law? No reason, argument or logic can controver this position. We must punish violations of the law do otherwise, we establish precedents which put a end to hall law, and leaves us at the mercy American Hoodlum is a detestable pest of society; his presence everywhere is an abomination, and his conduct at times such as to call for instant punishment. There are certain emergencies when the law of self-preservation compels us to protect our lives, and having done so, the Courts acquit us of the responsibility of the act. It is fortunate for society that such conduct is the exception and not the rule. As a law-abiding community, San Francisco has earned a reputation second to none, and where the events are not of an extraordinary character, the law should ever be held sacred and above the impulse of individual passion.

We notice that the Pythiatic Knights of Stockton have resolved to come to this city and join their brother pithies in celebrating something or other to-day. What it is, or what they are, or what they propose specially to do on this occasion, the world at large and we, as its chronicler, are happily ignorant. We have heard of "Damon and Pythias" in the play, in which, on the score of friendship, it always struck us that Damon had the advantage. We take up the cudgels for Damon. Damon must have his society, else his spirit will not rest in quiet. Let us organize a Damonian society, in which the ceremonies of initiation shall fossible, exceed in nonsense those of the E. Clampus Vitus, and even those of the Pythies. There are to be found in history the names of several other bilks which might be used and perpetuated in a similar way. Our darkie friends have masonically rescued the name of Hannibal from dark oblivion to black immortality; many senseless whites have hit upon a way to revive our pleasant recollections of Indian outrages, scalpings and tomahawkings, under the follies of nomenclature adopted as Red Men: so, why not pick up any out-throat, Kafir Chief, or New Guinea man-cater, and on the popularity of his name found a similar foolish order.

<sup>—</sup> A merchant of Hamburg has purchased the Great Eastern, for the purpose of converting it into a floating lodging-house for emigrants.

## Mania Poetica.

Spring-tide is most fruitful of this lamentable affliction. As traditionally sentimental May advances we observe that our rythmical remittances from all the quarters of the country are multiplied, a fact which we are inclined to attribute, in part, to the vernal vacations of the boarding schools. We have at this moment before us a small mound of manuscripts, sent to us mainly by misses who think that they are poets because they read poetry with pleasure, and who write, for the most part, from the recollections of what has pleased them in others. Wath these "effusions" there come to us small notes made up of personal confidences and fragments of personal experiences, morsels of aspiration, pretty attentioners which never deceive bardened old executioners like ourselves, and appeals for sympathy which we are always ready to extend, both to the deserving and the undestrying. While we are obliged, in reference to the waste-bask at to consider these contributions in the aggregate, we try never to forget that each of them has an individual history sufficiently pathetic, and that each contributor must bear personally the pain and mortification of rejection. We wish we could hope to make our young correspondents understand that no real good could come to them, but effecting the pain and mortification of these donations. We wish we could make them all comprehend that the quantity of mediciours were at present in existence is quite large enough, and that the world has no need of any addition to the stock in hand.

hand.

The petty songs which are sent to us, harmless enough in themselves save for the wasted time and emotions of their writers, if submitted to the tested utility—not a dry and pressic, but a generous and rethied utility—would be boand amentally wanting. The test may seem to our young correspondents a barsh one, but it is that to which sooner or later all literary works must come. There is no mage in printing which can give value to that which is wanting in all the elements of value. Between not being noticed at all by the world and noticed only to be instantly for gotten, we think that a noble nature would choose the first. Puberation is only of real service to that which has ment making it worthy of publication. Particularly of poetry, let young aspirants for the haure, understand that mere poetrical feeling, and the silent, as well as the course, the lequacious, and the hold. If it were otherwise, life would be less tolerable, and the chances of happiness greaty duminished. It is as natural for a growing girl to feel pocaically as for her to have the measles; yet what Miss Alice or Miss Mary, stricken by that incorable though not offers will bloom and wither; hundreds of thousands of misses, this very mouth, will arrive at the age of sixteen, heave school, be disappointed in their friendships, or to miss for middle and excess the tested to the theory of those oundless which are made an excuse for industing in rhyme—not in rhyme to be sacredly locked in the desk, kept as a memorandum in a commonplace book, or communicated as a great secret to half a dozen dear triends, but rhyme to be written out, with many a long-shaled "2" upon fair, while paper, duy enveloped, sent to us at the expense of threepence, and declined by us at the expenses of threepence more. Sent, too, with such pretty, one of the paper, duy enveloped, sent to us at the expense of threepence, and declined by us at the expenses of threepence more. Sent, too, with such pretty, one of the paper, duy enveloped, sent to us at the expense of thre

is to send off the stern but wholesome negatives. It is an a miserable oursiness, and we enjoy it as little as anybody.

We have spoken frankly and plainly, essaying a little surgery as gently as possible; but we should be misunderstood if it were supposed that we depreclate the cultivation of a refined taste, or the habit of looking for the poetens side of that which it is the common lot to encounter. We do not object to Pegasus as a private and family back. It is only when he is goaded, with feeble snort, little fire, and an indisputable spavin, that he becomes, in our opinion, a disagreeable, if

not an immoral, animal.

The Pacific says "a Christian minister should be a gentleman." The Pacific is simply mistaken. A Methodist preacher should be born in a country barn, of the wite of a traveling tinker, he should be educated in cutting logs for a country school house; he should study divinity by holding a presiding elder's horse at camp meeting; he should marry his boarding-house keeper's daughter as soon as she arrives at the age of fourteen, and should be diligent in getting children, and make the poor little woman toil for them while he rides circuit, attends camp meeting and has a good time with the elders; his hair should grow down the back of a specific hite an ostrich; he should have a voice sike a trombone; an appetite little an ostrich; he should be tall and lank and lean and poor, and uncount and brazen and lazy and ignorant; he should be a burden upon other men's houses, he should pray instead of work, he should preach instead of practice; he should be a sort of moral vagabond that society indulges under the coat of hypocricy and the pretence of religion.

## The Sleeper.

On a beautiful couch she slept, With such a patient look, Sweet and fair as a calm young saint

Reading a holy book;
Over her head large flowers bowed. And lemon-blossoms shook.

She dreamed of future days of bliss, As softly fell the dew;

And joys burst moonlike on her brain, As glides down some deep-cloistere
Of past seenes beaming new;
Of the music from a psalm;
While trembling stars like seruphs looked And memories fell upon her heart

Down from their hights of blue.

She loved a poet young and kind, And summer's luscious hours, And ferny dells and silvery lakes,

And banks of gorgeous flowers; And all the gifts that summer brings, Its fruits preserved in showers.

And, oh! such soft vermillion tints Were aleaming on her cheeks.

As gleams a rosy sunset's rays On distant mountain peaks,-

The time when Beauty wears its smiles, And Love but feebly speaks.

And then she dreamed the poet came, His brow half lost in curls.

And kissed her arms so faintly pink— Her fingers bound with pearls; [lips The rich warm blood that blessed her Had coursed the veins of earls.

Anon she saw him glide away, Cloud-like and softly calm,

glides down some deep-cloistered aisle

Like drops of holy balm.

She woke, as some dear infant wakes
Upon its mother's breast, Her curls as bright as golden tints

At evening in the west:

The poet loved her, and she smiled Like one divinely blest. 'Twas then she felt Love's ripened hours,

Sweet as the golden pause 'Twixt notes of melody when hearts,

From some deep, hidden cause, Beat grandly as the naked spheres, To Nature's mystic laws.

## The Eruption of Vesuvius.

Vesuvius has again become tranquil, but the desolation and loss of life has been Vesuvins has again become tranquil, but the desolation and loss of life has been immense. Vast exates have been completely ruined, and it is thought that the soil will not be fit for cultivation again in less than two years. The number of persons who had left their homes was estimated at 50,000. Many were, however, resurning. The municipality of Naples has voted a sum of 120,000 francs for the sufferers, and the King has given 50,000 francs. The very shape of the mountain has been changed, as though an earthquake had taken place. Hills have appeared where but a few days before stones stood for visitors to rest upon; and precipices have been formed which almost prevent further advance. The path to the Observatory is covered with cinders a foot deep, and the country round about is a scene of utter desolation, not a single tree nor any trace of vegetation being left. During the whole of the fearful time Professor Palmieri held his ground, conducting and reporting his scientific observations with all the calm indifference of Archimedes. Oceans of lava have been surging around him—tempests of dust and pumice-stone have been hurled against him with the utmost violence; yet there he stuck, calculating the degree of volcanic force in action. The authorities sent up two carabineers and a guard of public safety, not to defend him, as we may suppose, against lating the degree of volcanic force in action. The authorities sent up two carabineers and a guard of public safety, not to defend him, as we may suppose, against the eruption, but against the attacks of thieves. The fine old fellow insisted on their leaving him, as he did not care to put their lives in jeopardy; but the men, with equal spirit, refused to do so, and there they all remained until May 1st, when he issued his bulletin to the effect that "as the mountain indicated a tendency to repose," he purposed to descend from his seat, which he had occupied among thunders and fires, to deliver a lecture from his professorial chair in the University on the subject of "The Eruption of Vesuvius on April 26, 1872." It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the enormous proportions of this cruption, Pompeil has suffered nothing—not even cinders have fallen there. During this cruption the correspondent of the Daily News says he saw ministers of religion, "with grim, sarcastic faces, going about whispering in the ears of the afflicted that the wrath of God had fallen upon them, and that they well deserved it, because the Pope was a prisoner." The King was driving towards San Sebastiano, where the hot lava was still slowly pursuing its course. He had stopped several times, giving away money to the people who surrounded him. When, however, they perceived that he meant to proceed farther, where the danger was greater, the crowd began shouting, "No, no; our King must not die!" and they seized the horses of his carriage, and compelled him to turn towards Naples. Private citizens are doing all in their power to alleviate the general misery. One person, a grocer, has given shelter to affecen unns belonging to the Cenvent of the Addolorata, at Portici. One of the nuns, on whom the cruption had produced a strong impression, went mad, and the police were obliged to carry her to the hospital. But even the lunatic asylum is in no favorable condition. The immates are in an unusual state of excitement. It seems as if they, too

<sup>—</sup> Turning stocks—no risk—big interest sure, etc. This is the story of the street, "and many go in thereat" and are entrapped. We know of a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, a resident of this city, who, to eke out a limited salary, invested \$3,000 cash with his broker, and when the crash of last month came the principal and all went by the board; nothing saved; a dead best.

## Special Brevities.

- The sketch which you gave of the late Ear of Ellenborough at the time of that nobleman's death was accompanied by an account of the singular giventures of his divorced wite, which some of your renders may probably have. "garbed as exaggerated or high colored. It was indeed a most strange and execute, heaver, but if was nevertheless streily true, and afrords one among many proofs that truth the proofs that the proofs are trutheless." but it was nevertheless stretchy true, and affords one among many proofs and truth is not untrajuently stranger than fection. I have just net with a gest-count recently retarried from Syria, who happened necidents is to mention that he had fallen in with the ex-Countess in the course of his travels; and he not only confirmed the accuracy of your sketch of her career, but added a number of unions and most interesting details respecting the erring and unhappy lady which, as supplementary to and completting your account of her stery, will, I am size, he not union specified to your readers. My informant assured me that when Law Englishment is sunt was tirst made known to her his band by her own out, seed not in local-ship was anxious, both for personal and public reasons, that the scause should lord-hip was anxions, both for persona, and public reasons, that the scance, should be bushed up. He accordingly sent the countess down to be consistent sent under the care of a strict and vigilant elderly servant, very different from the accommodating addy's mail who had betherto waited on her. The unhappy lide, and the seclision and sounded of her new residue, because excited alias? to madness. She was determined to make her escape that she might join her parameter as he had ordered her to do Finding her keeper as incorruptible as she was vir ant, Lady El enborough contrived to make her take a dose of landamum, which was fortunately so powerful as to defeat its end, otherwise it might have "more ed her life. She had no money, but she had in her possession some valuable had is which she wore on the night when she was sent away from her husband's residence in town, and these she forwarded to her Loudon jeweler, who sent her unreturn the sum of \$200. Thus provised with funds she made her escape from her place of centinerent and succeeded in reaching a seaport on the southwest coast. Entirely Enorant of the value of money, she gave 250 to the captain of a small coasting vessy to convey her to France. But while waiting on the quay she was seen and recognized by one of Lord Edichorough's servants, and apprehensive test she might be detained and foreibly carried back to his lord-she massion, she hastened into the scaport rown, and took her seat in a conen which was just on the justing of London. On reaching the netroports she called a hackney couch, and requested that she should be driven to some convenient hotel. The casciman, who no doubt thought that a lady of her appearance, unaccompanied by any rela-tion or attendant, could be no better than she should be, drove her to a well known twom in the straind—not of the best reputation, which in these lays featful not unfrequently in cases of divorce. She lost no time in sending notice of her arrival to bord Painterston, Sir George Paget, her comen, and to another getti man also of high standing, whose name has escaped my reco-lection. In the course of an hour a lattree were at her side. They reasoned and remonstrated with the unhappy lady, but my aim and at length as she obstituately refused to return to her husband's roof, or to offer any opposition to his suit for a divorce, they were obliged, hand a root, or to offer any opposition to his surface a diverse, they were oranged, with sorrowful hearts, to let her go. She then proceeded to the comment as you mention, and passed through the various adventures you have described. But it appears that after her separation from the Beavarian barron, her second hisband, she was again married and divorced in Italy once, at east, at not oftener. But now comes the strangest incident of all. On proceeding to the cast, where you seem to have lost sight of her, she married the sheakh of an Arab tribe, not the principal have loss sign of new, see married in Suckin of an Arabi rose for the principal chaef, however, but his brother, a person of inferior importance and position—" Jock, the Laird's brother," as my informant expressed it, with whom she as still living, under the assumed title of Lady Digby. Her husband is a poor creature as regards into cet and education, as well as influence, and can talk on two subjects only horses and runs—but he is very proud of his wife. Her winter residence is in Damascus, where she occupies a spandad masson. In summer she accompanies the tribe to the discributes their hock and herds are pastured. She is a constant attendard at the chapet of the American Mission in Damascus, and is most liberal in her contributors to all benevier dojects. Her life is not eny blameless but exemplary, and the American chaplain and other frands who know her well all believe that her character has undergone an entire change. Her behavior well a!! believe that her character has undergone an entire charge. Her behavior undomitted gives credibility to their characters be only in Strange to say, when my informant last saw the hady who was once the consort of one of England's promise cares, and is now the wefe of a Bedoum chief, she was listening with marked attention to a powerful sermon preached by one of your fellow citizens, Professor Eache. I question if among all the vicasitudes recorded in the history of the British peerage there is one so strange and romantic as those whech have occurred in the experience of this daughter of the old sea captain, Jedinoral Dieby.

— Correspondent transport Mail.

The Methodist preachers have started a Club in San Francisco. We have never been there, but presume it is like al other Cabs—whisky lanch all day and poker in the evening—every one of the Rapht Reverend oils buffers must have his night key, just like a wicked and immoral Finen (rier. We wonder if St. Paul ever just dropped into his club when he was down town in Damascus of nights, and stayed so long over his whist and whisky punches that he couldn't find his house in the street called Straight Methodist Club!

- Miss Grant's visit to London is, in its way, an event. The English have thought it a good occasion to prove that they desire to cultivate friendly relations with America, and have shown marked attention to the President's daughter. The wife of the English Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon Miss Grant soon after her arrival, and has acted as her guide, philosopher and friend, through the mace of English society. The Queen sent a functionary from the Lord Chamberlain's office to the United States Legation to say that she desired to see Miss Grant, and to ask in what manner a visit could be arranged most agreeable to her. The Secretary of Legation, Mr. Morun, is as accomplished in the mysteries of ctiquette as in all others belonging to the profession of diplomacy. He intimated that Miss Grant would decline a presentation at a general levee or drawing-room, and it was therrupon arranged that a special reception should be given her by the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, at 1 o'clock on Thursday. A ceremony of this kind is exceptional, and is understood to be intended for a particular civility. It is discussed in the papers with much gravity, and one ingenious writer finds grounds for hoping that it will contribute something toward the settlement of the Alabama claims.
- As soon as it became known in Alresford, two miles from Tichborne, that the claimant was released on ball, the Alresford eight bells sent forth their merry sounds or peals for some time during the afternoon and evening. The Alresford band, conducted by Mr. Thomas Manley, composer of the celebrated "Le Dames de Manrice Waltzes," "Mahebourg Polka," "Star of the Ball Waltz," etc., played most merrily round the town amidst vooiferous cheering, and kept it up rather late. At Tichborne, where the family house, the residence of the Tichborne family, always has been, all the villagers—not one left in one of the houses, we learn—came out and rejoiced with the Cheriton band and hand-bells up to and beyond 12 o'clock at night, on hearing of the claimant's release on bail.

-- Hampshire Independent.

- The King of Dahomey is reported to have changed the fashion of his wearing apparel. He received the Italian Scientific Commission not long ago, seated on his throne, his body profusely decorated with the blue, gold, and green labels which had been carefully peeled from the medicine bottles brought by Europeaus to his country. If his Majesty had any enterprising and business blood in him he would charge for the exhibition of the labels as advertisements, and let out the space on his body for bill posting.
- The health of M. Thiers is said to be in a very critical condition. According to a correspondent he is at times almost suffocated from the accumulation of mucus in the air pussages, which has more than once threatened to end fatally. Even now M. Thiers does not talk—he writes the answers to the questions addressed to him. He cannot speak above a whisper.
- The Sultan's eldest son, Prince Yussuf Izzedin, has been raised to the rank of Mushir, and given command of the First Corps d'Armée.
- The Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, died in Vienna, May 28th, of typhoid fever.
- Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of President Thiers and Madame Thiers, at Paris.
- Who has not heard of the India-Rubber Man—the man of limber legs and pliant spine, who ties himself into a double bow-not, and excited our admiration as children, at the circus, by his wonderful contortions and marvelous doublings up. This remarkable exhibition is now outdone and thrown entirely into shade by the marvelous India-Rubber Woman—made to order, for sale in the shops, warranted to fit, bosom inflated with perfumed breath, blown up to any given dimensions of plumpness, soft and tender to the touch, white and fair to look upon, palpitating with emotion, heaving with sighs responsive to sentiment, the cakes and thighs of shapely form, tempting to view, and passingly attractive as the during its raised in stepping over straws at the street-crossing; agonizingly suggestive when entering the street cars; splendidly attractive upon the stage as the balet dancer whirls in the mazy waltz; then the plumpers in the check, iving fair round outline to the damask peach bloom so daintily laid on with brush and pencel. Uncomb the long and silken tresses and from the secret biding places rats and mice come peeping forth, and under the skillful handling of the dressing maid are restored to give volume to the chignon, breadth and compass and fair outline to the stored to give volume to the chignon, breadth and compass and fair outline to the stored to give volume to the chignon, breadth and compass and fair outline to the stored to give volume to the chignon, breadth and compass and fair outline to the man, but the order of the same period of the strength of the dressing maid are restored to give volume to the chignon, breadth and compass and fair outline to the stored to give volume to the chignon, breadth and compass and fair outline to the chead, well poised on neck of fairest alabaster, made of the invaluable gum. Besantiful craft, sailing under full spread of canvas, broad of beam, deep of bottom, lithe of form—all glorious without, all India-rubber within. With clustic, spring step, India-rubber gives age the buo

University Poem of Miss Coolbrith.—In response to an inquiry, we would state that the beautiful poetic lines with which Mr. Edward Curris illustrated his pic-care of California, extending the hand of friendship to her sister Mexico, in his exappublished by the News Letter of May 18th, were from Miss Ina D. Coolbrith's University Poem—one of the most charming productions ever written by a California authoress.

# "Meet Me by Moonlight."

[AN INCIDENT FOUNDED ON FACT.]

"Wake thee my dear, thy dreaming," Till darker hours will keep; While such a moon is beaming 'Tis wrong tow'rds Heaven to sleep."

Thus sang I to a maiden -a maiden passing fair, With eyes of azure blueness, and floods of golden hair, Whose gently budding bosoms no hand but mine caresaed, Whose lips of balmy sweetness no lips but mine ere pressed. Whose up to taim? And there came a gentle nurmar from the window up above. Like the rippling of a brooklet, or the cooing of a dove, And it said in accerts mingled, half with joy and half with fear: "Whatever are you doing at this time of night, my dear?"

Her blue eyes seemed to glisten, but a night-cap snowy white Hid her flood of golden treasure from her anxious lover's sight, " Oh hasten down, my darling, for my gallant steeds are stiff

With waiting round the corner, and we'll drive out to the Cliff: Your fond and anxious parents are long since fast asleep, And you know, dear, that you promised, and your promise you must keep."

Which I funcied sounded husky-was't with tremor or with love (But the night was rather chilly, and she might have caught a cold that the right was rather chilly, and she might have caught a cole From exposure at the window, while my errand I had told.) Then there came a gentic creaking as the hall-door opened wide, A minute more and I had pressed my darling to my side; Her face seemed strangely altered, as I bent down for a kiss.

"A pair of sandy whiskers. By gad," I cried, "who's this?"

"It's me, you dirty rufflan," cried a voice, and Oh, my head Came in contact with a bindgeon before the words were said.

"It's a lucky thing my sister."—(then came another blow)

"A but to thome you studie in the light in the I collection of the property of the collection o

"It's a lucky thing my sister"—(then came another blow)
"An't at home, you skulking villain, but I'd have you, sir, to know
That she'd no idea of going on a moonlight trip with you,
And she took it as an insult the momen! that she knew
That your words were meant in earnest, and before she went she wrote."

Here he slammed the door right in my tace and flung me down a note.

Here he slammed the door right in my tace and flung me down a: In vain I tried to read it, for my sadly battered head Ached so hadly that each letter seemed a fiery, bloody red. Then I struggled to my buggy, and I sadly drove it home. And I vow'd an awful vow that night, I never more would roam In quest of gay adventure, with a virtuous girl, at night. When home, I read her letter, and I think she served me right.

"Sin: Your proposition to drive me out to the Cliff on Saturday, at 2 A. M., when all were asked at home. Lof course, took as a mere joke on your part. I have since he not through a fraud you were in earnest, and boasted to some gentlemen friends of your conquest. I need hardly say, from hence we are strangers."

# Book Notices.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—Conducted by E. L. Youmans. D. Appleton & Co., New York, publishers; A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

& Co., New York, publishers; A. Koman & Co., San Francisco.

This is the first number of a new monthly which is to be devoted to the diffusion of scientific knowledge among all classes of the community, and will contain original and selected papers on a wide range of subjects, from the ablest scientific men of different countries, explaining their views to non-scientific people. The present number has well-written articles on the "Study of Sectotogy," "Science I Immortativ," "The Unity of the Human Spectes" and a remarkable essay, entitled "Woman and Pontical Power." The Littor's Table gives an interacting biographical sketch of Professor Morse, of whom there is a well-executed vignette. The literary notices are comprehensive and exhaustive. The editor says: "The Popular Science Monthly will make its appeal, not to the litterate, but to the generally educated classes. The universities, colleges, academics and high schools of these country are numbered by hundreds and their graduates by hundreds of those rative concated classes. The universities, colleges, academies and high schools of their conditions on their graduates by hundreds and their graduates by hundreds of thousands. Their culture is generally literary, with but a small portion of elementary science; but they are active-minded, and competent to follow connected thought in untechnical English, even if it be sometimes a little close. Our pages will be adapted to the wants of these, and will coable them to carry on the work of self-instruction in science. We confusly recommend the Popular Science Monthly to all persons interested in the pursuit of knowledge.

HOW THE WORLD WAS PEOPLED .- By Rev. Edward Fontaine. Published by D.

How THE WORLD WAS PROFEED.—By Rev. Faward Forname. Problemed by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A collection of elimological lectures, the result of "diligent and reverent study of theology, and careful researches in archaeology, ancient and modern history, and every department of matural science," and from which researches the author is convinced, and feels it his duty to gave the public the benefit of his arguments, proving that all mankind is decended from one original pair of parents.

#### Court Chat.

Strasburg, according to German Journals, is to be surrounded by a girdle of eighteen forts, at an average distance of about one German mile from the enceinte of the town. Five of these forts, to the northwest of the city, will be first built. Their construction has been undertaken by various companies of contractors, and they are to be completed by the 1st of April, 1872. A commencement has been made by erecting a number of temporary dwellings, sufficient to accommedate from 800 to 1,000 masons at each of the sites. These men will chiefly come from other parts of France or Germany, as the Alsatians are disinclined to accept employment on the works. The remaining thirteen forts will not be begun until the first five are completed. The total expense is estimated at from thirty to forty millions of thalers. When all are finished, and not till then, the old fortifications will be demolished.

— A cold is not, as many think, the result alone of exposure to a sudden change in the atmosphere. It is the product of two factors: one is a certain condition of the within, and the other is a certain condition of the within, and the other is a certain condition of the without. Those who have good digestion very rarely have colds. So, to prevent colds, you must keep your stomach in good condition. There are some habits which give a general tendency to colds. For example, the use of hot drinks, which, in addition to flooding and weakening the stomach, open the skin, and increase thereby sensibility to the influence of external changes: the use of warm baths; sleeping in close, unventilated rooms; wearing the same flannels during the night that have been worn during the day; using fat meats and pastry, thereby deranging the stomach and liver.

— There is in process of manufacture at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, for the use of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, the largest refracting telescope in the world. The object glass is twenty-six inches in diameter, and the telescope when completed will cost \$46,000. McCormick, of McCormick reaper fame, has ordered an instrument of the same size, to be presented by him to the Lee and Washington University of Virginia, his native State. The next refracting telescope in point of size is owned by Newhall, of Gateshead, England. The telescope so much prized by Harvard University has an object glass of but fifteen inches diameter, and the one connected with the Chicago University has a diameter of eighteen and a half inches.

— An article by Judge Hannay, in the Kansas Magazine, gives the origin of the word "Jayhawkers," as used in Kansas history. In 1866, an individual named Pat Devlin was seen entering the village of Ossawattomie, in Miami county. He was riding a mule, and loaded with no inconsiderable amount of plunder. "You look as if you had been out on an excursion," said some one to him. "Yes," said Pat, "I have been out jayhawking." Pat then explained that the jayhawker was a bird in Ireland which warned its prey before devouring it. From this little incident sprang the use of the word; and we put the origin on record, to save from unnecessary trouble the bothered philologists of the next age.

A project has been started which has for its object the shortening of time in communicating with the Pacific coast of South America and the important commercial cities in that part of the continent. A steamer will sail from Liverpool, having on board a strong, properly equipped staff of engineers, whose destination will be the confluence of the River Madeira with the River Amazon in South America, at a distance of 1,500 miles from the mouth of the latter, and from this point surveys will be made to determine the feasibility of making a line of railway direct across the continent.

According to the Times there are no less than 12,000 professional musicians in New York city. It as in many cases is true, the bread-winner of the household is the only musician, it will be seen that, allowing families to consist of three persons each, and making allowance, also, for the average number of young folks unmarried, in this little army, there will be no less than 25,000 persons whose daily bread depends on the popular taste for music, and the popular ability and willingness to pay for it.

— The first four days' sales of the art collection of the late Joseph Gillett at London, realized \$750,000, and the works of old masters had then only been reached. All those previously sold were by early and modern English painters. The average price of the whole 397 pictures disposed of in the four days of which we have a report, was more than \$2,100. Several Cremona violins belonging to the Gillott estate have also been sold lately, and brought great prices. One of the instruments was sold for \$800, another for \$370, and still another for \$1,450.

— The five ladies with the Japanese embassy, at the suggestion of their American hostess, recently consented to be laced up and tied down, ruffled, paniered, flounced, bowed and trailed in the "style." Then they were powdered up from an orange-peel hae to a delicate lemon, and pronounced perfect, as far as dress goes. Half an hour later, however, their dismayed civilizers found them smiling and happy in their half-petticoat, half-pantaloon dress. "Too muchee," said the gentle Japanese.

M. Larousse, a French hydrographic engineer, has presented to the French Academy of Sciences a paper on the months of the Nile, and the changes which have taken place in them during the last two centuries. The Damiet'a and Rosetta months have advanced, and are advancing, into the eea at the rate of three metres and 35 per annum respectively.

- All the famous musicians, it seems, talk about coming to America. Next year we are to have Lucca, Carlotta Patti, Tamberlik, Arabella Godderd, Rubinstein, and, possibly, Wachtel and Santiey again. Franz Abt, the song writer, arrived last month. Johann Strauss is coming to Mr. Gilmore's Jubiace; and we now learn that Haus von Bu ow is making a professional tour of Germany, preparatory to a voyage to the United States next fall.
- As an illustration of wonderful success at the African Diamond Fields, the Argus mentions the case of a German captain, named Behrman, who some months ago had the good fortune to lose his ship, the "Ente", "at Port Aired. He went up to the fields, worked hard there for a time, and on Sanday went home as a passenger in the "Cambrian," the fortunate possessor of £10,000 in drafts on Europe, and diamonds valued at £5,000 more still to dispose of.
- It is said that a petition to Congress to prohibit the calling of any more children by the name of "George Washin, 2ton" is in circulation out West Something like this is due to the memory of the great Virginian. The modern George Washington lies and steals outrageously, and is already in jail in various parts of the country.
- The largest cities in the German Empire, according to the census of December 1, 1871, are Berlin, 828,012 inhabitants; Hamburgh, 285,385. Breslau, 208,025; Dresden, 177,025; Munich, 169,612; Cologne, 129,251; and Lepzig, 107,575.
- Madame Patti has lately obtained an immense trumph at Vienna in "Linda." The musical critics of that city declare that she surpasses Tadolini, Jenny Lind, and all other great artistes that played that part before her.
- A collection of twenty-five pins, very well made, we are told, has just been found in the subterranean vaults of Thebes. Made more than 3,000 years ago, they show that the modern invention is only a re-invention.
- The Municipality of Rome has decided that a stone tablet shall be placed on the house once inhabited by Gethe, situated in the Corso, opposite the Russian Legation.
- The heart of the Emperor Maximilian is preserved in a golden urn at the private chapel of his mother, the late Archduchess Sophia of Austria.
- The cldest daughter of Theophile Gautier is the best musical critic and teacher of the Chinese language in France.

# Religious Electricity for the Britishers.

The sturdy Britishers whom we dearly love to fielde, but never abuse, must receive from us a suggestion unctions with the grace of spirituality. Our dear old friend John Bull is an ardent worshiper of three things—himself, roast-beef, and a good sermon, with the machinery of a State Church, the latter red-hot with infull-ble orthodoxy. Now, by the grace of God, and His Prime Minster the Bishop of Canterbury, this is our suggestion: When the Bishop delivers has elegant and sublime sermons in the London pulpit, telegraphic reporters should be present, who would manuellately flash "the glad tidings" to every subordinate pulpit in "Merrice Bigkand." The poorly paid and mitellectually impoverished dominies throughout the kingdom could hus be furnished with the prime essence of orthodoxy, and might address their congregations in this style: "Beloved Brethren and Sisters: The servant of the Most High God, His Grace the Bishop of Canterbury, preached the following sermon in London this morning." Then report and pray. The benefits and blessings that would arise to the British public from this infusion reads-made turnished them could devote their time to tailoring, carpentering, brickmaking or any other useful occupation by which they turn an honest penny. As a labor of love, and for the sake of Jesus, they would willingly devote one-hour on Sundays to repeating the prophecies of His Grace the Bishop of canterbury. In repeating, they could not sin against the British Constitution on the therty-nine articles of faith, for the Bishop, an oracle of both, would be alone responsible. It would also prevent schisms in the Holy Church of pious Henry. But above all, the generous British public would be relieved from an enormons amount of founcial bleeding, now necessary to support the myrinds of unfortunate dominies who, like our own ministers of the Gospel, are most unctuous when they preach for pay. Will the B. P. feed its hungering soul on religious electricity and be happy? Amed

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Eugene Dewey and their name in this community is legion; will feel a pang of regret to hear of the departure from our mids; of one whose eminent social qualities, warm heart and generous hand, have endeared him to all who know him. He has grown up in our midst, and from boyhood has been one of San Francisco's favored and favorite some, his handsome face, manly bearing and genial spirits have endeared him to all of us. He occupied a high position in the Board of Brokers, is a leading member of the Union Club, and stands high in the rolls of the Pioneers. He leave so to day for a protracted solourn in Europe, and we hereby wish him good luck and God speed.

#### The Old Garden.

I stood in an ancient garden, With high red walls around, Over them gray and green lichen

In shadowy arabesque wound.

The topmost climbing blossoms

On fields kine-haunted looked out, But within were shelter and shadow, And daintiest odors about.

There were alleys and lurking arbors— Deep glooms into which to dive;

The lawns were as soft as fleeces— Of daises I counted but five.

The sun-dial was so aged
It had gathered a thoughtful grace;
And the round about of the shadow
Seemed to have furrowed its face.

The flowers were all of the oldest That-ever in garden sprung; Red, and blood-red, and dark purple, The rose-lamps flaming hung.

Along the borders fringed

With broad thick edges of box, Stood foxgloves and gorgeous poppies, And great-eyed hollyhocks.

There were junipers trimmed into castles,
And ash-trees bowed into tents;

For the garden, tho' ancient and pensive, Still wore quaint ornaments.

It was all so stately fantastic, Its old wind hardly would stir;

Young Spring, when she merrily entered, Must feel it no place for her. —Geo. Macdonold in "Good Words."

# Railroad Notes--What the Committee of One Hundred Have Done.

How not to do it is an art our famous Committee of One Hundred have learned to perfection. They started in to defeat the Central Pacific people, and have defeated themselves. Like the Tartar that went out to shear and came back shorn, this Committee, with all their buncombe, resolutions and whereases, have accomplished what's simply this, no more: They have created a panic in real estate by solemnly declaring that the price of every lot of ground in San Francisco would depreciate from one to three hundred per cent. if the Railroad Company got Goat Island, and then on top of this declare that the railroad will probably get the island. Wise men! Wonderful benefactors, such counsellors as these! Talk about the Central Pacific being the cause of the present depressed and most deplorable condition of the real estate market, when this Committee of One Hundred have done more to ruin our large and small property holders by their incendiary talk and resolutions during the last six weeks than the Railroad Company is capable of doing in six years.

By-and-by our citizens will learn, we hope and trust that Stanford, Huntington and Hopkins are not enemies but friends—that they have come here to build and not to destroy—as is overwhelmingly proven every day by the vast work they are doing in and around Mission Bay—employing as they are constantly doing, more than a thousand men on works of public usefulness inside the county lines of San Francisco. Look at the tens of thousands of barrels of flour and bales of would be a they are taking from us to Eastern markets every month, and thereby opening up business everywhere for our merchants and manufacturers. Their long, smoking trains, crossing and re-crossing the continent, laden with the richest freights—the very fatness of our fertile lands—are more eloquent than empty resolutions in showing of what value the railroad is to California.

## The Great Canyon of the Sierras.

This great painting by Thomas Hill is on exhibition at the gallery of Snow & Roos, on Kearny street. In company with a gentleman we called in during the week to feast our eyes upon this splendid work. The canvas is 10 feet by 6 feet, appropriately framed. The artist gives us a graphic and powerfal view of Yosemite Valley, from a focus about one mile below Inspiration Point, the scene being towards the northeast. On the right is Bridal Veil Fall and Rock, and still further the Cathedrals, Sentinel and Sentinel Dome, with the Great South Dome in the shadowy distance. On the left are the North Dome and Royal Arches and El Capitan. The picturesque Merced River meanders through the valley. A wigwarm and Indians in the distance are the only evidences of habitation and life. Nature is copied with a masterly hand. The grand and sublime scenery depicted looks life-like as we saw it in the original. Nothing in the work is more marked than the warmth and vigor of vecetable life, and especially the grand old pines, which tower towards heaven in their majesty. "The Great Cahon of the Sierras" has been on exhibition in Boston and New York, where it received the highest praises of the art critics. It is now the property of Judge Crocker of Sacramento, who, as we are informed, paid \$10,000 for it. All lovers of art should see this master-work.

<sup>—</sup> Those who have not seen the remarkable gold quartz specimens from the Cederberg mine, exhibited in the window of Job M. Seamans' jewelry store, No. 311 Montgomery street, should take the first opportunity of viewing them—they are a splendid showing of the great value of our California mines.

The Sutro Tunnel Report of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred H. R. 1173, entitled "A bill to aid in the construction of the Sutro tunnel from the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands," after careful consideration, have prepared the accompanying

substitute, and recommend its passage

Your committee have patiently and carefully investigated all the questions having any bearing upon the subject; they have heard the evidence of the commissioners and other experts; they have listened to the arguments for and against the bill; and, without conmenting at length upon the detail of their investigations, beg leave to submit the following statement of facts and conclusions.

18t. Our mineral domain is almost unlimited in extent, and of linestimatic value.

2d. The mines on the Comstock lode are the most valuable in the world.

3d. They have yielded already \$130,000,000 in bullion.

4th. Their present annual yield exceeds \$15,000,000.

5th. Their future yield, by means or a deep tunnel, will be almost incalculable.

6th. Deep tunnels are necessary for the full development of our mining interests.

7th. The Sutro tunnel is of the bighest importance to the future profitable working of the mines on the Comstock lode.

The construction of this tunnel was authorized by the Legislature of Nevada

9th. The mining companies on the Comstock lode contracted for its construction, 10th. The Legislature of Nevada memorialized Congress to aid in its construction.

11th. Congress, by special law, endowed it with certain rights and privileges.

12th. Congress reaffirmed those rights by a refusal to interfere with them.

13th. Congress again reaffirmed them by provisions in two general mining laws. 14th. Congress sent out a commission to report upon the facts concerning it.

15th. The commissioners made a report, recommending the work to favorable

consideration.

16th. Some points in the report not being entirely clear, the commissioners were

17th. Other witnesses, amongst whom Professor Raymond, the United States Commissioner on Mining, were also examined.

18th. The testimony (which accompanies this report, embracing 810 pages)

makes a conclusive case in favor of the tunnel.

19th. The construction of the tunnel is entirely feasible.

20th. It will cost from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

21st. It will take from two and a half to three and a half years to complete it. 22d. It will be of immense benefit to the legitimate owners of the mines.

23d. It will secure the health of the miners by good ventilation.

23th. It will create an outlet for escape in case of fire.

25th. It will establish a new basis of operations 2,000 feet below the surface.

25th. It will drain the water to that depth by its own flow, and dispense with the numerous steam engines now required.

The water contained in the mines may be utilized as a great water power to 27th. pump the water, by means thereof, from below the tunnel level. 25th. Greater depth may be reached thereby than has ever been reached before

on any mines in the world 29th. It will stimulate explorations on all portions of the Comstock lode, and

may increase its yield to \$50,000,000 per annum.

30th. It will develop several lodes in the course of its construction.

31st. Immense quantities of low-grade ores exist in the Comstock lode and other lodes cut by the tunnel. 32d. These low-grade ores can only be utilized by means of concentrating works.
33d. Extraordinary facilities exist at the mouth of the tunnel for the exection of

improved concentrating and reduction works.

34th. The tunnel itself will furnish sufficient water for concentrating and amal-

gamating purposes.

30h. Cheap motive power can be secured with coal from the Rocky Mountains and firewood floated down Carson river.

36th. As a geological survey, penetrating into this argentiferous mountain, it will be of the highest value to science

37th. It wil, serve as a pattern work for all the other mining districts.

38th. Its success will give confidence in mining operations.

39th. A practical illustration of the downward continuance of mineral lodes will give a high value to our mineral domain.

40th. It will make capital flow in that direction.

41st. It will result in the construction of hundreds of tunnels by private enterprise

42d. It will populate our vast mining regions, and create millions of dollars of taxable property

will establish a mart for western produce and eastern manufactures.

43th. The increase of the stock of the precious metals has a tendency of increasing the money value of all property.

46th. That increased value relieves the burdens of the people by reducing the

rate of taxation,

47th. It has a most important bearing on the payment of the national debt.
48th. The Surro tunnel is now in full progress of construction.
49th. The company has secured funds to the amount of \$1,500,000, and is expending upon the work at the rate of \$50,000 per month.

50th. The work is of national importance, and the aid provided for in this bill will

secure its early completion.

51st. The security to the Government is unquestionable, ample and satisfactory: one half of the royalty alone yielding at the present rate of production \$365,000 per

52d. Under the bill reported the aid extended shan not exceed \$3,00000. 53d. The company is required to spend an equal amount to that loaned by the Government.

54th. One half of all the income will be paid over to the Government semiannually

56th. The sum loaned, together with interest, will probably be repaid to the Government within a few years after its completion.

56th. No money will be paid until the commissioners to be appointed shall report the completion of each section, as prescribed by law.

57th. A non-compliance with the provisions of this bill will forfeit all rights

under the same

85th. The aid extended only applies to the first four miles of tunnel to the Comstock lode

59th. This first section of the tunnel will form, as it were, the main artery or highway, from which one hundred miles of branch tunnels may be constructed. 60th. No further aid will be required; for after the unmel reaches the mines, the

income will be sufficient to make it self-sustaining.

61st. We would in conclusion indorse the language used in the closing paragraph of a report to Congress made by a former committee, recommending a loan of

\$5,000,000, in the following words:

"That taking into consideration the magnitude of the undertaking, the large yield of bullion which will be directly secured thereby, the great influence by its successful completion upon all our mining interests, the stimulus it will give to mining generally, the positive proof it will furnish of our immense mineral wealth, and considering the importance of attaining these results, in view of our large national debt, ordinary wisdom and foresight should command that the aid asked for the construction of this important work, or a much larger sum, if it were necessary, should be granted, even were no security whatever offered for its repayment."

Walter L. Sessions, Francis E. Shober, Pierce M. Young, Chas. W. Kendall. Henry Waldron, James S. Negley, Washington, May 14th, 1872.

Mr. Sutro, in his closing argument before the Committee, says:

"It took years of persistent efforts to succeed with the first railroad against the machinations of its enemies Mr. Stephenson found one sterling, unflinching friend to stand by him, and that was Mr. Joseph Sandars, of Liverpool; and I want to pay tribute right here to a noble-hearted, far-seeing, generous, and true man, who has stood by me in the darkest hours of my trials, who has counseled and assisted me at all times, who has appreciated the magnitude and importance of the work to which I have devoted myself. That man's name is Joseph Aron, a resident of San Francisco."

#### The Political Situation.

The nomination of Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, by an The nomination of Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Triome, by an independent Convention at Cincinnati, and in advance of 'party nominations, is a new departure in American politics. It is, in fact, a bolt from the Republican party, because Grant's nomination, has been a settled fact for some months past. The importance of the movement is dependent upon the action of the Democracy at Bultimore on July 9th. The defection of the Liberal Republicans, although significant and important, is only like to prove dangerous to the election of General Grant in event of the endorsement of Greeley and Gratz Brown by the Baltimore Convention. It is by no means settled as yet what will be the policy of the Democratic party. It is still a powerful organization; chastened by long years of minority it is entirely united and harmonions, and should the Convention adopt the Cincinnati platform and endorse the Liberal candidates, as now it seems probable, the party will prove a very formidable one in its alliance with the discontented Republicans, and if it does not defeat General Grant, will at least drive the Grant party to put forth all its exertions for success. The South, through its press and party to put forth all its exertions for success. The South, through its press and people, is nearly unanimous in its desire for the endorsement of Mr. Greeley. A majority of the Northern Democratic press favors the same idea, and apparently a majority of Northern Democratic press favors the same idea, and apparently a majority of Northern Democratic deen this the only possible means of defeating General Grant. The New York World and the Chicago Times, together with other Democratic journals, are very hostile to Mr. Greeley, and denounce his nomination as unwise and impolitic. Most of the Northern Democratic politicians are reticent, awaiting the result of the Convention at Baltimore. As nearly six weeks occur before the Baltimore Convention, during which time many events may happen and many changes take place, it is impossible to forecast political events more distinctly. It is enough to say that the position to-day is liable to be changed to-morrow. If Baltimore does not endorse Cincinnati then Cincinnati is a flasco. If it does, it is the most important political movement that has occurries changed to-morrow. If Baltimore does not endorse Cincinnati then Cincinnati is a \*fasco. If it does, it is the most important political movement that has occurred since the organization of the Republican party.

#### A Chronicle.

Once-but no matter when-There lived -- no matter where-A man, whose name but then

I need not that declare. He-well, he had been born, And so he was alive; His age—I details scorn-

Was somethingty and five. He lived how many years

I truly can't decide; But the one fact appears, He lived-suntil he died,

"He died." I have averred. But cannot prove twas so. But that he was interred,

At any rate, I know. I fancy he'd a son.

I hear he had a wife:-Perhaps he'd more than one. I know not, on my life!

But whether he was rich Or whether he was poor, Or neither—both—or which, I cannot say, I'm sure.

I can't recall his name Or what he used to do: But then-well, such is fame !

Twill so serve me and you: And that is why I thus. About this unknown man

Would fain create a fuss, To rescue, if I can, From dark oblivion's blow.

Some record of his lot: But, ah, I do not know Who, where, when, why, or what!

MORAL: In this brief pedigree A moral we should find-But what it ought to be Has quite escaped my mind!

## A Yachtsman Among Tahitian Beauties.

As the narratives of travelers who have visited the South Sea Islands are always highly interesting, we give a few extracts from the charmingly descriptive narrative of a yacht cruise in Polynesia by an Earl and his physician, who have published their notes, etc., made during the voyage, in a book entitled "South Sea Bubbles; by the Earl and the Doctor." The authors begin their volume with a very frank confession as to the enervating effect of the climate upon morality, and after walking through the mire of the missionary question with a pair of disquisitionary stilts, they feast us with the following florid sketches:

#### THE CORAL LAGOON.

"Go out in a canoe on the great coral reef that forms the harbor, and, dabbling your hands and feet in the cool water, gaze dreamily down at the gorgeous sights beneath you; that beautiful coral with its mysterious caves and fissures, from which you almost expect to see real water babies appear; Oral, some of it like great crimyou know expect to see real water names appear. Ora, some of it me greatest son has woven from the most delicate twigs, some of a beautiful many or purple, some like miniature models of old gnaried trees, some like great round mounds of 8now-white ivory, chased and carved with superhuman delicacy; some like leaves and budding flowers, while all about are seathered magnificent holothuria and great red and yellow startish, that looked us if they were made of leather, with horn buttons stuck all along their feelers for ornament. \* \* Fish of every shape and color swimming lazily in and out of the black looking caves and fissures, or coasting round under the overhauging edges of the coral precipiess. Some of the finest cobalt blue, some golden, some pink, some more like beautiful orange butterflies than natives of the sea."

#### TAHITIAN BELLES.

"The natives! How well they match the scene. The women, with their voluptuous figures their unique, free, graceful walk—their nightgovns for their dress is nothing but a long chemise, white, pale green, red, or red and white according to the taste of the wearer, which is invariably good, floating loosely about in a cool refreshing manner, their highright black tresses crowned with a gracefully plaited Ara-root chaplet, and further ornamented by a great flowing bunch of white 'Reva-Reva'—their delicious perfume of cocoannt oil dt is worth going to Thinta for the smell alone), and, above all, their smiling handsome faces, and singing, bubbling voices, full of soft cadence—all this set off by the broken, scattered rays of green light shining through the shady avenues. \* \* The most bashful and coy will never pass you without a greefing and a glance of the eyes; or eise, perhaps, she will come up coquettishly and ask you for the loan of your cigar, take a few puffs at it, and hand it back again gracefully to the rather astonished owner, and then, with a parting compliment, which you most likely don't understand, let you go your way in peace—or not.' I suppose it is a fault on the right side, but they are a triffe too amiable sometimes. "The natives! How well they match the scene. The women, with their volup-

## A SAMOAN PRINCESS.

"At last from under the eaves of the tiring room appeared a figure of strange eveliness, which fairly took my breath away. Shimmering the golden setting sun-"At last from under the caves of the tiring room appeared a figure of strange loveliness, which fairly took my breath away. Shimmering the golden setting strange loveliness, which fairly took my breath away. Shimmering the golden setting stranglight, like a gun-metal (not bronze) statue, stood a live princess. the princess, the grincess, the strange is a statue, and the princess of the princess, the princess is the princess of the princess, the princess of the princes of th brown hair. Whatever unartistic there might have been about this was relieved by bookil that: "Mase' intensely crimson hibiscus flowers, which would have utterly 'put ont' any European face, but which lighted hers up like—well, like r-ge. Round her neck she wore a double row of crimson berries as large as small walnuts, and altogether a daintier darling, or a more graceful eye, we have seldom

#### A MOUNTAIN SPREE.

"The orange rum drinking is a regular and elaborate ceremony—no light casual intoxication. Large parties of men and women go up into the mountains for the sole purpose of drinking themselves drunk and enjoying the sensation. It is a weak vinegary stuff, I believe about two pailfuls or 'so being required to make a man jovial. They keep on brewing and drinking for a month or six weeks, till at last one gets killed, or drinks himself to death, when they return to their villages and are penitent until their digestions are restored. A good deal of intoxication, said Mr. V.—, arises out of connubial differences."

#### THE PLATFORM DANCE OF RARITONGA.

"As the procession came on in a dense cloud, stopping short and almost marking time, we saw two men dancing and gesticulating in the wildest manner, apparently on the very shoulders of the crowd. As the mass opened out a little we saw that they were on a rude plation which formed the dancing floor. The dance itself was a most weird and strange one; one of the old pagan dances, which were supposed to be extinct thirty years ago. \* \* \* Strange, also, it was to see how rapidly the old tarantella poison spread among the people, and how the young ladies, starting up from beneath the coco-trees, betook themselves to the dance in the most promone? fashion. Indeed, there is no knowing the length to which they might have proceeded had not our venerable friend Precentor David (who had not been a whit the better himself twenty minutes before) brought the broad end of his goggle-eyed paddle to bear on the liveliest young lady with a force which produced a very distinct and decided 'smack !'—a smack which required such an amount of goggle-eyed paddle to bear on the invellest young lady with a force which produced a very distinct and decided 'smack '—a smack which required such an amount of energy to be expended in rubbing as to leave none for dancing. At last the platform approached the steps, and we saw that, besides the dancers above, it was laden with an infinity of pigs, taro, bananas, etc., suspended from its rafters. At a given signal the whole affair was let go by the run, pigs, dancers, and all, to their extreme discomfort and the increased merriment of the mob."

— M. Jasper McDonald, the amiable short operator, has sued Gen. John W. Gashwiler to recover a trifle of \$30,000, which he says Gashwiler owes him on "Excelsior" stock. We all remember "Excelsior" and the "corner" which M. Jasper McDonald made. We are glad that M. Jasper has sued Gashwiler—for one reason: it settlers the fact that the latter had no connection with or completely in the "corner"—a transaction which plain people, plainly speaking, call a questionable, bare-faced—stock operation. Jasper consequently has all the glory which attaches to that brilliant "operation." Gashwiler denies that he owes Jasper a cent, and between the two, on oath or on voir dire—McDonald and Gashwiler—we prefer, for reasons of our own, to believe Gashwiler. We don't believe, further, that any man could honestly owe Jasper a cent for Excelsion stock at \$250 per share when it was never worth on its merits more than from \$200. believe, further, that any man could honestly owe Jasper a cent for Excelsior stock at \$250 per share when it was never worth on its merits more than from \$8 to \$10. We don't believe Gashwiler bought any Excelsior from Jasper, and we don't believe he sold him any that he did not have, because, as averybody knows, Gashwiler never sells short. We don't believe that Jasper deserves any sympathy, because it is a well-known fact that but for Gashwiler's friendly offices at critical the date of the weight of the worth a cent to-day—provided he is worth so much, which knowing men doubt. Serpents often turn and sting the hand that has warmed then into life. Jasper's sting is in law stilks, and we coto the general warmed them into life. Jasper's sting is in law suits, and we ceho the general sentiment and hope prevalent among stock dealers and finencial people, that before he emerges from the Courts he may have law enough to last him for a lifetime. Gashwiler doesn't seare worth a cent, and Jasper's complaints will not intimidate him. Jasper now owns the entire Excelsior stock, and we congratulate him upon the fact—particularly as he can't get a bona fide bid for it in the Board, despite his numerous "wash" sales. He had to buy it all up to make the "corner," and after bleeding a few "shorts" found himself with the elephant on his hands. Chickens shows from hown to root. Jasper's Excelsive chickens are entirely too more always come home to roost. Jasper's Excelpiant on are made. Contemporary always come home to roost. Jasper's Excelpiant on a realized to memorous. People don't want any of them. Jasper has played at the little game of selling short very lively. When he sold Gashwiler 'short' by sueing him we incline to the opinion that he overreached himself and made one short-sale too many. In the meantime let the lawyers fight the battles for their clients, and when the day of trial comes may the Town Crier be there to see. Now let Jasper go on and "wash" his Excelsior to his heart's content. His hands are not yet

Swamp Land Reclamation.—The negotiation pending between a combination of English capitalists and Californians for the sale of 600,000 acres of swamp or the land in this State, for \$3,000,000, has failed because the legal advisers of the Englishmen has told them that as non-resident aliens they are not secure of their title. They may hereafter, by organizing companies under the Corporation Law of California, avoid the difficulty and do as several companies made up mostly of aliens now do, incorporate here, and select a majority of the directors among the citizens of this State.

## Destiny.

Three roses, wan as moonlight, and weighed down Each with its loveliness as with a crown, Drooped in a florist's window in a town, The first a lover bought. It lay at rest, Like snow on snow, that night, on Beauty's breast. The second rose as virginal and fair, Shrunk in the tangles of a harlot's hair. The third, a widow, with new grief made wild, Shut in the icy palm of her dead child.

## The Supplemental Article.

The proposition of the British Government for a supplemental article in the Treaty, withdrawing indirect damages, has been considered in the Committee on Foreign Relations and in the Senate in executive session, and assented to. The text of the supplemental article, somewhat modified by the Senate, is as follows:

WHEREAS, The Government of Her Britannic Majesty has contended in the re-cent correspondence with the Government of the United States as follows: Namely, cent correspondence with the Government of the United States as follows: Namely, that such indirect claims as those for the national losses stated in the cases presented on the part of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British hag, the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum of the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebelion, firstly, were not included in the Tesaty of Washington, and further and secondly, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels, alleged to have been enabled to commit depreciations upon the shipping of a beligation as that with is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and want of difference in the performance of the neutral obligations as that wich is imputed by the United States to Great Britain; and
WHEREAS, The Government of Her Britainnic Majesty has also declared that the
principle involved in the second of the contentions hereinbefore set forth will
guide their conduct in future; and
WHEREAS, The President of the United States, while adhering to his contention
that the said content are included in the travel, added for the

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, while adhering to his contention that the said caims were included in the treaty, adopts for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the Government of the United States, and the two countries are therefore agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the

consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of

Arbitration at Geneva.

It is now apparent hat both Governments understand each other, and are inclined to act in a friendly, harmonious spirit. The several causes of dispute in the treaty are in a favorable way for settlement. The question of the San Juan boundary has been referred to the Emperor of Germany, and the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada has ratified those portions of the treaty requiring its approval. By June 15th next, all papers are to be delivered to the arbitrators for final judgmy June from next, an papels are to obtain the different to the arrowances for manifold ment. It is almost certain that the question of indirect damages will not come up before that body. As the case now stands, the people of England and the United States maintain a cordial and friendly attitude towards each other on this question. The final settlement in a peaceful and honorable way is merely a matter of time, When the question at issue is settled by arbitration, both nations will forget and forgive the trilling animosities engendered. Such conduct is alone belitting two of the most powerful and civilized Governments in the great family of nations.

# Escaped Nuns.

The country is full of escaped nuns. As usual they pour out upon the public car their lamentations and griefs. The individualized public pays its fifty cents, hears the tribulations and goes home to sleep. The lecturess makes money and occasionally, by way of extra recreation, is stoned by a mob. It is a dangerous thing to play the role of an escaped nun, but in this wicked world it is dangerous to be horn a woman anyway. Seriously the women folks are having too much to say in matters and things generally. The strong minded have been shreeking and yelling until the whole country is sick of them, and now we are to endure escaped num gas by the hour. Let us have a slight change, just for exchange. Give us an escaped monk a fat sleek, meek-eyed fellow. We do not see why such a religious Don Juan would not have a sad tale to tell. Come forth, meek disciple, and regard us with "truth stranger than fiction." The public maw has a monstrous capacity to masticate scandal. Let it be fed.

<sup>-</sup> Juarez having pacified the whole of Mexico, this news will now be confirmed by the San Francisco newspapers.

#### The Poets and the Mountains.

It would be absurd to quote passages from the great British poets of the beginning of this century and to prove that Scott, Wordsworth, Shelley and Byron loved the mountains and expounded their teaching with a power which has met with no rivalry. The lake mountains discourse very excellent music, and sometimes in favorable moments can rise to the sublimity of the great ode on the "Intimations of Immortality," or the song of the feast of Brougham Castle. But it must be confessed that they are a little too much infected by the "sleep that is among the lonely hills," and can even at times drop into the flat prose which fills certain pages of the "Excursion." We can understand how a poet brought up at their feet should labor under a permanent confusion of ideas between Providence and the late Duke of Wellington—a delusion which would have been searcely conceivable amongst the great central ridges which have shaped a continent and fashioned the history of the world. Scott. too, might have been stimulated to a lofter strain by history of the world. Scott, too, might have been stimulated to a loftier strain by history of the word. Scott, too, hight have been similared to a fortest and a data the tonic of a few good glaciers and avalanches in place of his dumpy heather each hills. Coleridge, Byron and Shelley have each sung hymns, after their fashion, to Mont Blane. Coleridge makes the monarch of mountains preach a very excellent sermon, though I fear it is a plagiarism. There are some good touches, as in the lines-

Around thee and above Deep is the air and dark, substantially black, An ebon mass; methinks thou piercest it As with a wedge;

but we feel him to be more at home in the fantastic and gloomy scenery of "Kubla Khan" or the magical icebergs af the "Ancient Mariner." The mountain air is not congenial to opium-eating. Byron's mountains treat us to some flue vigorous poetry, and have filled popular guide books with appropriate quotations, but they are just a little too anxious to express their contempt for mankind. To my taste, he lost I speak with difficience, Shelley's poetry in the market complete harmony with the seeney shelley speak at the highly credial to the highly credial to the highly credial to the light of the light of the highly credial of poets. He tells

us that his familiarity with such scenery was one of his qualifications.

"I have been familiar," he says, "from boyhood with mountains and lakes, and the sea and the solitude of forests; danger which sports upon the brink of precipices has been my playmate; I have trodden the glaciers of the Alps and lived under the eye of Mont Blanc." Besides the lines written in the Valc of Chamouni, his exquisite taste for the ethereal beauty of the high mountains pervades his whole poetry. There is something essentially congenial to his imagination in the thin his exquisite hate for the energy brandy or the superior poetry. There is something essentially congenial to his imagination in the thin atmosphere of the upper regions, with its delicate hues and absence of tangible human interest. He loves the clouds, and watches them folding and sunning, lighted up by the "sanguine sunvise with his meteor eyes," or gathered into solid masses, hanging "sunbeam proof, over a torrent sea "with unflagging enthusiasm. Now the special glory of mountain scenery, as Goothe has told us, is that the clouds do not there present themselves as flat carpets spread over the sky, but enable us to watch them as they form and disperse, and roll up the sides of the gigantic peaks. All through the "Prometheus Unbound" we feel ourselves to be really looking out from the top of some "eagle-haffing" peak, not yet vulgarized by associations with guides and picnics. We are where

The keen sky-cleaving mountains From icy spires of sunlike radiance fling The dawn, as lifted Ocean's dazzling spray, From some Atlantic islet scattered up. Spangles the wind with lamplight waterdrops.

And can hear

The rushing snow. The sun-awakened avalanche-whose mass Thrice sifted by the storm had gathered here, Flake after flake, in heaven-defying minds As thought by thought is piled, till some great truth Is loosened, and the nations echo round, Shaken to their roots, as do the mountains now.

Coleridge's mountains, of course, adduce excellent arguments in layor of the Byron's induge in a few sneers at the insignificance of markind, and Shelley's Byron's induge the a few sheet and and woo, not understood by all," and, have "a voice to repeal large codes of fraud and woe, not understood by all," and, it is to be feared, not very clearly by the poet himself. But all of them are genuine mountains, so to speak, of lesh and blood, not mere theatrical properties, constructed at second-hand from old poetical commonplaces.—Leslie Stephen.

England to Australia in Forty-five Days!—The Investors' Guardian publishes a prospectus of "The London and Australian Steam Navigation Company," just formed in London, with "an unusually competent and influential direction," It proposes to establish a monthly service between England and Australia via the Cape of Good Hope, by means of six similarly constructed steamships, carrying about two thousand tons in addition to coals and passengers. These steamers will make the voyage in forty-five days, being a gain of ten days over the present route via Suez. The company's capital is £1,000,000, with power to increase.

## Midnight.

Sail on, O silvern moon, through placid plains Of cost blue ether, for the world is low— Still, as Old Time, thy glory comes and wanes, And bears the secrets of the long ago.

The white tombs glisten on the churchyard rise, The dim woods sleep in shadows at thy feet; A silent world beneath thy watch-light lies, Ere yet the stillness and the morning meet.

Sail on, O stately, silvern moon, until A reckless world forgets the tranquil night; And newer sins, and joys, and sorrows fill A later story for thy morrow's light.

- [Once a Week.

## In Momoriam.

A few days since, a short paragraph in the Santa Clara Gazette announced the death of Win. Forst, more generally known as "Uncle Billy." In the earlier days he was a prosperous merchant in Sacramento, but reverses came, and then an accident deprived him of his right leg. He thially brought up in Santa Clara with John Cameron, who made him welcome and gave him a home for the last twelveyears of his life. Recently the hand of time began to tell heavily upon "Uncle Billy," and there were signs of a speedy passing away, but it came sooner than we expected. He haid down to take his usual afternoon skeep and passed away as peacefully as a child. Poor old "Uncle Billy," we shall miss the champ of your crutch; the cheery-salutation. We shall miss the pleasant days jogging about in the old wagon, through shady lanes after the quall, or the hast under the wide-apreading branches of an oak by the rippling brook to lunch. The qual, the bares and the ducks will be glad that you are gone, but we shall long mount your rest. The crack of your old double-barred has been death to many a bird, but you will press the trigger no more. The eye that never failed is closed forever, and if there are "happy hunting grounds" in that vale beyond, it is there you will be found. And John Cameron, who made your days peaceful, and gave food and raiment and a home to the poor cripple, shall he not receive his reward! Such deeds go not unrecorded, and in the big book there shall be a long credit to the account of man's humanity to man in this world, and when he in turn knocks at the gate St. Peter will say, "John Cameron, thon hast done well; there are honors in store for thee; turn thou to the right." Fareweil, "Uncle Billy," Care o'd boy, farewell, we have had lour last shoot, our last fish together here. In that world beyond maybe we had live the old days again.

#### Wonders Will Never Cease.

The world is wide and full of wonders; the world is wide and full of wickedness; the world is very wide, and yet within the narrow compass of "The White House" are found the wonders without the wickedness, if we may except the temptation to extravagance that its beautiful and costay goods ineste. The Norse Letter rejoiceth in the success of this enterprising house. It derighted in the opening of packages on the arrival of each steamer. Its pride and pleasure hath been to tell the world of rich, rare and useful tabries, from the costay robe of the wealthily dowered bride to the tidy clothing of the thritty housewife, alsold at fair prices. By fair prices we do not mean prices of the the "Fair," but reasonable prices and such as say "Come again," But that is not in the least what we wanted to say. We bogan by talking about wonders, for we thought of the Yosemite and the Big Trees as we saw at that house those beautiful linen suits, ready made after the best styles, and only costing ten dollars the suit. The employées are continually unpacking them and ponring, them out all over town. A young lady's life was saved by one of these dresses. She was descending the shippery ladder of the Vernal Fall; her foot slipped and in an instant she was crashing down the precipice. A cry of horror rose from her friends. There was a moment s awful pause, but suddenly a clear voice came ringing from below, "All is right; my dress holds." One of the lines sit had caught the limb of a tree and preserved the limbs, if not the life, of the fair maiden, who had wisely made her purchase at the White House.

<sup>—</sup> In Long Valley there lives an aged Indian, called Old Cap, or Clitey, the chief of the valley, who is turning white in spots. This phenomenon made is beginning some years ago, and has steadily advanced on his arms, hands, neck and shoulders, until there are now large spaces where the cutiele is as soft and white as a baby's, though the surrounding color is darker than that of many a mulatto. The old man is now sick, but this process has never before been attended with any allment, the skin simply changing color along a sharply-marked line, without flashing off or decaying. The old savage is rather proud of the change than otherwise, hopping to become a white man before he days; and when asked by the interpreter where he expected to go when he departed this life, he replied that he didn't know, but he was going to follow the Americans wherever they went.

## The "Mud"-Lark's Song.

There is a sound I hate to hear, It haunts me in my sleep; I wake, and if I hear it not. My heart for joy doth leap. Above the raging of the wind, It comes and hips the bud Of all my castles in the air— It is, "more mud-more mud!" The eager throng it thrills among, The biter and the bitten: Its sound is strange to Eastern ears. And fells the boldest Briton, For it hath shook Francisco's street, And chilled the hottest blood : The bravest quail before the cry
Of "mud-more mud!" w. L. E.

#### Habits of the Arctic Tern.

A tourist in Scotland says: "In August, 1870, when traveling from North Uist to Benbeeula, I witnessed a very interesting habit of the Arctic tern in crossing the fords which separate the two islands. On coming within sight of the first ford, I observed between twenty and thirty terns quietly sitting on the banks of the salt observed between twenty and threy terms quiety stung on the bains of the sait water stream; but the moment they saw us approaching they rose on wing to meet us, then howered gracefully above our heads as the pony stepped into the water. As soon as the wheels of the conveyance were fairly into the stream, the terms poised their wings for a moment, then precipitated themselves with a splash exactly above the wheel tracks, and at once rose, each with a riggling sand-cel in its bill. Some held their prey by the middle of the body, thers by the head; the latter being able to swallow their fish as soon as they rose. The other birds, howter being able to swallow their his as soon as they rose. The other birds, however, allowed their fish to drop ont of their bills free, and caught them properly by the head before they reached the water, after which they flew to the sands where their fielded young were patiently sitting, and fed them with the spoil. At the next ford a similar scene was repeated by another group of Arctic terns, which we found there waiting the arrival of some friendly travelers. In both these cases the birds showed no fear, but dextrously caught their prey though repeatedly struck at with showed no fear, but dextrously caught their prey though repeatedly struck at with the whip. Twice over, by stretching out my arm, I nearly caught one of them as it poised itself for a plunge. On making particular inquiry, I was told by many of the inhabitants of both islands that this habit of the tern is a constant entertainment to those who cross the fords in wheeled conveyances. The pressure of the wheels must bring the burrowing sand-cels momentarily to the surface, and the quick eye of the tern at once enables the bird to transfix them on the spot,"

# Josh Billings.

THE HAWK.—The bawk iz a karniverous fowl, and a chickiniverous one, too, every good chance he kan git. I hav seen them shut up their wings and drop down out ov the sky, like a destroying angel, and pick up a yung goslin and sore aloft agin quick. I hav fired a double-barreled gun into them, loaded with fine shot, and it had the same exilarating effekt on them that 4 quarts ov oats would hav on an old hoss. I don't surpose that even hen hawks are made in vain, but I hav wondered,

if just couff ov them to preserve an assortment wouldn't answer.

The Meddo Mole.—The meddo mole iz either a small rat, or a big mouse, I don't kno which. They hav some soft, silken fur, and dig in the ground for a living, They kan bore a hole in the ground faster than a 2 inch augur kan, and kan travel klear akrost a 10 aker lot in one night, and never cum once tew the surface. klear akrost a 10 aker lot in one night, and never cum once tew the surface. They don't have enny eyes, but see with their cars, and kan see more without seeing anything than any rat in Amerika. How a meddo mole kan see with their cars iz one ov natur's misterys, and natur lux mistery it it it misterys of natur that makes mankind respektful. If natur showed all the kards she held in her hands, enny body would think they could beat her. But natur makes us guess at about one-half we know, and then laifs at us in her sleeve bekause we don't get it right. I don't We know and individual as a subset of section of the section of th may be thar. I don't kno how meddo moles are spelt in Dutch. Muite eat fust rate in Dutch, and be kussid common vittles in English. A meddo mole

# Mr. Sargent.

Is there not just a little too much daily abuse heaped upon Mr. Sargent by the press of this city? Granting that his views differ honestly from those entertained by many of our citizens, does that prove any corruption or dishonesty on his part? Who has ever dared accuse him of selling his voice or vote for a consideration? He may have errors of judgment, as he has perhaps of temperament. But it is unfair and unjust to accuse him of dishonest motives because he cannot But it is untair and unjust to accuse him or dishonest motives because he cannot see the railroad question as our citizens see it. In a letter to a citizen of this city he says: "I have borne philosophically the abuse of myself, and will to-day or to-morrow do a kindness for San Francisco as quickly as I ever would. Perhaps this is illustrated, if proof were necessary, by the fight I have made, and which yesterday culminated in a marked triumph, during all these months of gong-pounding, for the increased subsidy of the Pacific Mail."

## San Franciscan Impressions.

BY THE NEW CHUM.

The Cliff House, of course, you must go to everybody goes so I went. Jones and I hired a team, and did it in style. To be sure the roads were a butle dusty, but what cared we for that? Were not the hospitable doors of the "Homestead" open! Was there not a welcome there for us and our dollars? Of course we pulled up there, as every sensible person would whose throat was full of dust, and who felt well, just a little thirsty. We drank, and Jones auggested that, as we had lots of time to spare, we should walk over the way to the race track. Again had lots of time to spare, we should walk over the way to the race track. Again they demanded one dollar, and with dolorous faces we paid. Being naturally of a speculative disposition, I suggested to Jones that he and I should purchase a "pool." Jones, who, by the bye, is rather cute the's been out here twelve years) and very suspicious, objected in toto, assuring me, with a most knowing shake of the head, that they were all "put up things." I didn't know exactly what he meant, but I said, yes, I thought they were. It was a running race, and the pools were soon sold. After one or two false starts the word "go" was given, the bed race, and off they were. I acted upon Jones advice and did not buy a pool. There were well they running and one of their providers for two false. were only two running, and one of them (marvelous facts won of course the one I fancied—'tis always the case when I m not "on." The lockey's did not short silk The jockey's did not sport silk fancied—'tis always the case when I m not "on." The jocker's did not sport silk at least if they did it must have been next their skin; nor did they finish in the artisne way I have seen Fordham do; but still they did their best, and stuck to the pigskin. I fancied that their attention seemed more centered upon doing that than upon winning the race; but no man can think of two things at once, and I fancied that their attention seemed more centered upon doing that the main thing is, of course, to stick on. We soon had enough of the racing, and clearing our throats of the "sporting dust," by a simple and thoroughly appreciated process taking a drink we started on our way to the Cliff House, but the most ardent admirer of sandhills, none but an Arab-bred could call the scenery on the roadside pretty. Sand-paper must be at a discount bere. Our horses went as no hired horses do go out of California as well as horses could. Jones rather annoyed me by driving with a rem in either hand. I wanted to know where the hand was for the whip. He at once silenced me by the following rewhere the hand was for the whip. He at once steneed me by the bowing fe-mark: "Sir, our Californian horses need no whip, but require both hands to curb their energy." I did not make any more remarks upon Jones' driving. In a very short space of time we arrived at the Cliff House. I was surprised to see the number of elegant buggies that were put up there, and could not help wondering where their occupants were; they were not in the bar-room, not in the veranda—where were they? The mystery was soon solved by the peals of merry language that came from the numerous and comfortable looking little rooms that look out on the rocks. Once more Jones says I must drink; I hate to spoil sport, so I drank, and then we Settled ourselves down for a good look at the seals (as they are. I be leve, improperly called). What curious brutes they are? Were it not for the piere might cold wind, that seems to child one to the very bone, they would be well worth looking at for hours. What good times they must have, for they all look fat and sleek. at for hours. What good times they must have, for they all look fat and sleek. They seem to have a keen appreciation of fun. Look at that big, dark colored seasilion, chasing the little one, how the little one dodges him, and how, when the big one has run him down, they pretend to bite each other; and what a peculiarly melancholy noise they make. Here Jones came and said that it was time we were moving. Having to pass through the bar-room not a necessity Jones, whose acquaintance is extensive, met friends who were just in the act of indichar; they asked him to join them, and he introduced me. I joined in the swim and drank. By the by, how one does get introduced me, and how liable one is to find even you propose to stand friend Brown a drink) yourself introduced to any paying for drinks for pretty nearly a whole bur room. I've learnt a wrankle a heavy clanck for drinks. 'At last, to resume, as somebody said, the thread of my discourse; we got a start; Jones let the horses out when we got to the top of the bill, and we tried issues successfully with more than one fair team. Jones who, I must own, we got a start; Jones let the horses out when we got to the top of the hill, and we tried issues successfully with more than one fair team. Jones, who, I must own, seems about the thirstiest man I ever saw, wanted to stop again at the "Homestead." After a little personaion I compromised matters by having a "drink" brought out to us. Once more we started, and didn't we rathe along the heartifful bit of road to the toll house! What jolly times the dead ones must have, who are buried in such close proximity to the Cliff House Road! I lunagine the Provinga (they have any) of an old sport, whose mouldering bones lie within a few yards of the road. Will be envy those shouts of mirth which so often on moonlight nights make the grave-yard echo! Will be long once more to join them, or will be pity their inchriated condition? Who can tell? We very soon arrived at our destination, and a nice little dinner at six fluished up my first thin to the Cliff, and left me favored. and a nice little dinner at six fluished up my first trip to the Cliff, and left me favorably impressed with California, Californians, seals (green) and mankind in general.

## Fourth of July Committee.

The following Committee were elected to meet at the Chambers of the Board of Supervisors, at 1 P. M. Saturday, to select 200 citizens as a Committee of Management to celebrate the Ninety-sixth Anniversary of American Independence: F. Meagher, Phil A. Rosch, R. A. Marden, W. D. Litchfield, Geo. W. Corbell, Paul Newman, Chas. Somtag, T. Chamdler, S. Mosgrove, Ed. Flaherty, Henry Steele, Jos. M. Wood, Jacob Deeth, C. Cosgrove, Wm. A. Scollay, Lewis Hentrich, E. Fitzgerald, J. A. Woodson, Geo. Johns, Chas. Hanson, E. Nunan, W. P. Scott, T. Lanagan, Jas. McCord, Wm. Miller, E. W. Corbett, J. J. Marks.

Blessings of the Central Pacific.

The Chronicle has had sufficient courage to print Governor Stanford's views on railroad matters. This is the more refreshing as the San Francisco daily press has assumed in the whole matter a most cowardly attitude toward the Central Pacific assumed in the whole matter a most cowardly attitude toward the Central Pacific Railroad, refusing to print but one side, and that full of falschood and misrepresentation. Who omit the larger part of the article, giving only the salient parts of the Governor's facts and statements. In reply to the statement that the Company was endeavoring, through the Board of Supervisors, and by secreey and indirection, to gain possession and title to India and China Basins, the Governor says:

"There is no truth in the charge. We are simply seeking what everybody las expressed a willingness to concede us, viz: The right to use and occupy streats within the sixty-acre grant. We need this to make up our trains. Without to, or grant is nearly worthless. In copying the order, one word was by mistake omitted, which makes the interpretation of the order doubtful. Our own attorney thinks it does not give us the additional territory, and Samuel Wilson has given his opinion that the order is not subject to be so construed. We ask simply to have the use of the streets conceded to us—nothing more; and only to be conceded for terminal railroad purposes. When we cause to use them for that purpose, the franchise lapses, and they return to the city for public use. We have made no quarrel, sought and they retain to the cay for public use. We have made no quarret, songue no controversy, have kept our contracts, minded our own business, and do not desire to have any dispute or disagreement with San Francisco, nor do we believe we have any. It will all come out right yet. I know that San Francisco is my best customer, and I know that our interests run parallel to each other.

To the charge that the Company intends to build a commercial city at Goat Island, and to invite ships from Liverpool, New York and China to discharge and receive freight there, the Governor says:

"The idea is altogether absurd and impracticable. I have, whenever called apon by private gentlemen, by editors or by committees, disavowed any such intention or purpose. I have always said, in speeches and private conversation, that our objective point was San Francisco, and if you will consider the matter you will see how impossible it would be to build a city at Goat Island—a solid rock 380 feet high. It would cost more to excavate a lot than it would be worth. If Goat Island stood in the very center of San Francisco, and you owned it, you could not afford stood in the very center of San Francisco, and you owned it, you could not afford to grade it for city lots. Yet we want Goat Island to anchor our road to, as a fixed point for departure of our ferry boots to San Francisco. It brings us one mile nearer to the place of our business, Misslon Bay. Our wharves are liable to decay and destruction; at Goat Island we can construct permanent piers, docks and wharves, to do our business: from there we run our freight trains across upon ferries. What difference does it make to San Francisco, or its merchants, whether our freight trains come by ferry or bridge! If we had a bridge we could not arrive but h few minutes sooner. A bridge would cost from Alameda to Hunter's Point \$15,000,000. The interest on that sum would run a fleet of ferry boats. It would be money thrown away. Let us, then, consider our future intentions from our acts.

Two years ago, for real estate an other matters on the Potrero, we expended \$1,000,000; recently we have expended for real estate is San Francisco \$900,000; on

\$1,000,000; recently we have expended for real estate in San Francisco \$400,000; our 60 acres are worth \$1,000,000; we have expended in improving the same \$300,000; we contemplate expending the sum of \$1,500,000 more; this makes \$4,700,000 of actual moneyed interest in San Francisco. We have 500 acres of land across the Bay. If we had intended to make our terminus on the other side, might we not have laid out our \$4,700,000 there, dredged San Antonio Creek for heavy ships, and built on our land? The present terminus is San Francisco. We bring every pound of on our land? The present terminus is San Francisco. We bring every pound of freight and every passenger here. Who spends any money at Oakland? Passengers coming from the East do not stop at Oakland; there is no opportunity to spend money there. You have gone from New York across Jersey ferry to Washington and Philadelphia; you are turned from the ferry, driven into a pen, driven aboard the care, and never had a chance to spend a dime in Jersey City, except for peasure the state of the control of must and molasese candy. So it is going and coming from San Francisco. And are we not at work in San Francisco? We have 160 carts, 510 laborers, 20 foremen and 60 pile-drivers now at work, and we would hirt 1,000 laborers if we could get them. We are building three large first-class depots or warehouses, and we are indicating by our acts our intentions."

In reply to the direct inquiry whether San Francisco was to be the real, permanent, bong fide terminus of the road, the Governor answers:

"Most decidedly, yes. There never has been any other purpose or intention. The future railroad system of this State contemplates approaching San Francisco from three directions. One series of roads, those from Humbolt, Oregon and west of the Sacramento, at Saucelito, thence by ferry to San Francisco; from east of the Sacramento River and from the valley of the San Joaquin, to Goat Island, thence by ferry to San Francisco; the Southern route, which will join the thirty-fifth and by ferry to San Francisco; the Southern route, which will join the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallel roads, by rail direct to San Francisco. The direct road from Sacramento either to Sauccilito or Goat Island is eighty-seven miles, and will be built in time. Miscellaneous cargoes will always come to San Francisco for distribution, and if ships go to Vallejo for grain, what of it? San Francisco gets the business. Outfits are bought here, provisions, etc.; and it they are bought at Vallejo, what difference does it make? The Vallejo merchants buy of the San Francisco merchant. All are tributary to San Francisco, because it is the commercial point—the point of distribution. Besides, our roads are making it so. When the connection is complete from San Francisco. connection is complete from San Francisco to Oregon and Washington Territory,

there will be no necessity for ships to go to the mouth of the Columbia or Puget Sound. The Oregon and Washington Territory merchants will supply themselves by rail from San Francisco. We will bund south and distribute San Francisco goods to Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego. We are now contemplating a road from Corume to St. Helena, in Idaho, thus tapping the Northern Pucific Road, and securing for our San Francisco merchants the Idaho trace. Since the road was built the amount of tonnage sent from San Francisco across the Sierra Nevadas has increased in the proportion of three to one. Where formerly one ton Nevadas has increased in the proportion of three to one. Where formerly one ton of goods went over the mountains we now carry three tons. If our road had reached Cheyene e we would have secured for San Francisco nearly all the trade of the interior. It is our interest to secure every possible buyer to San Francesco, so that we can carry the freight. When we commenced building our roads San Francesco had 50,000 people, now she has 150,000. It is our interest to increase her popscice had 50,000 people. How she has 150,000. It is our interest to increase her population and the population of the State. We are building one road now through the valley of the San Joaquin at the rate of one mile per day. We will soon recommence construction through the valley of the Salims. We shad be ready to join with the Texas Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Kansas-Pacific, and brings them all to San Francisco. The terminal rational enterprise was not ours. I wanted nothing to do with it, but finally bought it because we comid get it chear. and because the California Pacific threafened to build the road from Sacramento by the Straits of Carquinez to Oakland; a short and direct road. We may execute it We may eventually use that line. At all events, we were anxions to prevent this Company from flooding Europe with worthess bones, to the injury of our railroad ered t. We had \$40,000,000 of bonds to put upon the same market, and we purchased the company out for self-protection. As for the land, it cost nothing, and we do not exteen it of great value. We desired the Legislature to extend the time for the expenditure of the \$100,000 on this land; the Governor vetord the bill. We shall not expende the money, but let it go. This who'e panie is a wicked plot. It is not only unnecessary, but criminal. So far as it injures poor men and men in debt, by entorcing sales, I am sorry; but San Francisco has a splendid and glorious future. It will come of the great cities of the world, and we shall be askamed of this paris. The scare is abroad, and it is not my fault. I am doing all I can I should say as are doing all we can to bring people to enlarge the area and in reass the volume of trade. We are bringing everything we can reach from the Mississippi to the Paris. On the property of the property \$40,000,000 of bonds to put upon the same market, and we purchased the Company estic and from Puget Sound to San Diego, direct to San Francisco. We'rre making her point the focal point of a magnificent commerce. You think and say that we control Legislatures. (Councils and Courts; and yet, what bad law has been passed by the Legislature: What decision of a Count indicates that we have tampered with justice.' You complain of our lobby at Washington. Have we not encouraged subsidies to our interest to populate Cabliornia with industrious people, to bring trade to the city, to encourage the ocean commerce from Australia and from China and Japan.' I could become a very popular man by taking my money and loaning it at usurtous interest, but I prefer to inaugurate for Casternia aggest and beneficent railroad system. I considerate my comfert and case by foreign and hence the railroad system. I considerate my comfert and case by foreign and the time that the construction of the travel; but I have a higher motive and a more extended and case by foreign travel; but I have a higher motive and a more extended an ambition, and the time will come, when the passion and prejudice of this hour shall have passed away, that the people of San Francisco and the State will applied it.

— San Francisco is in the enjoyment of her beautiful days. The Winter rains are remitted to an occasional shower. The Summer breezes have not yet become ferce tornadoes of sand and dust. The verdure is still green upon our hits, and the small streams still irrigate our valleys. Now is the time for Summer paints to the country; for trout fishing; for lounging neath shady groves. Our law counts are in vacation; our merchants are stealing away for a good time in the country; the ladies, anxious to keep up the tradition of going to the country, are fighting flies at our watering places, airing their gauzy frocks, eating bad cooking, seeping on hard beds in small rooms and termented with mosquitoes; suppressing their own sweet voices on account of paper partitions. The country swelters and grows hot, and all the well-to-do people crowd our hotels to cat fruit and ieves, ride to he ocean and flirt on the verandah of the Seal Rock House, drive on the beach and over the Cliff House road after fast steppers. San Francisco is, after all the finest Summer resort in the State. The Yosemite is grand beyond conception, and pays for the toil of a visit. The Geysers are interesting and all that sort of thing. The beach at Pescadero pays in pebbles. Napa is hot and rural. Catistoga broils and bilsters. A farm-house in Sonoma or Napa is gentled and cheep. But after all, give us a warm parlor on the sunny side of the "Grand," "General or of the country in Summer time.

Married.—On the 10th of May, at Marylebone English Presbyterian Church, London, England, by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D., father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. J. Oswaid Dykes, M. A., Alexander Guthrie, of San Francisco, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late James Swanston, of Marshall Meadows, Berwickshire, Scotland.

## Contentment.

Friend, there be they on whom mishap In snow-time if they cross a spot Where unsuspected boys have slid. Or never or so rarely comes That, when they think thereof, they snap They fall not down, though they would not Derisive thumbs:

Mind if they did.

And there be they who lightly lose Their all, yet feel no aching void; Should aught annoy them, they refuse

To be annoyed:

And fain would I be e'en as these ! Life is with such all beer and skittles. They are not difficult to please

About their victuals: The trout, the grouse, the early pea, By such, if there, are freely taken;
If not, they munch with equal glee

Their bit of bacon:

And when they wax a little gay, And chaff the public after luncheon, If they're confronted with a stray

And tell the horror-stricken X That he's another.

Policeman's truncheon.

You cannot cure. They gaze thereat with outstretched necksWhen for that early train they're late, And laughter which no threat can smother They do not make their woes the text Of sermons in the Times, but wait On for the next;

And jump inside, and only grin Should it appear that that dry wag The guard, omitted to put in Their carpet-bag.

-Fly Leaves, by C. S. C.

When the spring rosebud which they wear

Though 'twas Jemima's hand that placeds

(As well you ween) at evening's hour,

And when they travel, if they find That they have left their pocket-compass Or Murray or thick boots behind,

In the loved button-hole that chaste

Dawns upon them;

And cherished flower.

They raise no rumpus,

The evil which beyond all doubt

But plod serenely on without, Kowing it's better to endure

Breaks short and tumbles from its stem, No thought of being angry e'er

— "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Dr. Stone, in his recent lecture, made the following sublime remarks: "To man the invisible and the spiritual can be revealed; to the brute, it cannot. This is, a mountful deliciency in our mute brother. We would raise him if we could to the high sphere to which hose nearly approaches, of which he so touchingly falls short. We almost feel as though he would not be fuirly treated if he did not have immortality. It seems as though he bas too much soul for it to be utterly extinguished." We have no doubt that Dr. Stone meant well, and that these remarks were intended to conciliate both portions of his andience. Still he must have been aware that the "brothers" who so nearly of instancence; so touching the list of this own tight and formers who so nearly one of the source of the list of th not surprised to learn that his lecture has given them offence. We have received several protests from various long-cared societies, as the Bohemian Chymproved Red Men, Knights of Pythias, etc. They consider that the churches have flung a stone at them without any provocation, and they, one and all, repudiate his assumptions. A lineal descendant of Baham's donkey questions if the Doctor can produce such credentials for his pracabing as the writer's inspired ancestor, whose noly orders are admitted by all the churches. Not only can truth, says our sensitive correspondent, be revealed to his family, but if can be preached by them more forcibly than by all the Stones that ever cried out. He contrasts the dignited remonstrance of the Reverend Donkey with the bruitish conduct of the Reverend Baham. "Am not I thine ass upon which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine." Why then suffers an argumentum ad hominom superior to any in Whately, whereas Stone's whole argument, though on other matters he is asinine enough, is a non seguitur. Balaam died ingloriously, fighting like a brute, but there is nothing to indicate that the ass, having taken to preaching, ever became a layman. Our long-eared correspondent is not less successful ing, ever became a layman. Our long-eared correspondent is not less successful than his ancestor in robuking the maduess of a prophet. Another letter signed "Whale's Beily" is before us, and fairly asks if Stone ever gave three days' lodging for nothing to a prophet of a different persuasion from himself? If he can show this, but not until then, will be be "very like a whale," and be entitled to a future state of whaling and gnashing of teeth." We confess reluctantly that these logicians seem to hear the Doctor at a disadvantage. He has creeted a pone asino-rom which he is bound to go over, and as he gracefully ascends the skies, ten thousand donkeys are ready to follow him and confess that he "allures to brighter worlds and leads the way." As Stone shoots upward "each particular hare will stand on end;" each individual to will climb the heavens, and any donkey who is not particular may shove his charlot to the spheres. Our space this week is too limited to publish the various communications we have received, but we hope in not particular may shove his chariot to the spheres. Our space his were is not limited to publish the various communications we have received, but we hope in our next issue to give a full account of an indignation meeting held by the "animiles" at Woodward's Gardens on the subject of the Doctor's lecture. He has put his foot in it, and no mistake, this time. His congrecation will fall off: they don't like to be called "dumb brothers;" such paysonalities are in bad taste, and the hippopotamus, on reading the Bulletin's report of the lecture exclaimed: "So he calls us "dumb brothers," the old 'oss!" Well, dumb vivimus vivamus, whether there has a future state for me or not there be a future state for us or not.

## The "Claimant" in Hampshire.

Accompanied by Mr. Guildtord On-low and several other friends, the Claimant to the Tichborne estates has paid a visit to Airesford, and there addressed an assembly composed of about 2,000 persons. The Claimant had been staying one days previously at the Grove, Ripley, the residence of Mr. G. Onslow, and the party proceeded thence in a waggonette, drawn by four greys, to the Swar Hotel, Airesford. At various points along the read the Claimant, who is in capital health, was loudly cheered. At the villes and houses of the well-to-do people of the neighborhood the female residents appeared in the windows or at the gates and waved handkerchiefs. "Sir Roger? acknowledging the compliment repeatedly. When the outskirts of the wildage were reached a band met the party, and there was on the ground a large body of men wearing blue silk rosities. The horses were taken from the waggonetic, and annied the most enthosiastic cheering and shaking of hands with the Claimant, the vehicle was drawn into the yard of the Swan Hotel, and after Mr. Onsow addressed the assembly from the waggonetic, the Claimant came forward, and was received with lond cheers. He said "My friends tenants, and neighbors, I have not very much to say, but to thank you kind y for the invitation that has brought me once more among you, for degrees me great gratification to come here among those who know is an not the imposter, the villam, the secondrel as branded by the Attorney-General, and which he has certainly not yet proved that I am. I hope that the Attorney-General stated, I am an impostor, sures? I have give to recombine or opportunity of finding me out, for I have lived among you with my family for nearly twelve months.

You have seen me on two or three hundred occasions. I have been continually with you who knew me in former days, and yet me one here has ventured to call me an imposter, except the connections of my tamily, who are inherested in so doing. I also hope you will remember that when I first returned to Engand I was invited to come down here by my former societior. Mr. Hopewas, who is well known to and very much respected by you all. Now, if I had been an imposter, be had in his possession during all that time documents which would have convicted me at once. He would have found out if I was an imposter, and no one could have lived in his house for a fortuight, as I did, without being detected. I wish to ask, why should my nother's evidence be ignored. Is Mr. Hopkins, who dat all my business before I left England—is he to be ignored. Are all those who lived in this neighborhood and knew me before I left England—are they all to be ignored because a lord comes forward and swears he tattoood me. Then, again, there was the military evidence—the evidence of my brother others, men who were above bribery, and the evidence of the tenants and the workingmen on the estates—they are men and honorable men, although they work for their biving—why should not their evidence be as good as Lord Bellow's! I distinctly tell you, gentaemen, that the tatooing business was neither more nor less than a conspirate your conceited at a moment's notice, when they found they could not heat me in any color way. However, I thank you kindly for the great interest you have taken in me and on my behalf, and for the fair play which you maist I shall have, and which is all that I ask. Again thunking you for your kind involution, I will conclude by saying I hope the time will shortly come when I shall come and it we among you again. I was then prove to you I am not the unpostor, the forger, the villain, and the vagaloon described by the Attorney-General.

The clergy of San Francisco are clearly unequal to the religious instruction of our growing community. Besides, they are away all Summer, when sin is most uneuty and mosquitoes do most sorely vex the Lord speople. Hence, while the rural retreats and mountain fastnesses are virtuous, owing to the presence of the city clergy, San Francisco itself is un heathen darkness, while Brothers Stebbins, Busby, Hemphil', et id genus onne, are doing the light fantastic in the country. As weak, ignorant and simful critiques, therefore, we are very glad that the themsicle has recently "got religion," and is imparting theological instruction to the great unwashed who recall it. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of considerable new light on controversial and ecc. sastical matters from the Chronicle's discourses. It at once astounds and desights us to learn from so infallible an authority that "disciples of the School of St. Austin reject the Divinity of Christ." We always thought St. Austin was the great church authority on the doctrines of the incarnation and the Gordhead of Christ. We expect to be told next by this original cedesia-stical historian that "while the followers of Wesley are contending for the Infadibility of the Pope, those of Ignatius are stremuously urging the right of private judgment and the doctrines of Luther." Things are getting rather mixed in these latter days, when the Gospiel is preached by the Chronicle and the Holy Ghost is discussed in the same page as the Police Court.

During May our Branch Mint coined \$2,020,000, all in double eagles. From June 8th to July 1st no deposits will be received, time being required to make the regular annual settlements. The total product of the San Francisco Refluery was 141,600 ounces of gold, valued at \$2,825,994.

### Our Paris Letter.

We are honored by the receipt of an interesting and graphic letter from Paris. The source from whence it comes is unknown to us, but the author is evidently a man of high culture and diplomatic prominence. The portions of the letter referring to European politics and court intrigues having already reached us in substance by telegraph we are compelled to omit, and, thanking our exteemed but unrecognized correspondent for his favors, content ourselves with publishing the following extract:

They are rejoicing at Versailles at the prospect of a visit from the Czarewitch and his Danish wife, who will put up at the Russian Embassy. Preparations on a magnificent scale are being made for their reception by the Prince and Princess Orloff. Prince Orloff is the soul of the secret entente between France and Russia. He is a man cut out for diplomacy, and has a strong natural affinity for M. Thiers. Though a tall, handsome man, the least observant person must be struck by the similitude of his profile to that of the wary politician at the head of the French executive. Prince Orloff is insinuating and subtle as a Florentine of the fifteenth century. But he biddes his subtlety under a charming exterior and pages for the PARIS, May 23, 1872. century. But he hides his subtlety under a charming exterior and passes for the frankest and most genial member of the Corps Diplomatique in Paris. A band of black silk covers his left eye, and his right arm is supported by a sling, for, before entering diplomacy. Prince Orloff was a soldier, and through his daving soldiership lost an eye and arm in the Crimean war. When he went to Sebastapol to fight lost an eye and arm in the Crimean war. When he went to sebastaporto ngin under Gorichakoff, he was a young and handsome officer, and engaged to a Maid of Honor of the Czurina, distinguished for her beauty, graceful manners and intelligence. Prince orloff was passionately attached to his famcie. But when he discovered how terribly mutilated he was by the bursting of a French shell, he wrote to her resigning his claims upon her. He was, he said, disfigured and would probably he for the rest of his life an invalid, and could not hear to think of the effect his altered appearance must produce on a lovely young girl, accustomed wherever she went to the incense of admiration. The heroism of the young officer called out corresponding sentiments in the heart of the heartiful Maid of Honer, who refused to be released from her engagement, and is now the Princess Orloff. The Russian Embassadress is distinguished for charity and good works. It was at her instigation that her husband established the Russian ambulances, for the relief of French soldiers in Belgium in 1870, and took measures to prevent a peet from breaking out in Sedan. On the occasion of the Greek Easter, Princess Orloff gave a magnificent entertainment to her compatriots in Paris. She and they had gone at midnight to the Greek mass in the Russian Church near the Parc de Monceau. Prince Orloff, as the representative of the Czar, took a leading part in this solemnity. He were the grand cordon of the Order of St. Anne, and was accompanied by his secretaries and attaches. The Hellenic legation was represented by M. Raughabe, the Greek Minister. Exarque Effendi, a Turk of Greek religion and first secretary to the Ottoman Legation, stood immediately behind Prince Orloff. The Russian church is circular and very handsomely carpeted, but has not a single seat. The "Orthodox" subjects of the Czar either stand or kneel at their devotions. The Mass over, Prince and Princess Orloff drove to the Russian Embassy to receive their compatriots and give them the 'thristos-Inesti, or Easter Kiss. When this ceremonial was gone through the doors of three saloons, transformed into supper rooms, were thrown open. The hospitable Ambassador and his wife sat at the head of the table in the first saloon. M. Raughabe did the honors of the second table, Exarque Effendi of the third, and Prince Ypsilanti of the buffet. This feast was begun by the Papal blessing and distributing salt and eggs.

The Salom or Picture Exhibition of the Champs Ellysees will be opened next week. There are a great many military pictures and scenes o the effect his aftered appearance must produce on a lovely young girl, accustomed wherever she went to the incense of admiration. The heroism of the young officer

<sup>-</sup>The Hens will again assemble in convention in San Francisco this month. They will roost in Mercantile Library Hall for three days, or until they lay the They will roost in Mercantile Library Hall for three days, or until they lay the usual batch of resolutions and cackle over them the given amount. It is to be hoped that more of the young pullets will come to the front this time. We are heartily tired of the old dumg-hills, and shall hail with delight new breeds and foreign varieties. The same old Roosters will of course be present to scratch over the barn yard and have a general control of the clucking sisterhood. These are mostly harmless oil pater/familiae of the capon variety. Whether they will go into the Presidential business is uncertain. Perhaps they will endorse the Woodhull and the nigger; perhaps the Tanner and the Shoemaker; perhaps the Printer and his assistant. As they cannot vote, it will have no appreciable effect upon the result. But Hens must cackle and scratch.

## A Fancy.

I suppose if all the children Who have lived through ages long Were collected and inspected They would make a wondrous throng.

Oh, the babble of the Babel!
Oh, the flutter of the fins!

To begin with Cain and Abel, And to finish up with us!

Think of all the men and women Who are now and who have been, Every nation since creation That this world of ours has seen; And of all of them, not any

But was once a baby small; While of children, oh, how many Never have grown up at all!

Some have never laughed or spoken, Never used their rosy feet; Some have even flown to heaven Ere they knew that earth was sweet; And, indeed, I wonder whether,

If we reckon every birth, And bring such a flock together, There is room for them on earth? Who will wash their smiling faces?
Who their saucy ears will hox?
Who will dress them, and caress them?

Who will darn their little seeks!
Where are arms enough to be d them?
Hands to pat each shinning head' [them Who will praise them! who will scold Who will pack them off to bed?

Who will pack them off to bed? Little happy Christian children, Little savage children too, In all stages, of all ages,

In all stages, of an ages,
That our planet ever knew!
Little princes and princesses,
Little beggars wan and faint,

Some in very handson, dresses, Naked some, bedaubed with paint.

Only think of the confusion
Such a motley crowd would make!
And the chatter of their chatter,

And the things that they would break!
Oh, the babble of the Babel!
Oh, the flutter of the fluss!

To begin with Cam and Abel, And to finish off with us!

## The Navigators and Other Polynesian Islands.

Editor News Letter:—Far away in the South Pacific, in latitude 15.8 and 17. E. longitude, right in the track of the U.S. N. Z. and Australian man steamers, are these beautiful islands, the land rising 3,400 feet above the see; the very summit of the highest clothed in tropical verdure. Viewed from the deck of the verse, the second properties of the beautiful islands, the land rising 3,400 feet above the see; the very summit of the highest clothed in tropical verdure. Viewed from the deck of the versel, the secon realized my torecone ideal of Eden-so calm, so tresh, so rare. The clouds, peculiar to those regions, rested on the mountain tops like curtains ladded regions of romance and mysteries to be revealed. Perhaps it was the consecusions that the world to which I was accustomed was not far off—perhaps at two movements that the world to which I was accustomed was not far off—perhaps at two movements that the world to which I live. The dress of the natives is mere v a short covering round the loins. It is made from the bark of a species of calms. The men average from they feet must be six feet in highly, and are well-torned and strong. The vomen are particularly good-looking, simple in their mathers, and group have soldom been visited by Europeans, and in consequence the natives are not accustomed to our liabits and manners. Upolo stands first among the group in point of fertibly. Its after is about twenty-five square miles, which may be divided into three districts, Western, Middle and Eastern. The land rises to about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea.

feet above the level of the sea.

The soil is of the richest kind, being composed mainly of decayed vegetable matter. Rain is frequent throughout the year, and small streams flow down the mountain sides every interaction of the most firtle islands in the Pacific I nevery districture to be found figs, dates, indigo, tamarinds, natures, breade, fruit, cocoa-mus, bananas, limes, proceapples, oranges, cotton, segar, rice, coffee, fruit, cocoa-mus, bananas, limes, proceapples, oranges, cotton, segar, rice, coffee, fruit, cocoa-mus, bananas, limes, proceapples, oranges, cotton, segar, rice, coffee, fruit, cocoa-mus, bananas, limes, proceapples, oranges, cotton, segar, rice, coffee, concept thinter in whating steps, from which it is easy to conclude they are not of a class likely to develop the vast resources of the country. Little progress, therefore, can reasonably be expected, muss the United States, New Zecand and Australian mail lane make the port of Pago Pago a coading station, of wheth there is some probability. The native population is estimated at 20,000. They are exceedingly friendly and well disposed towards white men, and have on several occasions sought the protection of England and the United States. These islands may be looked upon as the gracen of the Pacific. As a central Polynesian station Pago Pago is not to be surpassed. It is situated at nearly equal distances from the Society Islands and New Caledonia, about 1,800 miles from Auckland, and a little more than 3,000 miles from San Francisco, and in close proximity to the Figurials da as the capabilities of Polynesia develop.

A. B.

The Year 1872.—This year contains fifty-two Sundays. September and December each begin on Sunday. January, April and July on Monday. February begins and ends on Thursday: censequently it has two Thursdays, when well not occur again until the year 1800. In the year 1839 February will have five Sundays, which will not occur again until the year 1920. The year 1871 begin on Sunday and also ended on Sunday. This will occur again in 1882, and every eleventh year thereafter.

## Speaking of Fish-

A favorite camp-meeting phrase, "Jubilee," has for these many years past perplexed, worried and driven us almost beyond our tether, with regard to its signification. But, like all other seckers after the truth, who eventually find it, we are now blissful, breathe freer, and shall henceforth rest content—having been enlightened by an erudite and very scholastic contemporary, who defines it to be "A word derived from the Hebrew word juba, signifying a trumpet, resting on the derivative road in the Latin jubilatio." The rightful paternity of the pestferous foundling having been so clearly established, we see it now, in all its pristine beauty, as clear as a June heaven a ronon. But what has "juba," jubilatio, "jubilatio," or "jubilee," to do with the subject-matter of this paragraph? Fish being our theme, there would seem to be no good ground for this digression. Our readers will reliable seems of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowery margins of our limpid lakes, and the grassy shores of the San Joaquin, the flowers and cele's eggs, shad seeds, black bass roots, cab cuttings minow sprouts, herring melts, terrapin slips, etc.—with the view of having the same planted and sown broadcast in the waters of our State. Ye dainty lovers of the flumy tibes—more especially of the crustaceous species p

### Sir Henry Bulwer.

In the death of the elder brother of Lord Lytton, Great Britain loses a man who was representative of the highest type of her diplomacy, and who combined with great public ability, the high personal worth and honorable character of an irreproachable sample of an English country gentleman. Readers of the Cuxtons can hardly fail to have caught an inspiration of the kind of life amid which the sons of General Bulwer grew up at Heydon Hall. While the more brilliant Edward was writing Pelham, Henry was beginning, at the age of 23, his diplomatic training at Berlin and Vienna. Three years later, in 1830, he was sent from the Hague to Brussels, on a special mission to study the causes of the September revolution which had overthrown the House of Orange and which marked the entering upon a new epoch of the history of Belgium. It is very probable that the warmth with which Britain esponsed the cause of constitutional monarchy in Belgium was greatly due to the correctness of the observation and justness of the inductions of the young diplomatist. In 1830 Sir Henry entered Parliament as member for Wilton, and in the course of the next seven years, he was successively, member for Coventry and for the Metropolitian borongh of Marylebone. Between 1837 and 1833, he was Secretary of the Embassy, first at Constantinople and then at Paris. From 1843 to 1848, he acted as Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, where he acted as arbiter between that Power and Morocco, and succeeded in arranging a treaty of peace between the two countries. He came to the United States in 1849, while General Zachary Taylor was President, and remained till the beginning of the administration of President Fillmore. During his period of service as Ambassador at Washington a treaty was negotiarly between feat Britain and the United States, for a transit way across the Isthmus of Panama. Sir Henry enjoyed at Washington at reaty was negotiarly between feat Britain and the United States, for a transit way across the Isthmus of Panama. Sir Henry enjoyed at Washi

— An exhibition of works of art, in black and white, will open shortly at the Dudley Gallery of the Egyptian Hall, London. The exhibition will consist of examples of drawings in charcoal, crayons, Indian ink, pen and ink, penell and sepia, etchings, drawings on the block, line engravings, proofs of original lithographs, and proofs of wood-engravings.

### Special Brevities.

- The Norfolk Journal, in speaking of the Crescent City, says; "The great day in New Orleans is Sunday. Everybody goes to market and to church in the morning. The balance of the day is spent in amusements—such as freezen and military parades, base-ball matters dog and chicken fights, exhibitions of all kinds, fairs, dancing, and riding. The stores take advantage of the partial cessation of business to whitewash and paint their establishments and relay the floors, which in this climate decay very soon. To the credit of the American quarter, be it said, that most of the stores are entirely closed. At hight all the theaters are open and in full blust, while the streets are througed with the drint month. Such is New Orleans on the Sabbath day; and the only wonder is that a right-cone God has not long since swept the whole city into the Gulf of Mexico, and thus blotted it out of existence for the profanation of His day." Why will the editor of the Norfolk Journal stray upon the world to have his Puritanical corns jamined? The Lord and New Orleans are content, then why not he?
- We record two chloroform-deaths—the fourth and fifth deaths during the administration of ans sthetics recorded in our pages during the last few weeks. Two of them, however, were from the dropping of foreign bodies into the air-passages: in the one case, a pinte supporting artificial teeth; and in another, part of a gaz, which had broken in the month. One of the fresh cases which we have to record, occurred recently at the Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester. The other occurred at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Chloroform was, we understand, administered by one of the house-surgeons, in the usual manner, to a young man having a phagedanic sore. After a few minutes, before the patient was fully under the influence of the vapor, the pulse ceased, and all efforts, including galvanism and artificial respiration, per-sisted in for an hour by the two hones-surgeons, proved unavailing to restore life.—British Medical Journal.
- The experiments of Gustav Bunge lead him to conclude that the common opinion that beeften and extract of meat are as valurble articles of diet as tea, coffee, or alcohol, is totally unfounded: that the refreshment they give is only due to their warmth and pleasant taste; and that their chief value is that they enable a person to take with appetite a larger amount of dry or testeless food than he could otherwise do. The statements of Liebig, that the addition of some ment extract to vegetable food increases its nutritive value, and that the extractive matters of meat, and especially creating are successively especially creating as a compared to the especial of the especi
- Mr. J. A. Holliday, of Wheeling, describes a flexible marble slab, which is procured from the Pertland Quarries, Vermont. Professor flay, of the Western University of Pennsy vania, describes its constitution as carbonate of lime, 97-56; magnesia, a trace; slike, 295; water, 45; 190. The above composition and its crystalline character together proclaim it to be a true marble, and, at the same time, a pretty pure specimen of that mineral. The indubitable flexibility of the slab is its most remarkable feature. Dana states that "some of the West Stockbulge marble is flexible in thin pieces when first taken out," The slab in the possession of Mr. Holliday as about two inches thick, and is nearly as flexible as an equal thickness of vulcanized india-rubber."
- From penny-a-lining some literary men have reached halfpenny-a-wording. Mr. George A. Saba, according to the Printers' Register, made a curious contract for writing the "Thanksgiving Number" of the Graphic. He was to put together thirty-seven thousand words, and to be puid for his task at the rate of a half-penny a word. It is asserted that upwards of a quarter of a million of copies of it were required. One halfpenny per word, however, was not such very great pay as may be supposed, more especially to a paper which has aiready yielded one hundred per cent, on its capital. Mr. Sala had a heavy task to perform: he had something like a volume to write, in a great hurry, and he got less than £80 for it.
- The woman of the future has turned up at Brighton, England. Her name is Amelia Hill, and she "moves in the best circles." In the family circle Miss Hill is a shrew of the pagilistic order, and the other day she was brought up at the Police Court Court and cherzed by her mother with assaulting her brother. According to the old lady's statement, Miss Hill was writing a letter when her brother apparently annoyed her. She seized him, shook him, beat his ears, and generally "doubled" him him up." The mother swore that the daughter was the terror of the house. The Petruchios in search of a Kate to tame will be pleased to learn that the virago Hill is unmarried.
- The area of a rectangle, which will embrace all the territory of the Pennsylvania oil region from which oil has yet been obtained, is about two thousand square miles; but the whole number of acres which have yet produced oil does not exceed six thousand five hundred, equal to ten square miles, or one two-hundredth part of what is known as the "oil region." The region produced, during 1871, five and three-quarter million barrels of oil of forty-three gallons each.
- There are 192 mills in the State of Nevada, used in the crushing and reduction of various ores. Their capacity equals 8,325 horses; they earry 2,848 stamps, and cost over \$10,300,000.
- Green apricots, about the size of glass marbles, sell in the market at the African diamond fields for eight shillings per one hundred.

## In the Dark.

Restless, to-night, and ill at ease,

And finding every place too straight, I leave the porch shut in with trees, And wander through the garden-gate,

So dark at first, I have to feel My way before me with my hands; But soul-like fragrance reveal

My virgin Daphne, where she stands. Her stars of blossom breathe aloft

Her worship to the stars above: In wavering pulsations soft,
Climbs the sweet incense of her love.

-Atlantic Monthly.

Those far, celestial eves can dart

Their glances down through leafy bars; The spark that burns within her heart Was dropped, in answer, from the stars.

She does not find the space too small, The night too dark for sweetest bloom;

Content within the garden wall,

Since upward there is always room.

Her spotless heart, through all the night, Holds safe its little vestal spark. Oh, blessed, if the soul be white,

To breathe and blossom in the dark! -Louisa Bushnell.

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

JUNE 1.—The opening of the dividing month of the year. It has arrived at its maturity, and when this month is passed it will slowly decline, ending, as to many of its events, in oblivion. Read the newspapers from very wearines, and was struck with the difference with which mankind pursues crime against property and person. A man kills another or nearly beats him to death with a cub; that was a matter between two parties only, one of whom is either put out of the way or disabled for the time being, whilst the other, having satisfied his vengennee, ohis sadden passion over, relapses into an ordinary citizen. But take a horse-stealer child-bearing or illness. Give Mrs. M. back her fites and former luxury and she

would be young again.

JUNE 2.—Old Mrs. C. spent the morning with me, her comfortable looking face
framed in a widow's cap; she is the beau ideal of tranquil gossip. She told me the
reason of Carrie W.'s strange marriage. It appears that everything was arranged for reason of Carrie w. s strange marriage. It appears that everything was arranged for her wedding with her cousin; the linen and plate were all bought and marked with their monogram, and when he broke off the match, her mother, determined that this expense should not be wasted, looked around for some one with the same in-itials, and that is how the affair was arranged. The old lady is no fool, and said to me, "My dear, I have always remarked that the first year of people's marriage is the most trying, as well as the least looked back upon with satisfaction. The virtues of a man or woman lie generally out the surface and are easily appreciated; but the laults, if not the vices, are only apparent after marriage. And then the novelty wears off, and the constant presence of one to the other becomes monotonous without having arrived at the stage of becoming a custom; but if love gets over this first crisis and becomes a matter of course it does not die." I myself have often thought what a sad awakening that is for a young girl when she finds that her husband is not, as she blindly thought when he was her lover, the first of men and most distinguished among his fellow men -that they don't look up to him with the love and veneration that she did. She is apt then to be captivated by the first really superior man that she meets. For, after all, women love men less for the talents which they possess than for those which the world proclaims them to have. That is the reason also why a girl creates an ideal hero, who is a formidable rival

to the real common-place piece of humanity who would find favor in her eyes.

JUNB3.—At V— sparty, last night, there were some two or three women too
much decolletie, and when the gentlemen bent over to speak to them they used their fans to hide their necks. I made this reflection, that true modesty ought not to be aware of exposure, and that this effort at concealment excites a man's imagination more than simple exposure. That flery little X—— has had a quarrel again; nation more than simple exposure. That hery intie A.— has had a quarret again; he came to me this morning to tell me all about it. Somebody had been saying something against him behind his back; he thought it was A.—, and without taking the least trouble to make inquiries he insulted him. Fortunately A.— is a brave fellow, and could listen to the intervention of friends, so the matter was made up, but X— is more furious than ever to find the slanderer. When I said, "I'm glad you can't find him," he replied, "Which would you prefer, some one to throw stones at you whom you could go and thrash, or to have an ærolite fall on your head."

Rain in June.-This is not common in California, but by some mistake on the part of the weather clerk we did not receive our customary rain-fall in May until the closing night of the month, and then June opened with copious showers; and the rain-a short inch—was quite general throughout the State. It did good to the growing grain, without injuring the hay materially.

#### Court Chat.

A letter from Florence, in the Journal des Debats, relates with much gusto what I presume our eminent colleague, the respected Jenkins, would call a "seandal in high life." I myself labor under an utter incapacity not only to "despen seandal's tinis," but even to paint them, and must, therefore, give you the story of the Debats in its own words: "Yestrady (April 29 a little occurrence took place in that caravanis rai of princes, yelept Florence, which is like y to make some noise, and which, moreover, involves rather a nice question of international law. The Hotel della Pace, on the Arno, had for the past few days among its guess the young and gracelu hereditary Princess of Monaco, daughter of the Duchoss of Henri Conn, and consequent y grand-daughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanic of Boden Married in 1820 to his Highness the Duke de Valentonois, heir presumptive to the crown of Monaco, she thought proper, in February, 1870 to part from a husband who, it is said, was not always very tender towards her, even during that short kenewymon, and sought a reinge with her mother at Baden. There she gave birth, July, 1830, to a hoy, who one day is to succeed his father and grand-father in the Government of the Principality of Monaco. As for the father, he does not appear to have greatly troubled himself about either his wife or his son. Although he spent a portion of last year at Stantgardi with the Prince of Hoherzoileri, he rever attompted to pash on as far as Baden to see his wite and his heir. However, since the Princess has left German, for Italy, paternal tenderness seems to have generated with the prince of Hoherzoileri, he rever attompted to pash on as far as Baden to see his wite and his heir. However, since the Princess has left German, for Italy, paternal tenderness seems to have been aroused all of a sanden, and thus affectionate parent has selected as the interpreters of his feelings, the police sergeants made their appearance at the Hotas delk Pace, provided with an order from the President of the Tribual

Stolen kisses are, as a rule, said to be sweet; probably the most pleasant of all the various kinds of kisses. The maternal, traternal, or patena, are also pleasant; and when Wishelming Risses her dear confident, Ameria, from whom a cruel tate had separated her for at least a few hours, she, no doubt, derives and confers great pleasure. We confess, however, we cannot see what pleasure can be derived from the Russian "official kissing." This interesting ceremony, on Easter Sunday, is thus described by a correspondent of a contemporary. On Standay, from about half-past one til three, he says, "the Emperor might have been sen in the chapel of the Winter Paince going through the ordead, which in speece of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tried his patence. Thank of the number of kisses be had bestowed during that hour andea had: There were, first, all the officialing priests; then the members of the Council of State; next the sentors; them all the general officers in st. Petersburg, whose name is be and, then the officers of the Imperial Guard above the rank of major. Of the officers of the lover rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the fleet, the same distinction being made between the superior and inferior ranks as in the army; while lastly come the officers of the Imperial household. "Canat Journal, May 18th."

The Queen, it is gratifying to hear, has not suffered from the fatigue of the journey to Scotland, and is enjoying the best health. Her Majesty will not return, as at present arranged, this about the middle of June, and, it is presumed, there will still be some Court festivities given by the Queen independent of those aunounced to be presided over by the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return. That event is now very proximate, and will be close upon the date we have always mentioned. There is evidence of a very gay season before the world of tashion in London after this exceedingly tearful month has done its worst to destroy the reputation of merry May. It was noted at the last Drawing Room that there was a marked change in the attire of the Majesty, principally in the matter of precious stones, which were colored for the first time. The rubies worn by the Queen were most remarkable, and the jeweled arm of our Sovereign, when her Majesty offered her hand for the loyal homage of those who came to pay their devoire, must certainly dwell in the memory of all present on account of the striking and extraordinary magnificence of the gems displayed.—Court Journal.

The ex-Empress Eugenie will soon leave on a visit to Spain, where she purposes remaining during the Summer and Fall, for her health.

## William Shakspeare.

[Read at the unveiling of the Shakspeare statue in the Central Park, New York, on the 23d of May, 1872.]

She sat in her eternal house. The sovereign mother of mankind;
Before her was the peopled world,
The hollow night behind.

"Below my feet the thunders break:
Above my head the stars rejoice;
But man, although he babbles much,

Has never found a voice. "Ten thousand years have come and gone, Hamlet the Dane, unhappy Prince,

And not an hour of any day
But he has dumbly looked to me The things he could not say.

"It shall be so no more," she said. And then, revolving in her mind, She thought—"I will create a child Shall speak for all his kind."

It was the springtime of the year.

And lo! where Avon's waters flow, The child, her darling, came on earth, Three hundred years ago.

There was no portent in the sky. No cry like Pan's along the seas, Nor hovered round his baby mouth The swarm of classic bees!

What other children were he was: If more, 'twas not to mortal ken; The being likest to mankind Made him the man of men!

Before he came his like was not, Nor left he beirs to share his powers: The mighty mother set him here

To be her voice and ours! To be her oracle to man:

To be what man may be to her-Between the maker and the made The best interpreter.

The hearts of all men beat in his. Alike in pleasure and in pain ; And he contained their myriad minds—

Mankind in heart and brain !

Shakspeare! What shapes are conjured up By that one word! They come and go, More real, shadows though they be,

Than many a man we know.

Who most enjoys when suffering most; His soul is haunted by itself—

There needs no other ghost!

The Thane, whose murderous fancy sees The dagger painted in the air, The guilty king, who stands appalled

When Benquo fills his chair

Lear in the tempest, old and crazed; [head!" "Blow, winds! Spit fire, singe my white Or sadder, watching for the breath Of dear Cordelia, dead!

The much-abused relentless Jew; Grave Prospero, in his magic isle; And she who captivated Anthony— The serpent of old Nile!

Imperial forms, heroic souls, Greek, Roman-masters of the world:

Kings, Queens; the soldier, scholar, priest; The courtier, sleek and curled—

He knew and drew all ranks of men. And did such life to them impart They grow not old—immortal types,
The lords of life and art!

Their sovereign he, as she was his— The awful mother of the race, Who, hid from all her children's eyes, Unveiled to him her face;

Spake to him till her speech was known, Through him till man had learned it; then Enthroned him in her heavenly house, The most supreme of men! -R. II. Stoddard.

——In the Revne Scientifique there is a remarkable paper by the imprisoned Republican Blanqui, in which various cosmical theories are dealt with. We venture to quote a few of his remarks on comets: "All the world," he says, "has now learned to entertain a profound contempt for comets, those wretched playthings of the superior planets, which hustle them, haul them about in a hundred different ways, swell them up for the solar fites, and finish by casting them forth all battered. How complete a falling of! What humble respect was paid to them of yore when men saluted in the comet the messenger of death! What hooting and hissing now that they are known to be inoffensive! It is the way with mankind. All the same, this impertinence is not without a shadow of inquietude. The oracles are not free from contradiction. Thus Arago, after having twenty times proclaimed the absolute nullity of comets, after baving asserted that the most perfect tenuity in a pneumatic machine remains still more dense than comest perfect tenuity in a pneumatic machine remains still more dense than comest perfect tenuity in a pneumatic machine remains still more dense than comest perfect tenuity in a pneumatic machine remains still more dense than comest perfect tenuity in a pneumatic machine remains still more dense than comestic machine remains still more dense than comestic machine remains still more dense than comestic machine and the superior of the superior most perfect tenuity in a pneumatic machine remains still more dense than commost perfect century in a preumatic machine remains still more dense than cometary substance, nevertheless declares in one chapter of his works that 'the transformation of the earth into a satellite of a comet is an event which is not beyond the bounds of probability.' Let us return to the history of these hairy nothings (nihilites cheedues.) If they escape Saturn, it is to fall under the stroke of Jupiter, the policeman of the solar system. On duty in the dark, he scents them before a ray makes them visible, and urges them, distracted, towards perilous reasons. The processing the processing them to the state of the state passes. There, seized by heat, and swollen to monstrosity, they lose their shape, lengthen, disaggregate, and break confusedly through the terrible strait, abandoning the stragglers everywhere, and only manging to regain with great difficulty, under the protection of cold, their unknown solitude."

<sup>-</sup> The aggregate sales in the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, from May 30th to June 5th, inclusive, was \$2,013,660.

#### Western Political Literature.

The Lexington, Missouri, Caucasian is for Greeley and Brown. The editor an-

The Lexington, Missouri, Caucasum is for Greeley and Brown. The editor announces the fact. There is no mistaking his position. Just read what he says:

"Sound the hew-gaz, strike the tonion, beat the fuzzy-guzzy, wake the gong-kwong; let the loud hosanna ring; bum-tum, fizzie-bum, ding-go-bim. Unconstitutional congress of perjured ruffians; itchy-palmed, bribe-taking, office-pedding, presidential boors and sots; usurping legislatures, blas-phemous pick pocket senators and governors, shoulder-strapped outlaws, titled bummers, reconstruction satrape, nieger bacchanals, official incendiaries, thieves, bondholders, cut-purses,

all tremble at the roar of coming doom.

Clap your hands, ye lathers, because the bread will not much longer be torn from the months of your hungry children to fatten a horde of idle savages, the nation's

the months of your hungry children to fatten a horde of file savages, the untion's wards, loney, smit-skinned vagabonds, whose only business is to attend conventions, spont insolence, wore for the offscouring of Yankee penitentaries, shums and back alleys, and manufacture strik and Southern State constitutions and laws. Toot the tympanum-cracking rams'-horns. How rapturous hosannas, we desilten hound-pape; and let the gleeful cattout squeak. Pipe forth your gladness, oh, jassacks and nightingales and ganders. Crook, ye frogs, squeat, we hogs. Flap your wings and scream your shriftest notes offsictory, oh finvincible shanghai of freedom. Let volcanoes blaze, and festive tar-barrels crackle and gleam. Let

of frection. Let volcanous onate, an arrestive activative states and greats. Let tooks estatacts and fillistics, bull caives, oceans, guide, lakes and mildame, non, women, children, Jops, poodles, beasts, birds and reptiles, all creation, animen, wohlen animen, burst forth is one class, unindus and reposes, as creation, sky-mate and inanimate, burst forth is one class, unindus and elemental, shall shall be supported by the property of triumph, joy and pass, see For Cunic. Shall be prevailed, and radicalism she comments the burst, the bussely, is decomed to speedy and irretrievable overthrow. Glorificallelujerum! Hurrah! to speedy and irretrievable overthrow. Glorification grain in Three times three thousand cheers and a view-hallo for Horae Greedey and B. Grazz Brown, the philosopher and the statesman! You'll only have to live till next November to see the consummation so devontly to be wished the overthrow of the Tumblebug and all his vile myrmidons: the annihilation of tyranny and corruption on our republican soil, and the reestablishment of law and order, afterty, peace and prosperity, by the triumphant election of Greeley and Brown—the ticket first suggested and only advocated by the Caucasian.

### The Great Canon of the Sierras.

Painted by Thomas Hill, is the grandest picture ever exhibited in this State. We stated at the time when Hill's "Yosensite" was shown to the public, that he was the greatest painter in America. Let those who doubted us at that time look at this picture now at Snow & Roos' (failery, on Kearny street. It is too grand to be taken in at one visit—for the casual grance to comprehend. The spectator does see fail as it has not problement, and to be taken in at one visit—for the casual grance to comprehend. The spectator does this picture now at Snow & Roos' Gallery, on Kearny street. It is too grand to be taken in at one visit—for the casual glance to comprehend. The spectator does not feel as if he were looking at a picture; he gazes like one in some shaded sheeter, with Nature's grandest endeavor before his wondering eyes. The gigantic, battlemented walls seem the end of this earth, and the gateway to the great unknown Future. That indescribable effect of stopendous, rocky leght, and massive grandeur, so difficult to convey by painter's pencil; is here, faithful to Nature. From the bright, realized foreground, with its sunlit, variegated herbage, grass and flower, to the extreme distance, losing itself in the heavens, the eye wanders over miles and miles of perspective, the perfection of artistic skill. The great valley, between where we look, and the dizzy rocks beyond, is as real, as deep, as mysterious, and as broad as if we had traversed its weary expanse, and were looking back upon our journey. The shady walk beneath the fall, straight trees, at the right foregreened, is not a flat surface scread with uniquents more stretched cannas: Tis back upon our journey. The shady walk beneath the fall, straight trees, at the right foregeound, is not a flat surface spread with pigments upon stretched canvas: 'Tis an inviting, tempting seclusion, like the long aisle in some "cathedral, vast and dim." Were this painting photographed, it would seem taken from the face of Nature, so beautifully true is the gradation of perspective throughout the entire picture. A few figures -some Indians, a wigwam, the camp-fire, a glowing little spot, with its cool, blue, lazy-climbing smoke only serve to deepen the feeling of the gazer, that he is in the midst of primitive solitudes, vast and grand. The fight upon this magnificent picture is most artistically managed by Moss-rs. Snow & Roos. All the other pictures of the gallery are sacrificed to this grand piece of Nature, and it is worthy of the tribute.

## The Capture of Mazatlan.

The final capture of Mazatian and the subjugation of the revolutionists in the State of Sinaloa by the troops of the Supreme Government of Mexico places that and the other Northwestern States of the Republic under the dominion of Juarez. The Sinaloa revolutionists fought with great desperation, and for more than a year The station expansion is strong with great use per and or more familiary strong have battled against their old curvey. Don being the Through their familiary session Mazzilan is free to resume the commercial relations with this city. The trade between San Francisco and the commercial relations with this city. The trade between San Francisco and the commercial relations with this city. The trade between San the strong session and the commercial relations with this city. The trade between San the strong session and the commercial relationship in the strong session and sessio The Pacific Mail steamers touched there occasionally, and the North Pacific Transportation Company forwarded a steamer monthly. Both these lines will no doubt again touch at Mazathian. That port, La Paz, Gusymas, Manzanillo and Acapula are all tributaries of San Francisco. With peace restored in the Northwestern States of Mexico, we must expect a large increase of trade from the territory.

## The Angel of Patience.

Beside the toilsome way, Lonely and dark, by fruits and flowers unblest, Which my worn feet tread sadly day by day, Longing in vain for rest,

An angel softly walks, With pale, sweet face, and eyes cast meekly down, The while from withered leaves and flowerless stalks She weaves my fitting crown.

A sweet and patient grace. A look of firm endurance, true and tried, Of suffering meekly borne, rests on her face—

So pure, so glorified. And when my fainting heart Desponds and murmurs at its adverse fate.

Then quietly the angel's bright lips part,
Whispering softly, "Wait!" "Patience!" she sweetly saith-"The Father's mercies never come too late :

Gird thee with patient strength and trusting faith. And firm endurance-wait!"

Angel, behold, I wait! Wearing the thorny crown through all life's hours, Wait till the hand shall ope th'eternal gate. And change the thorns to flowers.

-Public Opinion.

# Fashionable Gardening .-- [By a San Francisco Lady.]

There are few places in the world where flowers flourish as they do in San Francisco and neighborhood, and we have often been surprised that window gardening is not carried on to a greater extent than it is. We want something showy and at the sumetime hardy and free blooming for this particular purpose something that will look well from the street, and whose bloom will not leave it something that will look well from the street, and whose bloom will not leave the with the first cold wind. City people, as a rule, are ignorant on the subject of flower culture, and a few hints may not be out of place. The fashion for window gardens is to have collections. Felices or ferns are much affected by people who have the good taste to prefer a delicate blending of color to a gaudy display of antagonistic tints. One advantage of this is that a complete collection can be so antagonistic tints. Ohe advantage of this is that a complete collection can be so pleasily formed. Geraniums repay the cost as well as any. No class of plants is so pleasing, whether in bloom or not, or so easily cultivated as the geranium. A showy, variegated-leaved geranium, called the "Prince of Wales," has a rich yellow leaf, with a bright bronze red zone. A beautiful ivy-leaved geranium, called the "Duke of Edinburgh," has been recently imported from Britain. It has a broad white border, which shines like silver in the sun. Some ladies cultivate only the fragrant geraniums, of which there are four rose-scented kinds, one muskonly the fragrant geraniums, of which there are four rose-scented kinds, one musk-scented, one nutning-scented, and one having a strong peppermint thavor. Other ladies, again, affect the culture of pinks. We all love flowers, or ought to: and why should not we have gardens in our windows, the looking after which would be more profitable and less harnssing than the routine of shopping, etc. What sets a room off better than fresh, growing flowers? Hanging buskets form a graceful adjunct to these window gardens. Some plant them only with grasses and trailing mosses, others plant only convolvuli. The great mistake in planting backets is that they are aver-crowded. baskets is that they are over-crowded. SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1872. FLORA.

# Twenty-two Years Ago,

Last Thursday morning, a steamship glided quietly into the harbor of San Francisco, crowded with men, nearly all of whom were under thirty years of age; enthusiastic, full of hope and vitality, eager for the battle of life. They hurried into the waiting boats and landed at the old Niantic's gang-way on Harrison's Pier, Clark's Point, at the old Apollo's stern, and on the sandy beach of Happy Valley. Each went his allotted way. Where are they now? those eager aspirants for wealth or adventure? One, whom to know was to respect—J. W. Brittain—went, quite recently, to his rest. There were two young fellows on board the steamship, who there met for the first time, but ever since have journeyed together. To and from their business they come and wo: to meet them singly is subject for remark. from their business they come and go; to meet them singly is subject for remark. They are happy because they are always trying to make others happy. Pictures, books, wines, music and flowers, suffer no deterioration at their bands, for it has ever been their business and their recreation to improve them all. For twenty-two years them their business and their recreation to improve them all. For twenty-two but no harm of them. Ever since the News Letter was established they have sustained it; and may they, and we, be here twenty-two years hence from last Thursday, June 6th, 1872.

## Another Outrage Upon Apaches.

By telegraph we are advised that another dastardly outrage has been perpetrated upon the immoent, unsuspecting and peaceful Apaches, who reside in Arizona. If appears that during the peace-talk of General O. O. Howards-she of Charneellorville notoricty- at Camp Grant, with a number of worsent braves and antiquated aquaws of that mobile race of red men, the young bucks of the same race were indusping, within saity miles of the grand pow-wow, in the pleasant and innocent amisement of scalping and torturing the degraded white settlers who had so ruthlessly occupied and tilled the land in the fair valley of Sonita. Bonitres were made of houses and grain-stacks, cattle were butchered, children driven into captivity, and other peasant pastimes indused in, which are known only to an Apache brave. While engaged in three highly artistical pleasures, a few rassals socilers, wearing the uniform of the United States, anded by a baker's dozen of land-jumping settlers, did, with malice altorethought, shoot and kill, and seriously wound a number of said red men. Such outrages should at once be stopped, and the strong arm or tongue of the Government should be evoked to allow the amusements of the Apache to continue unmolested. And we also recommend that rides, powder and ball, rations of ment, bread and sugar, and necessary articles for the perfection of their toirets, beart once issued to America's oldest citizens who have been so badly treated. The rifles and cartridges can be used in selfad-frees when they are so outrageously assailed. The rations can be used to advantage when the noile red men are resting from their daily aboves. The strides for the toilet, such as heads, red paint, etc., will adorn the bearess while in council with their inferior brothers the whites. To the noble chiestan Cachises we would be commend that trend once he woven a necklare, made of the hair of white women who have dured to invade the soil of that territory. The presentation spaces should be made by his best friend. Vincent Collyer, who would,

#### Our Future Grain Market.

The Union has often referred to China and Japan as the probable future grain markets of this State and coast. All that is needed to rupen this expectation into reality is a few years of active trade and interchange of ideas. There is not much doubt that, so far as Japan is concerned, we can hay down our floar in her principal scapnets at lower prices than her people can produce rice; nor that they will become large consumers of flour as our trade and personal and political intercourse tempt them into the customs and habits of the Western nat; as. As our wheat trade is now organized, if costs us at least sixty per cent, of the home value for the costs of transportation from the interior to san Francisco and of export from San Francisco to Liverpool. Often, owing to a scarcity of shapping, the rates to Liverpool are as high as \$18 per ton, or 3 de cents in gold per businel. If we have the costs of presumption is that the farmers will realize not over \$29,000,000, or \$1 net rebushel, while it will cost nearly \$11,000,000 for export charges. A late article by Professor Carr on our agricultural resources and incidentally the best method of disposing of them, states that it costs but \$3 per ton, or a little more than fine cents per bushel, to export wheat from San Francisco to China. That is to say, if China and Japan farmshed us our wheat market this year, unstead of Liverpool, the cost of exporting our 29,000,000 surphs bushels would be but \$1,200,000 against the \$11,200,000 which we shall have to pay the Liverpool shippers. It would say use \$1,200,000. Moreover it would require a less number of ships, since five trips can be made to China or Japan in the same time that two are made to Liverpool. As for made to China or Japan in the same time that two are made to Liverpool. As for made to China or Japan in the same time that two are made to Liverpool. As for made to China or Japan in the same time that two are made to Liverpool. As for made to China or Japan in the same time that two are made to Liverpool. As for m

We take the following from a report in the Natal papers: "Resolved, That any person selling intoxicating fiquor to a native, without a written order from the master of such native, be held liable to punishment. [The punishment mentioned by the speakers on this subject was destruction of the property of the person fitneding.] Resolved, That any person purchasing diamonds from a native under any circumstances be punished. [The punishments mentioned for this offence were destruction of property, cropping of ears, tarring and feathering, and fifty lashes on the public market place.]

## Redeeming the Time.

He liveth long who liveth well; All else is life flung away; He liveth longest who can tell Of true things truly done each day. Then fill each hour with what will last, Buy up the moments as they go; The life above, when this is past, Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright: Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor, And find a harvest-home of light.

## The Webb Line.

Recent advices from New Zealand and Australia are not favorable for a contin-Recent advices from New Zealand and Australia are not lavorable for a continuous of the Webb line unless aided by a subsidy from Washington. Thus far it has been sustained at the joint expense of New Zealand and W. H. Webb, the former paying a subsidy of £50,000 a year, the latter loving a similar amount. The arrangement at first entered into by Mr. Vogel, on behalf of New Zealand, with Mr. Webb was too much in the interest of New Zealand to enlist the sympathy of Australia and all efforts since made by Mr. Vogel to induce the Australians to join New Zealand in the enterprise and to share the expense, have been met with join New Zealand in the enterprise and to share the expense, have been met with promises to bring the subject before the respective Parliaments—the ministry having no power to act without their sanction. The Chambers of Commerce of Sydney and Melbourne have been urgent in their appeals to their respective foverhments to afford temporary aid, but to no purpose. The value and importance of the service is fully appreciated and acknowledged, and nothing did so much to convince them of this as the presence of American purchasers at their wool sales. The respective Australian colonies have notified the Home Government that the present postal service ria Sucz will terminate in 1873, when it is proposed to are present postal service ria sice. With curimmate in 163, when it is proposed to arrange for a forthightly service rio the Cape and ria America alternated with Melbourne or Sydney as the port of departure. The Avers Letter noticed a year ago the proposition of Mr. Burstall to contract to deliver the mails in England in fortyfive days from Melbourne, with satisfactory guarantee from leading ship-builders in England. That plan has since been matured by the London and Australian Steamship Company to perform the service in forty-five days. The population of New Zealand is too small and present business too light, while the demand upon her treasury to pay interest on money borrowed for internal improvements and deher treasury to pay interest on money borrowed for internal improvements and development of resources, is too great to warrant a long continuance of the present heavy subsidy—equal to one dollar per head for her entire population. While it is not probable that Mr. Webb, with all his wealth and enterprise will care to continue unaided much longer a business so unprofitable, with a subsidy from Washington, he might be placed in a position to respond to the invitation which Australia will give to the world to tender for the proposed service. It is evident that Congress will grant no subsidy for the service before its adjournment. The question then is, can the service be maintained without it, and if so, how? Perhaps the Committee of "One Hundred" may be able to solve the problem.

## A New Disease.

Dr. A. W. Barclay, in his usual report to the Chelsea vestry, near London, says there is among the deaths one "alleged to be due to cerebe-spinal fewer, a disease which may or may not become epidemic among us, but well recognized in Germany and Poland, where it is said to take its rise." In answer to various questions, Dr. Barclay said that within the last fortnight there have been fourteen deaths from this disease in Yew York, where it threatens to become epidemic. This case in Chelsea was the dirst he had heard of in the metropolis, and he had never met with a case in his private practice. The disease was an inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, together with disturbance of the blood, which produced black spots in different parts of the body. The disease was spreading very extensively in various parts of Germany and Poland.

#### Patent Gas.

A prospectus has been issued of the Petersburg and Viborg Gas Company (limited), with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £10, the object being to establish gas works for the north bank of the Neva, the other side having been supplied for some years by two companies which pay large dividends. The Moscow Gas Company has thus far not been a success, but it is stated that whereas coal in Moscow costs 48s. per ton, the price in St. Petersburg is only 21s., while the rate obtained for public lighting is 30½ roubles in St. Petersburg against 17½ roubles in Moscow. The new company proposes to adopt the process of the Patent Gas Company, which does not require Cannel coal, and is said by those interested to offer other special advantages. This is the process for which our fellow citizen, Joseph G. Eastland, has the patent for the United States.

Some Plain Truths About Steamship Lines.

The authoritative statement that an English steam line is about to compete for the trade between San Francisco and China has, during the past week, acted like a the trade network shareholds and the hand has, then the pass week, according a bombsholl among steambout men. To the uninitiated it may appear strange that an unsub-sidized line has the slightest chance against a company drawing one million dollars per alaum from the Sam's Treasury. This seeming anomaly will disappear when we come to understand what a perfect revolution facre less been in steam-hip building during the last few years. The truth is that it requires a large steamshop busiding during the last few years. The truth is that it requires a large subsidy to put a line of woods side-wheel steamers, constructed a few years ago, on a par with the iron propellers of to-day. A few facts will suffee to conclusively show that this is so. One of the best representatives of the side-whee class of steamers is the Novada, of Webbis line. Let us see what a comparison between her and an iron propeler with the recent improved and economica compound engines will short lot. The Novada cost in her construction \$200,000. To make the vocage between Hernolulu and Anckland man average of sevention days, she containes done tones of coal. To keep her in repair involves an exposition equal to her first cost every ten years. We have before us a statement by one of the best-known ship-bunding tirms on the Clyde, showing the cost and capacity of an iron papeller. A steamer not quite so large as the Novada, but able to carry a great destinance carro, because she would require so much less cost, built of rom and supplied with compound engines and all the latest improvements, would be mill for \$150,000. She would be quaranteed to steam the distance between Auckand and Henolului in thirteen days upon a total consumption of 260 tors of coal. An for \$1.50,000. She would be quaranteed to steam the distance between Anckand and Honolubin in thirteen days upon a total consumption of 200 tons of coal. An iron steamer classed A 1 for twenty-one years usually requires but hits repairing during that period. Now let us lock upon the one picture and upon the other, and what do we find. The English iron propeller costs just had as much as me American wooden side-wheeler and she steams twenty per cent, faster upon saxly per cent, less coul per day; whist in the matter of repairs the difference is so great that it is next to impossible to make any comparison between them. If we reckon the cost of coal at the very moderate average of 30 per ton, the saving on the one there as one contains the contained average of a per too, the saving on the one in them a one for the farmen round voyages per annum to be made between here and Mechonno, would be within a fraction of \$383,000 a sum which in its of is carried to a hand-some subswifty! Then, as 33,000 tons less could would have to be carried. there would be room for that much more cargo. As the steamers cost one-half less to build, it follows that the interest upon capital would be reduced by one-half. The voyages being performed in twenty per cent, was time, the cost of keeping passengers would be reduced in an equal ratio. And beyond and above all, the steamers would successfully compete with rival routes and be equal to the inexorable demands of trade and commerce for rapid transit. These are very pain truths, requiring grave consideration. The future of San Francisco very argely depends upon the manner in which she controls the commerce of the Pacific by means of upon the maillier in which sire collisions the commerce of the graculty means we steam three steam three steams that she could be six. We must not shit our eyes to facts. The railway has no more certainly superceded the old waggen road that has the modern iron propeller the ance-int wooden sidethe old waggon read than has the modern from property the abovent wooden side-wheeler. They understand these things better in the East, where, at the rate of 360 mbles per day, or almost railroad speed, the Afantic is being crossed in less than eight days. Senator Chander, who, as the Charman of the Commettee on Commerce, has peringly a better opportunity than any other man in the United States to become acquainted with these subjects, delivered a speech on the subsety constitution which was negatively with stern further. As that speech conscisses subsety question which was pregnant with stern truths. As that speech possesses special interest to San Francisco, we print as much of it as our space will about. It will be seen that the objection which proved latal, was not to the granting of a subsidy to an Australian line, but to the uncommercial character of the ships with which it was proposed to run it:

Mr. Chandler send: "Mr. President, I thought before we took this new step in the smistly histories, I would look into this matter and see exactly what the truth was, and I tound it a zood deal as the sacior tound his wife. He was broughtlup for bearing her. The Judge said, 'why, Jack, you married your wife for botter or worse, yot agreed to love and protect her. Now you should deal with her kindly.' 'Oh, yes,' said Jack,' I took her, it is true, your Honor, for better or for worse, but I found, it a d. d. sight worse than I took her for.' Laughter. Just so I found this subsidy business, nuch worse than I had supposed. The whole fixing is a job them. I found that the steamers proposed to be subsidized are old wooden huiks of the ancent side-wheel type, that are unable to run at a profit upon any precover which has ceased, and they have not earned a cent since. They are processes in the position of those-steamers that used to run on Lake Michigan. The fine to Detroit alone cost one million dollars. After the completion of the railroad they have not earned a cent since. They are precises it in the position of those-steamers that used to run on Lake Michigan. The fine to Detroit alone cost one million dollars. After the completion of the railroad they have had to the major and then they took out their boilers and turned the hulls into lumber barges. But, sir, the persons who owned those steamers did not understand how to get out of a bad scape. The cought to have come to Congress and obtained a subsidy to run those ships. That is the way to do it. Laughter, I here is Uncle Sam's Treasnry put your arm in there-draw out your millions. Five millions! That is the total sum. There is nothing like going forbig licks while you are about it. [Laughter.] Mr. Precident, in the interest of commerce I am ready and willing to pay reasonable subsidies wherever they can built of pay reasonable subsidies wherever they can built for an exceptional raffic, and for a day and generation that have gone by These

side-wheel steamers will carry little more fuel than will suffice to take them across the ocean, and they can only travel at a low rate of speed. Does any one suppose that will do in these days for a first class mail line? The thing is preposterous! Then, every five years or so they will have involved an expenditure in repairs equal to their first cost. Sir, there are things you can do and things you cannot co. You cannot by any law or by any subsidy or by anything you can do, restore the eight in the place of the reaping machine. You cannot restore these old side-wheel wooden steamers as means of commerce as long as iron propellors are used side by side with them by all the rest of the world. There has been a revolution in the commerce of the world within the past ten years, and we may as well look, that fact squarely in the face. Ten years ago every steamer that crossed the Atlantic was a side-wheeler. Of all the 173 that are crossing it to-day only one side-wheeler is left, and she is running at a loss. A service, to be successful, must be commensurate with the requirements of the times. Mr. President, it is useless to attempt to run these old hulks anywhere. They cannot run them at a profit. These ships on the Australian line were laid up for two years because they could not be run on any known line of commerce profitably. In the interests of commerce I protest against taking a single one of these old hulks into the pay of the Government. If we were compelled to take them, then I should propose we take them for just what they are worth, and you would find them exactly in the position of the Dutchman's dog. He sued a man for killing his dog. 'Well, said the Dutchman's dog. He sued a man for killing his dog. 'Well, said the Dutchman's dog. He sued a man for killing his dog. 'Well, said the Dutchman's dog. He sued a man for killing his dog. 'Well, said the Dutchman's dog. He sued a man for killing his dog. 'Well, said the Dutchman's dog. He sued a man for killing his dog. 'Well, said the Dutchman's dog. He sue

#### The Committee of One Hundred.

Some months since it was feared that the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads would not make their terminus in San Francisco. The Alla California seized the opportunity for sensation, and not having been seen by Governor Stanford, sucopportunity for sensation, and not naving been seen by Governor Staniord, succeeded in impressing the people that a commercial city was to be built at Gost Island, and San Francisco would be greatly injured. The Bulletin and Cult, owned by the same proprietors, seeing, as they supposed, popular opinion drifting against the Railroad Company, joined the public cry, and let slip the dogs of war. This outerly had depreciated property and made a panic in the real estate market—was injuring the city and relaying its presenting. At this period contain costs. This offery find deprecated property and made a panic in the real estate market—was injuring the city and retarding its prosperity. At this period, certain gentlemen, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, arranged affairs with Governor Stanford, and agreed upon a basis of settlement by which the terminus was to be at ford, and agreed upon a basis of settlement by which the terminus was to be as Mission Buy, and certain concessions were to be made to the railroad. All was satisfactory and would have been entirely acceptable to the people, when, unfortunately for the town, Messrs. Cobb, Drury, Offs, Austin, Wheeler & Co., from personal motives, or through a desire to see their names in the papers, or as the instruments of a certain other railroad speculation, called together the Committee of One Hundred—a very respectable body of granton, cancel together due to mixture of one terest in the business, did not know anything about it or car for it. The Committee met in the Merchants' Exchange, when from a side room marched the self-aptee met in the Merchants' Exchange, when from a side room marched the self-appointed Committee of Seven. They organized the Committee and appointed its officers; John T. Doyle read a set of cut and dried resolutions; an Executive Committee of Twenty-three was appointed by the Seven, and the Seven added to them; and the One Hundred adjourned. A pow-wow has been held by the mutual admirationists of San Francisco and St. Louis. From this public meeting, and not from the Committee of One Hundred, Judge Hager, Mr. Sheath and Mr. Hopkins were sent to St. Louis, where they went to examine and report. It appears they have made some compact with the Atlantic and Pacific Company. This they had no right to do. The Committee of One Hundred has been called together only twice. The first time it had no quorum and was adjourned; the second time Mr. Wheeler read a voluminous report, which breakt out a single remark from after twice. The first time it had no quorum and was adjourned; the second time Mr. Wheeler read a voluminous report, which breught out not a single remark from any of the One Hundred, except Wheeler; then came an hour's speech and a set of resolutions from John T. Doyle, which were adopted on his motion—none of the Committee saying one word—and the Committee adjourned. Seventy-seven on to the hundred gentlemen have had no voice in the business and given no expression of their opinions. It has been, from beginning to ending, a cut and dried, "put-up" job to obtain ten millions of dollars from the City Treasury for certain men to manipulate. It will be a failure; and if a plain and simple resolution had been introduced at the last meeting to deny to the railroad the use of the streets in the sixty-acre grant, it would have been voted down. We await with curiosity the report of Sneath and Hopkins. The cat will then come out of the meal, and not all Mr. John T. Doyle's verbiage and wind will suffice to keep it hid. In the meantaine the scare is over, and the railroads will get the necessary accommodations for doing business on our water-front. They are proceeding with their work, and building depots, laying tracks and grading and filling water-lots. Wheeler and Doyle are at that is left of the Committee of One Hundred, and they will soon disappear—blown away by their own wind.

#### New Cars.

We observe that the new one-horse-pay-your-own-fare cars are getting more plentiful every day, and caning in popularity. Mr. R. B. Woodward is justy deserving great praise for his enterprise in giving us all the nove ties of the senson, and be it a new ear or a new forathe, or a seamen-ter, its all the same, he is bound to keep up with the times. We understand, in this connection, that the Kimball Mannfacturing Company have just thus-hed for lum the first street pathec car ever but there, and the first to go upon the road. This car is eagant in design, awariously fitted up with volvet carpet, and sofas extending the controller, the design, awariously fitted up with volvet carpet, and sofas extending the controller, the carpet and scroller being the work of a san Francisco artist, at a cost of \$200; the panes and scroller being done by the artest Lee. The panes between the windows have mirrors trained over with laurel, and stained glass windows are arranged along the raised dock. The object of this bar is to supply a want ong left by allow designing the visit the Gardens at hours when gentlemen are engaged and canned accompany them: it being strictly the addess car, and no gentlemen admitted unless with laddes. There will be no disgristrum pipes or eigans on the platform, nor the issual crowd to be squeezed through, and every passenger will be scated. It will be important to do the controller to do and structure, starting from the Grand Hotel with four grey horses, and will run during the day and probably Sanday to the Gardens. The tare will be remembered that the Kimball Company have been fully up to time on their contract these month. The quanty of the cars give perfect and squar two in advance. They are turning out one car a day now, and will complete their man factors. They are turning out one car a day now, and will complete their man factors. They are turning out one car a day now, and will complete their man factors. They are turning out one car as a day now, and will complete their man factors. They are

## Important.

The following petition to the Board of Supervisors has been drawn up and will undoubtedly be signed by large numbers of our prominent cititizens and business men, and, we believe, three-fourths of all our working men will be but too glad to sign it also—the Committee of One Hondred to the contrary notwithstanding:

#### MEMORIAL

To the Honorable the Board of Superisons of the City and County of San

We, the undersigned residents and taxpavers of San Francisco, learning that an ordinance is now pending before the Honorable Board of Supervisors who agrees to the Southern and Central Pacific Railroad Companies the use and title of certain streets within the exterior boundaries of the dands aiready granted by the State to be used for terminal and commercial purposes, therefore, we, the undersigned cutzers, most respectfully represent that the passage of sad ordinance won a granty benefit the city and its industrial and commercial interests; it would make variable a large tract of tide and overflowed lands now useless. The passage of this ordinance can do no possible minry to anybody, while it will strengthen and enlarge the freshelp that should exist between the city and the great Railroad Companies of the State, and and much to our taxable property. Its passage will also give extra furnities to all the commerce of the world that comes or goes this way through the Golden oute. Further than this it is not to be expected that the Railroad Companies would be withing to expend vast sums of money in fifting in and making passable these streets unless their life to the same is made perfect by the municipal aw-makers of San Francisco. For these and many other reasons we carnestly urge upon our Supervisors the duty of enacting into a law the above-mentioned ordinance—the same already having passed to print.

#### Presidential.

The result of the recent Democratic State Convention of Indiana is decisive of the indorsement at Baltamore of Greekey. Hendrick was to have been the "straight out" Democratic nomination; this coalcition with the Liberal Republicans, on his candidacy for Governor, settles the matter of Greekey's indorsement at Baltimore. Carl Schurz and some others have called a conference at New York over the situation; but everything seems to indicate a square fight between Grant and Greekey.

## New Books from A. Roman & Co.

Science Primers, edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart. Published by Appleton & Co., New York.

This week we have received "The Science Primer on Chemistry," by H. E. Roscoc, and its companion on "Physics," by Professor Balfour Stewart. In these works it is the object of these distinguished authors to state the fundamental principles of their respective sciences in a manner suitable to youthful pupils. By simple experiments leading up to the chief truths of each science, they give information and endeavor to discipline the mind in a way which has not hitherto been customary, by bringing it into immediate contact with Nature herself.

RESURECTION OF THE DEAD, by D. A. Dryden. Published by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati,

This work purports to be an independent and candid study and suggestive statement of just what the New Testament teaches concerning the resurrection of the dead. The author says: "It is written neither in the interest of any church, creed, or theological doctrine, nor with the design to controvert any. The author has endeavored as far as possible to free his mind from all prejudice, so as to go to the Written Word itself, diligently and prayerfully seeking to discover just what it does teach on this deeply interesting subject."

A Woman's Experience in Europe, by Mrs. E. D. Wallace. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This account of a "lone woman's" adventures in a journey through England, France, Germany and Italy, is told in a chatty, pleasant way, which will insure the author many readers. The following extract will give a good idea of Mrs. Wallace's style:

"The Italiens, where our own Patti held the Parisians under a spell of enchantment. And while Patti reigned so triumphantly, the star of Rossini was fading forever. Only in the deeper pathos of her voice could his pupil's grief be detected. Who that was present at the Italiens on the fatal evening will ever forget the thrilling effect?

The Queen of Spain, the Prince and Princess of Wales, royal guests and their suites filled the boxes: diamonds glittered in coronets and neckhees, bracelets, brooches and rings as plentifully as the dew-drops on the lapis vert at Versailles on an August morning. The darling and pride of the old king of musicians was pouring out her richest notes, mellowed more than usual by the oppression of consciousness that her master was ill and suffering. A message was whispered from box to box, chilling each heart with its dread import: "Rossini est mort!" "Ros sini is dead!" In the green-room, through the orchestra, every ear received the message but one. Patt, the child of song, was spared; and her notes still poured forth in mournful cadences, falling on the hearts of the shuddering audience like a requiem.

Rossini was not a Roman Catholic, but, to gratify his wife, consented to have a priest from the Madeleine to grant him absolution. He was particular in directing which priest should attend. Entering his room, the priest asked: "Why do you prefer me, my son?" "I like your voice," was the musicians reply.

FINE ARTS. Journal of the Polite World. Edited by Laura Keene and Emma Webb Nivert, New York.

A new periodical, devoted to Fine Arts and Social Life, under the guardianship of two ladies who have already earned an enviable reputation in the theatment world. In appearance and style the new monthly resembles the English Art Journals, and will embrace many attractive features never before attempted in periodical literature.

# The Gulf of California Commercial Company.

Intelligence received from London being favorable to the interests of this enterprise, we hope soon to be able to place its merits in full before our readers. The main object of this enterprise is to obtain the necessary facilities for the establishment of a bonded warehouse system of operations in Port Paraiso, in the District of Mulege, Lower California, under its Colonial franchises, from which place, as the depot of our California goods, all the traders of the Gulf coast can be supplied with such American fabrics, implements and goods of every description, as may suit the wants of the people around and along the sea-board of over a thousand miles, and to effectually succeed in this enterprise, the establishment of a steam ferry line will be necessary, connecting the Gulf coast of Lower California with the terminus of the Southern branch of the Southern Pacific Railrond at Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, having secured the entire monopoly of this route by the purchase of the necessary territory communding the nearest accessible poile of landing, the harbor of Port Paraiso, the ownership of which property must control this route. The operations of the Company will embrace the improvement and cultivation of the agricultural lands of the Company, laying out vineyards, planting the mulberry tree, ramie plant, tobacco, the sugar cane and cotton; cultivate the olive and fig. manufacture wines, olive oil, castor oil, and to purchase, ofs and lease lands and town lots, and develop the pearl, whale and other fisheeresn the waters of the Gulf coast bordering on the Company's property

## Sibvl.

[BY ALICE CARY.]

O winter! O pitiless, pitiless winter,

I would with a breath I could have you away ! My Sybil is lying, my Sibyl is dying, Is lying and sighing and dying for May!

O winds wildly calling, O winds roughly calling,
From hilltop to hilltop, from deep unto deep;
Have done with your calling, and risen, and falling I charm you by her quiet beauty to sleep!

O just for the bright little wings o' th' blue birds!
O just for a glimpse o' th' skies o' the spring!
O sunshine of amber, flood all her dim chamber—

O blue-birds, fly thick to her windows, and sing.

O pinks and wild roses: O wild pinks and roses! All covered with drifts of black leaves in the woods; By ber checks red and burning, and restlessly turning, I charm you to hasten the life o' your buds.

O lilies, O beautiful, beautiful lilies! So folded and fast in your prison of gloom; By her fingers so slender, her bosom so tender,

I charm you to wake and to break into bloom !

O violets, under the stiff, sleety grasses! O violets, soft as the blue o' the skies; Take hold o' the slow, sliding sunbeams, I charm you. From darkness and death by the light of her eyes.

Daffodils, daffodils, sun-sucking daffodils, Waiting for April to kiss you alive;
By th' dazzling fall of the long, yellow trees
About her white shoulders, I charge you, revive.

O daises, ye modest and meek little daises So open of heart, and so fair in the face, Come back to the borders and beds of her garden— I charm you by all her unspeakable grace!

O hyacinths purple, so royally purple,
Come, come to us, spite of the winter's stern frown;
I charm you to come by the color shot over

The soft silken sleeve of her holiday gown,

Wild winter, wild, pitiless winter! I would with a breath I could have you away! My Sibyl is lying, my Sybil is dying, Is lying and sighing and dying for May!

#### The London Court Journal and Ourselves.

The London Court Journal, of May 25th, has an able review of the speech of Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, at the opening of a new Liberal Cub for Liverpool. We publish the following extract therefrom, it being specially pertinent to ourselves and all concerned: "The fact is, the nation is getting abruned, While as well as Conservatives. They are both frightened with the reforming which the Government is always playing at, and feel at ength a full appreciation of that great arrangement to place the sun and the moon so high as to be out of reach, lest

"Some reforming (here put in the right rhyme) Should take them down to light the world without gas."

This is the gist of the whole trouble. The nation at large does not care much for This is the gist of the whole trouble. The nation at large does not care much for a name; it is just as content with the word Whyg as it is with Conservative, but it starts with alarm at reforming —— who wishes to undo everything and revolutionize the country. Verity, even the Republicans slake and quiver at the activity of the reforming animal. Even in the great and glorious Republic of the United States the same sentiment is expressed at the ruthless reformer, the man who wants to better everything. In proof thereof we quote the following bassage from a San Francisco journal, which seems as if it were written to order for our own dear native land. The journal in question says: If we reflect upon the slavery of Government we endure we are startled. As a people we rather seem to count clogs, chains and ties, by which we are bound hands and feet to some system of numerosity rule. Yet content with our civil laws and the obligations and duties oppressive rule. Not content with our civil laws and the obligations and duties oppressive rine. And content with our even laws and the longarons and duties arising thereform laws all-sufficient to profect our lives and property, to secure our peace and enhance our happiness, we rush into a network of private, public and general burdens, which make us the slaves of customs and habits, the good sense and utility of which are not apparent. Is there any difference between the case of England and that of America, as put by the San Francisco News Letter?"

## Choice Water-Color Drawings from the Empress Eugenie's Collection.

Some very choice specimens of water-color drawings from her Imperial Majesty Some very choice specimens of water-color drawings from her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugenic's splendid collection are now on view at Mr. Frederick Davis' Fine Art Gallery, 51 Pall Mall, with the object of being sold to private buyers. There are in all forty-five works by the leading artists of the Continent, and those who are unacquainted with the point of excellence which our neighbors across the Channel have reached in an art which is peculiarly English will do well to make an inspection of these singularly effective works, nearly the whole of which were painted by command of the Empress Eugenie. There are eleven capital drawings by Poeroli's whose laws for being solors is creat that he exempted the nearly the command. by Bossoli, whose love for body-colors is as great that he completely covers the paper in the same nanner that an oil painter impastes his cauxas with thick pigments. By this method great brilliancy is obtained. In one example especially—"Alicante from the Coast," with shipping and numerous figures—a splendid effect of evening sunlight is produced; and in his careful rendering of the Alhambra he on evening summer is produced; and it has careful rendering of the Amanitora for manifests a fine feeling, which at once captivates the spectator. A picture by De la Croix, representing Boulogne fisherwomen trudging along the sands with nets, is a very admirable specimen of water-color painting. The engraved picture, by Fragonard, of "Molicre Reading his Plays," with numerous figures (portraits), is a masterpiece.

#### Political.

General Grant, in obedience to the instructions of the Republican party of nearly General Grant, in obedience to the instructions of the Republican parry of nearly all the States, has, at the National Convention, held at Philadelphia, been renominated for the Presidency. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, has been nominated for the Vice Presidency. Ratification meetings over the whole country have been held, showing an abated enthusiam, but indicating the general support, of the party. The Greeley movement is in abevance, awaiting the action of the Democracy at Baltimore. Should the Democracic party indorse Greeley and Brown and give it is adherence to the action of the presence of the action of the control of the co Democracy at statimore. Should the Democratic party intorse Greeley and Brown and give in its adherence to the platform, the movement will be one of great importance and of probable successful results. The sensation of the week has been the powerful speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, arraigning the Administration of General Grant and the President personally charging him with centralizing the Government; the use of the military in civil offices, with proposition, city the most income of the control of the civil of th offices; with nepotism; git-taking; with inproper motives in attempting to ames San Domingo; with being personally quarrelsome; with advancing unqualified men to Cabinet positions; with Caesarism. The speech has created a protound sensation in political circles. Congress has adjourned in angry and bitter feeling, giving promise of an unusually heated political contest. The Democracy of California are nearly unanimous in the support of the Cincinnati nominees, and delegates will be sent to Baltimore instructed in accordance with this sentiment.

# Increase of Population.

The records of the Railroad and Steamship Companies show a slow but steady increase of population in the Pacific States. During the month of May 4,273 persons (through passengers) arrived in this city by rail and 2,513 departed. The arrivals by sea for the same month numbered 2,362, while the departures were but \$20. Of the passengers arriving by sea about 1,336 came from China and Japan; (735 from Panama, 131 from the Sandwich Islands, 100 from British Columbia, 57 from Australia and 50 from Mexico. A comparison of the total arrivals and departures shows a gain for the month of 3,300. In the same month last year the gain was 2,650. In May, 1870, the gain was 4,540. The arrivals and departures by ocean routes and overland for the first five months of this year compare as follows: Per ocean routes—Arrived, 6,881; departed, 3,878. Per Central Pacific Railroad—Arrived, 10,790; departed, 6,921. This shows a gain of 6,872 since the 1st of January last. Jast.

#### Hon. Asher B. Bates,

United States Register in Bankruptcy, resigned his office on the 3d inst. by letter addressed to the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, District Judge United States Court. His Honor declined to receive the resignation, and returned the letter to Mr. Bates. Af-Honor declined to receive the resignation, and returned the letter to Mr. Bates. After a few days delay, Mr. Bates again addressed Judge Hoffman, insisting upon the acceptance of his resignation of the office, to take effect July 1st. Accordingly the Letter of Resignation was ordered spread in full upon the minutes of the Court. Judge Bates has held the office five years, to the entire satisfaction of the people, but owing to failing health he was forced to retire. He is now confined to his bed, is quite helpiess, and is entirely blind. His mind is, however, clear and active, while his bodily infirmities are great. Mr. Bates is a native of New York, from whence he removed to Michigan some forty vears ago, immigrating from there about twenty-five years ago to Honolulu, and residing on this coast six or seven years.

#### Husband. From a

Fonder, tenderer, ever fonder,

But merease my love can know; Here on earth, hereafter, yonder, Love with me must ever grow: Loving you, it must be so.

Dearer, dearer, ever dearer, Loved in youth for that fair face.

Now my heart has seen you nearer, That first love to this gives place, For your soul's diviner grace.

Ah, how sweet was that young passion, How much more than youth was seeing Caught from fairness oh how fair! Now I love with heart grown wise; That fel full, even from the fashion Now the whole dear perfect being

Of the dress you deimed to wear. When your beauty sunned the air. Oh, the life-quake then that shook me,

When on me seemed turned that gaze When hair, brow, speech, laughter took Captive with a dumb amaze, [me Dazzled with your beauty's blaze.

Time that charm has not marred blindly, If his touch a harm has wrought,

Still some rarer beauty, kindly, Every fondling year has brought, Softer, dearer to my thought.

I have fittler learned to prize Clear at last to the soul's eves!

Dear through joys, cares and sorrows; Known, how well! through smiles and tears. Now I feel that all the morrows, Hopes and pleasures, labors, fears, Bring but knowledge that endears,

- Graphic.

James Gordon Bennett.

On 'ast Thursday morning the mortal remains of James Gordon Bennett were consigned to the grave. The telegraph informs us that the streets after the route of the funeral procession were lined with spectators, and flags throughout the city were at half-mast. Among the mortners were some of the most distinguished men of the mest distinguished men of the metropolis. Mayor Ha'l, Horace Greek y, James Brooks and their contemporaries followed the remains to Greenwood Cometery. The interaction the great journalist was one of the most solemn and impressive ever witnessed in New York. The death of so remarkable a man as James Gordon Bernett beves its impress upon the past, the present and the future. By his talents and indomitable persesverance he rose from obscurity and poverty to fame and wealth such as few men are taked to. Deceased was born in Baufishire, Scotland, in 150s, and assume the catholic priesthood. Desting, however, called him to a more useful and honorable prefersion. In 1819 he embarked for America. His strange os and distinguished were many and bitter. After various messapaper experience scand changes he established the New York Herold in May, 1885. In the new field all his energies were called into action. He worked day and night to make the Herold's success, and lived to see it recognized as the first message from the United States. Some time before his death it is stated that he was offered \$2,000,000 for the Herold's stated. consigned to the grave. The telegraph informs us that the streets along the route refused to sell, as he designed leaving it as an inheritance to his son, James Gordon Bennett, Jr. His intentions he confirmed in his will. Besides the *Herald*, Mr. Bennett, 3r. in intended in a communical in the war. Describes the Institute, and the Bennett is said to have left property in real estate and personal educe's varied at over one million of debars. His residence and grounds at Washit 26th He 2hts. and his residence on Fith Avenue are immensely valuable. He says two childand his residence on Fitth Avenue are immensely valuable. He haves two children, a son and daughter, to inherit his name and fortune. It had many bitter enemies, who traduced and vilified him, and often resorted to brutal assaults apon his person. From every disaster he gained new energies, and finally not only conquered but subjugated his worst enemies. To those who had his friendship and confidence he was generous. As a busband and father he was exceedingly kind and tender. He lived, however, as do many original men, isolated from society. In public, whenever he appeared, he was bashful and timid. Posterity will not be content to accept James foodon Bennett as a mere purveyor of news and as the lucky founder of a great Metropolitan journal. He must stand at the bir of public opinion for the uses to which he must the great engine that he wested, for the cause that he served and the which he put the great engine that he weedled, for the cause that he served and the impress that he left on the mind of his day and generation. Judged in this way here is much in the career of the founder of the Heratit to condemn. Let us concede him all the undoubted credit that belongs to striking out an independent walk cede him all the undoubted credit that belongs to striking out an independent walk in journ-vision free from the dictation of caucus or coterie. Set I, in doing thus he substituted for the control of party no higher directing principle. He simply wrote to make his paper self; whatever mood was uppermost in the public many, he himored to the top of its bent; whatever scandal was most pupuant, he raked up to wheether sponjair tasts within; and whatever beam passion there was to fan, the Herald was too often ready to feed it with fuel of intreason. He has been called the founder of "the Status's school of journalism," and he willbed forgiven much for the shams be has pricked and the imposters he has hughed out of counterfail. nance. But it is due to the truth of the past and the human progress of the future, to say that the journals on which instructs and restrains, which has none of the evindiceveness of personal malice, and none of the callowness of the mocking cynic, was precisely the reverse of the journalism which was fostered by the influcance of James Gordon Bennett and exemplified in the palmy days of the Herndal With all his faults, he was a man unquestionably great, and had his carrier life been a struggle of a less hardening kind, he might have left a record full of equally unquestionable goodness. As it is, he was neither corrupt, dissolute nor venal, and that is much to say in an age when such qualities are too common.

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

JUNE 9.—Went to church and heard a sermon in English delivered by a German clergyman, who, I think, must have been a converted Rabbi. The whole time he was preaching I was reminded of Commercial street and its clothes shops, not only in the intonation but in the spirit of his discourse. The gist of his exhortation was that we should make a good bargain with God; that we should attend to the business of our soul before that of our body, "for one wears longer, my brethren, than the other." B—walked home with me, good-natured and carrulous little man, one of those of whom you can always see the tongue wagging when they talk, just like the clapper of a bell. He pointed out Mr. T— shouse as we went along, a pretentious mansion on a hill, glittering with plate of glass windows and balconies, yet B— told me that on washing days he helps to hung out the linea and makes himself generally useful about the house.

JUNE 10.—How many women thouse as the target and target and the target and target and target and the target and target an

June 10.—How many women there are that are only true in the secrecy of their household. You go to lunch with them and everything is refined, and in spite of a certain obvious restraint, comme it faut, but if you peep at them when they think themselves alone, they will sit in their night caps and gnaw at a bone with unwashed fingers. With such women good manners are like tight corseis, they hold them erect and in good shape for a time, but the moment the necessity for wearing them is passed, off they go, and the wearer returns to her condition of flabby megligee. They are just the same as poodle dogs which leave off standing on their hind legs and begging the moment their masters' back is turned. Dined with the M—s, whose table is always well surrounded. Henry was in one of his cynical moods, and I got angry with him. He began to tease the guests about eating. "There, now," said he, "our gentle hostess has been down to the market this morning, and out of many carcasses has selected a portion to be cut off and sert home. This piece of flesh has to be cooked so that one part shall be well done and none part underdone, to suit the tastes of the different enters. Moreover, for those who have no appetite, or who have already eaten more than nature requires, rich sauces are invented to excite them to greater excess in devouring. Of all carnivorous are invented to excite them to greater excess in devouring, of all carnivorous are invented to excite them to greater excess in devouring, and many cases eats from force of habit and without appetite." When Henry gets on those themes he is odious. At the same time I must say that there are dianers which are remarkable for the absence of anything to eat and the presence of a luxury of service and ornament. An immense silver epergme with artificial flowers, a dab of soup served in fine porcelain, a silver dish before you, the cover of which conceals two or three

JUNE 12. That naughty little Jennie T— was at the house this morning when Miss P— called, who is so prim and prosy; she began to talk of George H—, saying: "Why, Jennie, he would jump into the sea to save you." She quietly said, "Thank you, I never drown." And yet I know she likes George better than any one else. Went out in the evening to hear a phenomenon of four years old play on the violin. He played so long that Henry whispered to me that he had grown during the performance. Went to see Directe, and enjoyed the quiet yet sparkling dialogue of the piece. That magnificent clever Mrs H— was there, surrounded, as usual, by and commanding the homage of the most agreeable and

witty men of this place. I thought of those lines—is the Queen,
Fairest the light can illumine,
Worshiped by man in the highest estates
Granted on earth to the human;
But to her altar and unto her throne
Cometh no form of a woman.

I almost envied her power and talents, spite of her bad reputation.

## The Business Outlook.

Our exchanges from all points on the Pacific Coast bring the cheering intelligence that the business prospects of their respective communities were never brighter. There will be abundant harvests. The demand for labor in the agricultural sections is very great. In some districts it is impossible to find laboring men, although very high wages are offered. In the mines there is also great activity. Railroads are being surveyed or constructed, not only throughout this State, but in Oregon and Washington Territory. Thousands of men are actively employed, at good wages, in this one branch of our material interests. In no other section of any country on the globe can the workingman find such prospects of gaining a competence as on this coast. By industry and economy, a workingman in California and the States and Territories of the Pacific slope, can soon realize enough to make him a little home, where comfort and happiness may be his lot.

<sup>—</sup> The Imperial Army Band (of Germany), with the consent of the Emperor William, will shortly proceed to America to take part in the World's Peace Jubilee at Boston.

## Polygamy.

Mrs. T. B. H. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, has given the public a work entitled an "Expose of Pedygamy," which is a "Record of Persona, Experience as one of the wives of a Mormon Eider during a period of more that, twenty years." We acknowledge its receipt "with the kind complements of the authoress." The penpicture of poygamy, as drawn by Mrs. Stenhouse, is dark and said, "athoush perhaps," as site tells the reader, "only a weak picture of facts as they occurred. The first reading matter in the book page 30 consists of quotations from the New Testament, the Beok of Mormon, and the Book of Covenants, which sace edit tells us that "a man shall have only one wire," and "concubings he shall have none." In the face of this scalem cambination of Christian and Mormon doctrine, we find that Mrs. Stenhouse violated the tenets of each of the three boty books, and entered to years. We they exwave he d that sectamen review was the obstrain of tered to years. We have always he d that sectarian rengion was the offspring of diseased made, a sort of menta, amany, the cvil and terrible results of which, as a illustrated in history, are startling to contemplate. Firm in this convection we have rothing but Kind words for the authoriss of this "Exposé of Povanav". Mrs. Stephouse as a woman, who and mother, is the highest example of all that a 3013. Sections as a woman whe are income, is but neglect example of at a confined, 5 ns two matter, it is not to be underted that her experiences upon very were bitterness, and ad wormwood. But now that she has cast off the shu kees, and speaks according to the dictates of beason and common sense, the error of her life and the system she exposes are hard bare to public view. If these were not her sides to Mormons m, the good and the bad, this record of personal expensions told by Mrs. Stenhouse, would leave that ism as the champ on cancer which afflects the body point c. The orthodox Mormons admit that polygomy is "a great burden to be endured for the Lord's sake. but recigiously become that this burden alone to be endired for the Lord's sake. But reagonsty believe that this termien again relieves them from the terrible affliction with which other communities and the civilized world are cursed, namely prostitution, or, as it is politicly termed, the social exil. The fact that this social scot age was auknown in Utah, with its ord the hundred thousand inhabitants, before the after ascendency of what is an other Gentile clement, is striking. Since this ascendency the social evi is rampout in Could be the relative striking. Sense this assendency the social civil is ramposal in Sakt Lake (type in special original point method to the territory when yer the Mormons are not in power. To pretend to write anything about Mrs. Stathouse 8 book and not give this broad, anothersed view of post any amenist the mormons, would be to do great this time to the Mormon people. The "Expose of Postgamy does with the "peoplear institution" in its isolation from the regions system of which it is a part. Taken to the potter, as we have said, is dark and sad. It is written in a causte, candid, and weman, way. Paccel before the Mormon women by one of their own experience, the work will maturally excite their carios ty and lead them to reflect. Outside Utah the book hers been we'r received. Considering that three-fourths of the human race are polygamists, any work on this subject will be peculiarly fascinating to the other fourth.

Death of R. B. Swain.

"Sad news will go over the wires to-day." These words have a prophetic and double momenturiness. They were specien by the late Starr King, when desing, to R. B. Swain, his most trusted and best-loved friend. To-day we repeat them with emphasis of rim to whom they were first spoken. Late yesterday atternoon, one of those somers whispers passed from tongue to tongue and from our to day. which are like the sound of gathering storm, that R B Swain was dead. None among the merchant princes of our State was more truly are presentative than Le of the Ideal Man of Commerce and the non-positical citizen. It oppours that he of the Ideal Man of Commerce and the non-positival citizer. It uppears that he was troubled match with insomitia, and rising before day plit yest reasonable, took a dose of landamen, in mistake for vaccian which shoot leak it. The result was fatal. His loss will be test far and was an first commanity, not only attempting of property of the positivations, and perhaps more than all, by many a poor ramity whom he unostentations has existed. Born at Nanticeket, Mass., in 1825, he removed to New York at the age of sixten. As a clerk in the firm of Grannel', Montarn & Co. he obtained a therough knowledge of business, while the acquisitance he made of evenings with the French, Spanish, and Potterwise here are severed of value to that Longe in their torsion correspondents of their guese languages were of value to that house in their foreign correspondence. came to California in 1855 for his health, but became engaged in business and remained, soon taking a prominent place among our merchants and ph ianthropists. An intimate friend of Dr. Bel ows in New York, it was he who brought Starr King to California. An enthusiast for knowledge, I was as a merchant that he toyed to be known. "I regard," he said, "honorable distinction as a merchant as infinitely more valuable than I do the highest zore that can come from any office in the gift of people or President." He was President of the Benevoord Association, Sorretary of the Ladius Protection and Relief Society. Trustee of the Sacrass I may other majorant offices. His administration of the Mint, of which he was appointed superintend-Omees. Its autofiseration of the sun of water in was appeared separate the ent, by President Lincoln, without solicitation, and which be returned at the tright request of the Secretary of the Treasury, reflects tadying cross of the premory, for he refused the legal wastage to which be was excited that a few premory; for he refused the legal wasaage of which and of Consal Booker, on days since he sat an ever welcome guest at the right hand of Consal Booker, on the occasion of the British Benevolent dinner on the Queen's Berthany. The tongue that was then cooperat is now si'ent in death, but the record of his neble and industrious life will remain in our institutions while San Francisco stands.

## Concepcion De Arguello.

(PRESIDIO DE SAN FRANCISCO.-YEAR 1800.)

Looking seaward, o'er the sandhills, stands the fortress, old and quaint, By the San Francisco friars lifted to their patron saint—Sponsor to that wondrous city, now apostate to the creed, On whose youthful walls the Padre saw the angel's golden reed; All its trophics long since scattered, all its blazon brushed away, And the flag that flies above it but a triumph of to-day. Never scar of siege or battle challenges the wandering eye-Never breach of warlike onset holds the curious passer-by Only one sweet human fancy interweaves its threads of gold With the plain and homespun present, and a love that ne'er grows old; Only one thing holds its crumbling walls above the meaner dust: Listen to the simple story of a woman's love and trust.

Count von Resanoff, the Russian, envoy of the mighty Czar, Stood beside the deep embrasures where the brazen cannon are. He with grave provincial magnates long had held serene debate On the Treaty of Alliance and the high affairs of State He, from grave provincial magnates, oft had turned to talk apart With the Comandante's daughter, on the questions of the heart, With the Comandante's daugnter, on the questions of the near Until points of gravest import yielded slowly, one by one, And by love was consummated what diplomacy begun; Till beside the deep embrasures, where the brazen cannon are, He received the two-fold contract for approval of the Czar; Till beside the brazen cannon the betrothed bade adlen, And, from sally port and gateway, north the Russian eagles flew.

Long beside the deep embrasures, where the brazen cannon are, Did they wait the promised bridegroom and the answer of the Czar; Day by day on wail and bastion beat the hollow empty breeze—Day by day the sunlight clittered on the vacant, smiling seas; Week by week the near fills whitened in their dusty leather cloaks— Week by week the far hills darkened from the fringing plain of oaks; Till the rain came, and tar-breaking, on the fierce southwester tost, Dushed the whole long coast with color, and then vanished and were lost. So each year the seasons shifted; we had warm and drear and dry; Half a year of clouds and flowers—half a year of dust and sky. Still it brought no ship nor message—brought no tidings ill or meet For the statesman-like commander, for the daughter fair and sweet.

Yet she heard the varying message, voiceless to all ears beside:
"He will come," the flowers whispered; "come nonore" the dry fills sighed.
Still she found him with the waters lifted by the morning breeze— Still she lost him with the folding of the great white-tented seas; Until hollows chased the dimples from her cheeks of olive brown, Until hollows chased the dimples from her checks of clive brown, And at times a switt, shy moisture dragged the long sweet lashes down; Or the small mouth curved and quivered as for some denied careas, And the fair young brow was knitted in an infantile distress.

Then the grim commander, pacing where the brazen cannon are, Comforted the maid with proverbs—wladom gathered from afar; Bits of ancient observation by his fathers garnered, each As a pebble worn and polished in the current of his speech; "Throw who wait the coming rider travel twice as far as ke;" "Tired wench and coming batter never did in time agree." "He that gettch himself honey, though a clown, he shall have flies;" In the end God grinds the miller;" In the dark the mole has eyes." "In the end God grinds the miller;" In the dark the mole has eyes." "He what Salcalde. of his trial bath no fear."

"He whose father is Alcalde, of his trial hath no fear, 'he whose rather is Alcaide, of his trial bath no rear,'
And be sure the count has reasons that will make his conduct clear,''
Then the voice sententious faitered, and the wisdom it would teach
Lost itself in fondest trifles of his soft Castilian speech;
And on "Concha,'" "Conchitia,' and "Conchita" he would dwell
With the fond reiteration which the Spaniard knows so well.
So with proverbs and caresess, half in faith and half in doubt,
Every day some hope was kindled, flickered, faded, and went out.

Yearly, down the hillside sweeping, came the stately cavalcade, Yearly, down the fillside sweeping, came the stately cavalcade, Bringing revel to vaquero, joy and comfort to each maid; Bringing days of formal visit, social feast and rustic sport; Of bull-baiting on the plaza, of love-making in the court. Vainly then at Concha's lattice—vainly as the idle wind Rose the thin high Spanish tenor that bespoke the youth too kind; Vainly, leaning from their saddles, caballeros, bold and fleet, Plucked for her the buried chicken from beneath their mustang's feet; So in vain the barren fillsides with their gay serapes blazed—Blazed and vanished in the dust-cloud that their plying hoofs had raised. Then the drum called from the rameer, and once more with puttent mis-Then the drum culled from the rampart, and once more with patient mich then the drum culled from the rampart, and once more with patient mich The commands and his daughter each took up the dull routine— Each took up betty duties of a life apart and lone, Till the slow years wrought a music in its dreary monotone.

Forty years on wall and bastion swept the hollow idle breeze, Since the Russian eagle fluttered from the Californian seas. Forty years on wall and bastion wrought its slow but sure decay; And St. George's cross was lifted in the port of Monterey.
And the citadel was lighted, and the hall was gaily drest,
All to honor Sir George Simpson, famous traveler and guest.
Far and near the people gathered to the coetly banquet set, And exchanged congratulations with the English barone Till the formal speeches ended, and amidet the laugh and wine Some one spoke of Concha's lover—headless of the warning sign. Quickly cried Sir George Simpson: "Speak no ill of him, I pray, He is dead. He died, poor fellow, forty years ago this day." Died while speeding home to Russia, falling from a fractious horse, Lett a sweetheart too, they tell me. Married, I suppose, of course!" Lives she vet!" A death-like silence fell on banquet, guests and hall, And a trembling figure rising fixed the awe-struck gaze of all. Two black eyes in darkened orbits gleamed beneath the nun's white hood; Black serze hid the wasted figure, bowed and stricken where it stood. "Lives she yet!" Sir George repeated. Ail were hushed as Concha drew Closer yet her nun's attire. "Senor, pardon, she died too!" —Bret Harte, in Allantic Monthly. Till the formal speeches ended, and amidst the laugh and wine

Lecturing is a poor business. Even Ralph Waldo Emerson was a disappointment, and to compare small things with great J. B. Gongh, De Witt Talmage and Grace Greenwood were conspicuous failures. The only lecturers who draw are the parsons, and they only draw their own worshipers. They do their best, we have no doubt, but having heard several on Darwinism and other matters, we have no doubt, but having heard several on Darwinism and other matters, we conclude they had better remain in the pulpit where they have it all their own way. If they are to be criticised, however, like mere uninspired and fallable persons, we are for fairness. Of course no inteleigent man, woman or child in the community would be in the least influenced by any judgment which a Bulletin, Man or Call reporter would pass upon a lecture. But this is no justification for the system of garbled extracts, incomplete summaries, and one-sided criticism guided by personal feeling and sectarian influence. A lecturer should be judged as fairly as an actor or a singer. Twaddle is not originatily because it comes from the lips of the editor's pastor. Sound, carnest thought should not be "dammed with fairly praise" because we don't below to the same church as the lecturer. Yet this is, the way editor's pastor. Sound, earnest thought should not be "damned with faint praise" because we don't belong to the same charch as the lecturer. Yet this is the way in which the newspaper critecism in San Francisco is conducted. The critecism is very seldom fair either in praise or blame. Standing outside of all personal influences and all theological learnings, we venture the opinion that no lightly cultivated man or woman, familiar with the best literature of the day, won d, if their pindgment were not swayed by prejudice, pronounce Dr. Stone's recent lecture on "Reason and Instinct" anything cise than crude, loose, and shadow talk. If read as an essay it would be found disfigured by bad taste and absolutely guiltiess of original ideas. Such undignified, unchristian and unscientific smattering may please bis proude, but when the daily press combine to until it, in the name of the of original rocas. Such understand a few and the pull it, in the name of the remnant of our educated people, we demur. If Dr. Stone's new church was built that nonsense might therein be talked which would not be tolerated elsewhere, the thing is quite en rigle. Let its walls resound with the oldest ciercal jokes, and its gates be opened wide that all the beasts that ever found salvation in the Ark may gates be opened wide that all the beasts that ever found salvation in the Ark may walk in orderly after the pastor to the Christian's heaven. But the cloth cannot shield the Doctor from fair criticism when he steps forward as a lecturer. We can grant him no "benefit of clergy." He stands at the public judgment seat where he ought to be judged. When we hear him talk about "the young of she dogs we shall not appland his taste. When he brings science and religion into contempt by a burlesque of both, we shall not cry "it is the voice of a God."

## Candidates for Congress.

By a sort of common consent the present members of Congress from California. in the Lower House, will be left at home. There is great excitement in political circles as to their successors

In the Southern District, Wm. Archer, of San José, will be the Greeley Demo-

ratic candidate, as the District is Democratic.

In the Sargent District it now looks as though Nathan Porter would be the Republican candidate and Edward Tompkins as the Greeley Democratic fusion candidate, with the chances of success with Mr. Porter.

In the Coghlan District, General John Frisbie is mentioned for the Greeley Democratic standard-bearer.

In San Prancisco the Democrats expect to carry off the prize the fight now lying between Wun. A. Piper and Thomas Wand, with Judge Hager in the back-ground. The Greeley men would prefer A. J. Bryant, if he could be indorsed by the Bennocracy. The straight-out Republicans are divided between John F. Swift and Wm. Sears. Swift is taking the matter more coolly, hoping it may come to him without a scramble.

- The following extracts from the Congressional Globe of April 21, 1872, illustrate the influence and standing of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad-the Company which some of our citizens are foolish enough to believe is going to build a seventy-million dollar railway from St. Louis to San Francisco:

MR. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered an amendment to the Texas Pacific Bill, which provided for three years' extension of time in which to build the Atlantic and Pa-

cific road.

cific road.

Senator Edmonds, of Vermont, rose and said: "The amendment states it is the Atlantic and Pacific. What I wish to know is, where this road begins and where It ends. The Senator says it is the Atlantic and Pacific. Very well. Does it begin at the Atlantic and end at the Pacific, or does it begin at the Pacific and go the other way and come around? [Laughter.] What I want to know is, where this corporation is located! where its line is located! and what are the grounds upon which we are asked to extend the time?

Mr. Blark.—I can hardly think it possible that the Senator from Vermont does not know where this railroad is to be located. I know that he is a very intelligent

Senator

MR. EDMONDS. - I assure the Scnator I do not know where it is. I never heard of

MR. EDMONDS.—I assure the Senator I do not know where it is. I never heard of this company before; but, of course, I have no right to insist on his telling me. I can only say, if he does not chose to inform me, then, of course, I shall know how to vote; that is, not to vote for a thing that I do not understant. MR. BLAIR.—This railroad is to be constructed over the Thirty-Fifth Parallel, from the western border of Missouri to California. \* \* \* \* The reason why this railroad company ask for this extension of time, is the fact that this road runs through what is known as the Indian Territory. All white persons are at present prohibited from entering that Territory, either for residing or making improvements there. Consequently it is very difficult for this company to construct this road there. [We should think it would be. T. C.]
MR. CONKLING.—I do not wish to force a discussion on an unwilling people. as

MR. CONKLING. - I do not wish to force a discussion on an unwilling people, as was said about a Constitution under Buchama, but I want to say a word in regard to this proposition. Now we have made one bargain with these Indians and given them by it these lands in fee through which this Atlantic and Pacific road—as you call it -runs, and we have also given these Indians exclusive control over them your carrier and the may a so give the lies manist see a specific over them you distributed them a government of their own, I hope we shall not break this compact by giving the railroad any further privileges which may in any manner conflict with the government of the Indian Privileges.

condict with the government of the Indian Territory.

Mr. EDMONDS—MAY Lask the Senator whether it was in contemplation of Congress that there should be four Pacific Railroads instead of three. I always had the impression that we had only intended to have three great lines across the contemplation of the Contral Pacific, already built, the Northern Pacific, being built to Puget Sound, and the Texase-Pacific—and yet it seems there is still another Pacific Railway, called the Attantic and Pacific. I never heard of it before. You claim that their charter and lands were granted in 1866. I was a member of the Senate then, but I have no recollection of any such bill.

Mr. Hahlam.—The Senator should refresh his memory.

The reasons why Congress should grant an extension of time to the Atlantic and Pacific are, that this road now runs about forty miles into the Indian country on lands controlled by the Cherokees—a tolerable well civilized tribe. Lying immediately west of this and

road now runs about forty miles into the Indian country on lands controlled by the Cherokees—a tolerable well civilized tribe. Living immediately west of this, and on the line of the proposed railroad, the Government has located a great many thousand Indians, collected from the plains—the Kiowas, Comanches, and Arrapahoes, and other wild tribes. Now it is self-evident that to compel this company to build their road at the rate of fifty miles a year, surrounded by these wild Indians, is asking too much. You would bring the railroad builders in contact with the very worst population that hovers on the frontier. [We wonder if Hagar, Sneath and Hopkins examined in person this portion of the Indian country through which the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is compelled, if built, to run. Fancy the immaculate Hager and the gushing Sneath interviewing Comanche bucks and squaws.—T. C.]

For want of space we are compelled to mit much of this interesting debate in

the United States Senate. The result of the discussion was that Blair's amendment in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific was laughed out of court, and after enough in havor of the Admine halo reached was magned onto court, and arter choice ridicule was heaped upon this radinoad company to fill several columns of the Town Crier department, the amendment was withdrawn. To all of which we specially commend the attention of our famous Committee of One Hundred. Let them now pass resolutions denouncing these United States Senators for their uncalled for hilarity, and have the same telegraphed to Washington at once—and all will be well.

<sup>-</sup> It is reported that the stokers in Hell have struck for higher wages, and that It is reported that the stokers in Hell have struck for higher wages, and that Satan is in a quandary what to do; business is lively; new candidates coming in every day—in fact a perfect rush and more expected. With every prospect of a war between England and America, and all his boys off duty, the old fellow is full of trouble. Now, as a general thing, we are down on labor strikes. We are afone our sympathy is with the stokers down below, and we hope they will "keep up their lick" until the fires go out. Then just open an irrigating ditch into the inference concern and wait for a cold snap till it freezes over. We would prefer to the control of the cold of spend our purgatorial period in skating upon the ice rather than in suffering fumigation down below.

## Immense Traffic on the Central Pacific Railway.

Through the politeness of J. C. Stubbs, Esq., Assistant General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Rulroad, we have received the returns of freight forwarded East for the month of May, as follows:

	Marysville.	Sac.	San Fran.	Total.
Tea		*****	207,855	207,855
Wine	26.676	41.670	273,740	346,086
Wool		351,410	2,690,374	3,141,684
Australian Wool			266 150	266.180
Leather			92.645	92.645
Silk			41.369	41,369
Coffee			99, 261	99.261
Flour	360,000	40,300	3,775,400	4.175,700
Fish		15,600	378,951	394.551
Seal Skins		10,000	405.234	405 234
Quicksilver			120,000	120,000
Merchandise	3.846	118,525	1,496,696	1,619,067
Ore	9.07339	3,182		3,142
Fruit		5,396		5,396
Lumber		6,000		
Cotton		Options :		ft 6,000
Outon			31,315	31,315
			-	

	1870.	1571.	1872.
	129,997	967,872	3,087,285
February	144, 458	1,016, 37	1,520,982
March	724,537	1,794,858	8,478,428
April		3,469,953	4,781,186
May	679,963	5,244,565	10,863,525
Total De	2,450,672	12,493,580	25,026,406

The following comparative carnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company show the rapidly increasing traffic:

May.	Five Mos.
1872 \$1,221,625	\$1,212,647
1871	3,249,706
1870	2,698,090
The state of the s	
Increase over 1871 \$329,254	\$962,941
Increase over 1871	\$962,941

These figures represent not only the growth of the railroad revenues but the swelling trade of San Francisco, since all those revenues represent only a percent age of the value of property which comes and goes accompanied by passengers. Under that induce the character of the city business is changing and improving. At this moment the number of visitors here is very great, and the hords crowded. All these bring with them new wants, the supplying of which becomes a necessity on the part of the shop-keepers. The railroad that brings furnishes the message side of prompt supplies of needed merchandise, and assortments are extended, styles varied and qualities diversified in a manner not known in previous years. The character of the shops, therefore, assumitates to that of the metropolitan warehouses of the East. When stocks may be repleatished in three weeks, much smaller stocks are required than when three months must chapse before renewa. Hence freshness and variety are insured with less capital where the merchant is careful and observant of the direction of public wants. A similar charge some years since overtook the trade of Eastern cities with respect to the West, following the opening of railroads. The former system of laying in stocks to meet the city traffic, and then shipping off the surplus at the close of the season to remote markets it was found would no longer work. Prompt and frequent communication with the great centers speedily developed in each market local tastes, and, to be successful, a merchant must deven and cater to those tastes. This city is first losing the quasi-provincial character with as well-defined characteristics, wants and tasis provincial character with as well-defined characteristics wants and tasis provincial character with as well-defined characteristics wants and tasis provincial character with as well-defined characteristics wants and tasis provincial character with as well-defined characteristics wants and fasses as any of the Eastern cities, and for some years its growing wan

## Special Brevities.

- The late Indian massacre at Howard's wells, in Texas, brings out a letter from General W. B. Hazen, of Iowa, who is laid up at this very time by a ball which he received in a fight at Howard's wells thirteen years ago. He says that these raids and massacres are the regular thing with the Camanches of the Staked plain, and that not a full moon comes but some marauding party leaves the reservation for a spree in Texas. He says in the two years that he had control of those regions he had occasion to report no less than twenty such affairs. The connection of "Mexicans and negroes" with these bands is inevitably reported, simply because the Indians have large numbers from these races whem they have stolen or captured in youth and naturalized to their savage state. General Hazen declares that "every grown man of the Camanche and Kiowa tribes to whom we issue rations is a murderer of many men, women and children." He is spices with not the kindest feelings toward those esteemed friends of Vincent Colyer, and puts our only safety from future outrage in the forcible dismounting and close surveillance of these professional land pirates.
- It is reported that Mr. Gilmore, on behalf of the Directors of the forthcoming monster musical festival at Boston, has offered Mile. Titiens £4,800, and all expenses to and from Boston, to sing two pieces of music each day for twelve consecutive days. This sum is double the amount Jenny Lind ever received for similar services, either in Europe or America. The tempting offer, which was made by Abantic cable, Mile. Titiens has been obliged to decline, in consequence of her public and private engagements in London being off more value to her impressing.
- The temperature in and around London in one day alternated in the most extraordinary manner; bright and genial weather at one moment being succeeded by a change of wind from south to north, bringing with it heavy showers of hail, rain and show, which practically put an end to all out-door amusements. A field-day at Wimbledon was carried out in the midst of a hail-storm. In other parts of the country the weather must have been still more severe, as the land for miles was covered with a slight fall of snow.
- Genton, who was shot recently for his participation in the murder of the Archbishop of Paris at La Roquette, could not walk without crutches, with the aid of which he stumped resolutely up to the fattal post in front of the firms party. He refused to allow his eyes to be bandaged. As soon as he saw the muskets leveled he tossed his hat high up in theair, shouted "Vive la Commune!" and the next instant dropped like a log with five bullets through his chest.
- The Moscow (iazelle states as a rumor, that however requires confirmation, that the Russian Government is about to lease those islands on the west coast of North America that still remain in their possession and have any value as whaling stations, for a very small sum to American speculators. It also adds that a private company of Americans are in treaty for taking a lease of the Kurile Islands for a similar purpose.
- A man at Exeter has, says a local paper, sold his wife for £50. It appears that the purchaser was smitten with the enerms of his friend's wife, who did not live on the best of terms with her husband, having too much "dash" for him; negotiations were entered into, an offer of £50 was accepted, and the man took the women to Plymouth, where the couple are now residing.
- The Lithographer says that a seaside painting is now exposed at the Hotel Bullion for sale, showing a nook at the beach at Entretat, with a boat run ashore, and a child playing with a crab. This picture is signed "Julie de Pave," the unfortunate lady who was poisoned by Dr. La Pomeraye, heir to her insurance policy, and decapitated ten or twelve years ago.
- The Superior Court of Cincinnati has decided that an action will lie in favor of a married woman against a third person for enticing away and harboring her husband. The English case of "Lynch vs. Knight" (9 H. L. Cas. 577) was regarded as an authority on the side of the wife.
- From April 1st to the 11th inst. the English Exchaquer receipts amounted to £8,357,770, as compared with £6,938,970 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £9,298,399. The balance in the Barne of England on the 11th inst. was £6,755,454.
- The enterprising English Company which has already undertaken the navigation of the Amoor, has just had a great stroke of fortune in the discovery of some valuable silver mines in the neighborhood of Yamsk, to the north of the sea of Ochotsk.
- Rev. Calvin Stebbins, well known in this vicinity, and a brother of Rev. Heratio Stebbins of San Francisco, has resigned the Unitarian pastorate at Marlboro, after three years, and accepted a call to Detroit, where he is offered a salary of \$4,000.
- A great sword, about two yards long, has been found near Lutzen in Prussia. The guard or hilt is protected by a serpentine bar twenty inches in length, and on the blades there are hooks, probably for dragging the enemy off his horse.
- The Pope is said to have lately invested in a new set of croquet balls, wherewith to amuse the officers of his guard. That is certainly better than investing in rifle balls for a levy of Zonaves.
- The armor plates for the turrets of the Devastation are said to be the largest specimens of rolled iron work yet manufactured for the English Admiralty.

## Wayside Gushings.

[BY MRS. HARRIS.]

Of all the misfortins which befall human natur Than littery fame, I don't b'lieve there's a greater. The sweets of retirement and family joys,
Were wunst 'Arris's lot, far away from the noise
And bastle of Courts, black ink and Vite 'Ouses,
The hadmiration of men and the ate of their spouses. Now, ven 'Arris appears beven hinfants in harms You, the Arris appetrs and to screech at 'er charms, And wen hever she henters restaurants and cafs. The proprietors bows and the vaiters all laughs. She can't horder a chop without causin' a sensation, 'Mong them 'orrible hupstarts the risin' generation, And ven far away seekin' quiet she travels The rustice 'er helewated crakter unravels, And where Grant, Fish or Summer mightfravel incog
'Taint for 'Arris long undiskivered to jog.
My recent voyage, therefore, to the Trees and Yoshimmity
Did not bextend further than ten miles' proximity
To Ah Sam's two pair back for I found I was known Before I 'ad marched twenty steps from my own. Detore 1 at marched twenty steps from my own.
Vich was werry afflictin to a poet ses intent.
On communin' vith natur' and gettin' jolly as she went;
Vos Shakspar, I vunder, sa, 'orribay poplar,'
Or Lord Bacon, Ham's son, or Nooton or Kopler?
O apply the poetess as nobody knows And don't attrack notice wherever she goes!
They means it in kindness, poor critters, in course,
But I might as well be the great Voolly 'Orse, Or Nova Scotia daundree as is so much sought arter, As the hobject of hattentions as do make me a martyr. Eludin' hobservation, 'owever, I vent
Unbeknown to the mountings and springs, vhere I spent
A few veeks of repoge, and did ruminate much On the natur of mountings and 'ot springs and such, For I drank every day the most 'orrible dese-Of 'ot vater as do nauseate both stummicks and noses, And I werily b'lieve I should frequent 'ave burst But for mixin' it with brandy to halleviate thirst. And the consekens vas, I swole to sich a size As my knees vere inwisible to my hoptics or heyes. Vun day, bein hasked, I did climb an 'igh 'ill And could not get down, and I might be there still. The descent were that steep, but I gently slid down And in 'all' a jift arrove on the groom'. And the party all seemed for to think it a joke, But my back 'avin' previous bin pieoned with hoak, Likewaye 'ad bin shook werry bad by the stage, Vich joiting is dangerous to a voman of my age, I did take to my bed and wrote off to Sairah, A tellin' 'er to send 'erself hinstant by the bearer A tellin for to send easen minimal of the ocare.

To muss for old missus, and if 'twas my last farden,
I be seen that young critter would want a Do'ly Varden.
Vich I bought for as soon as ye came back to town, Vicin thought er as soon as we came back to town, Linew eys I did purchis myself a new gown "Grust the Fourth of July as vill soon come along Vith marchin' and music, likeways speeches and song,

### The Channel Passage Problem.

A plan which the London Times inelegantly calls "a third alternative" scheme for relieving the terrors of the channel passage, is beginning to attract attention. Captain Direy's proposal is to take an ordinary steamer, and out her into two halves across the middle. These two halves would be subsequently connected by iron girders, the puddle-boxes being placed in the middle, and a spacious deek had over the girders. This plan would, he thinks, give us a very bnoyant and at the same time a very steady vessel. O'l course, that latter point is the one to be aimed at, as the ordinary steamers are bnoyant enough. Some such device as that which Captain Direcy proposes to adopt is found to have the effect of neutralizing the action of the surf upon little vessels emproved on the Indian coasts. Captain Direcy's experiment, says the Etho, might as well be tried, for if it should be successful, the line between Dover and Calais is not the only one on which it would be employed, and its adoption now need not prejudice more complete schemes in the future.

### Court Chat.

Lady Holland once sent her page round the table to Macaulay to tell him to story talking. She told Rogers, "Your poetry is bad enough, so pray be sparing of your prose." At a dimer in South-street, she fidgeted Lord Me'bourne so much by making him shift his place when he was seated to his liking, that he rose, exclaiming, "I'll be — if I dine with you at all:" and walked off to his own house, fortunately at hand. She requested a celebrated dandy to move a little farther off, fortunately at hand. She requested a celebrated dandy to move a liftle tarther offi, on the ground that her olfactory nerves were offended by his blacking; the blacking which he vowed was diluted with champagne. Shortly after M. Van de Weyer's arrival in England as a Belgian Minister, he was dining with a distinguished party at Holland House, when Lady Holland suddenly 'urned to him and asked, ''How is Leopold'?' "Does your ladyship mean the King of the Belgians?" "I have heard," she rejoined, "of Flemings, Haimaulters, and Brabanters; but Belgians new to me." His reply was, "My lady, before I had the honor to be presented to went before the and the control of the ladys of the control of you, I have often heard you spoken of not only as a woman of intelligence and wit, but as a woman who had read much. Well, is it possible that you in your many readings have never met the book by a person named Julius Casar, who in his Commentaries gives to our population the name of the Belgians, and this name we have preserved till our days?'

· The following correspondence will be read with interest, as being prefatory

to Miss Nellie Grant's presentation to Queen Victoria:

LANGLEY'S HOTEL, May, 1872. My Dear Lady and Queen:—I am embarassed at the honor of an official request, given through a high officer (your Lord Chamberlain, I think), to be presented to your Majesty. I should dearly love to see you, that I might tell my mother and father that I have been thus honored. I am but a simple American girl; that I am the President's daughter gives me no claim to your recognition as a sovereign. If, with the kind lady who is acting as my chaperone, I might visit you, I should be very glad. Our Secretary of Legation hints at some political significance in this opportunity. I cannot so interpret it, and would not wish to be so received, because it would not be right, as I am nothing in American politics, and I am sure my father 

The following autograph letter was received by Miss Nellie from her Majesty the Queen, and the visit took place at the time indicated, and was very informal and pleasunt:

Windson Castle.

Miss Nelite Grant:—I have instructed Lady — to convey to you this note, and we shall receive you as the daughter of your honorable parents without the intervention of our high officers of State. I shall accept your visit as an "American girl," and there shall be no other significance in the factthan your kindly-expressed desire to see the lady and not the sovereign. I shall find it pleasant to forget that I am Queen in receiving you to-morrow afternoon at our palace of Windsor.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has lost his most trusted prime minister—his mother. The archduchess of Austria, whose death is announced by cable, was of the house of Bavaria, and, after her older sister, Charlotte, had married Francis I., married his brother the archducke. She was one of those unscruppious, narrow-minded, fiercely tyranical females, who have had such a share in the government of Europe, and of Austria in particular. She brought her son to the throne amid the troubles of 1848, and marked with blood her triumph over the Hungarians, under Kossuth and the republicans and students of Vienna. It was a time indeed of blood. The liberal mob, on the one hand, hung at his own office window the Secretary of War, Count Latour, and one had but to count the rubies in the Archduchess' necklace at an evening soirce to know how many hostile no-bles had that day perished by her order. She brought up her emperor son to believe in personal power, and a life-time of ministerial defeats and national reverses has unfortunately not made him forget it. Her second son, Maximilian, was more liberal-minded, but lost his life in Mexico in trying to practice the imperialsm of which his mother and had but Burgone, who took the Empress from Trouville to

— Sir John and Lady Burgoyne, who took the Empress from Trouville to England in their yacht the Gazelle, in her flight from France, have been on a visit to American friends in Paris. The Gazelle has been sold at £100 advance, probably on account of the historic associations connected with her. Sir John Burgoyne's baronetcy is one of the oldest in angland. The deed is from John of Gaunt, and the new tool the property of the oldest in angland.

is in quaint old English-

" I, John of Gaunt, Do give and do grant To Johnie Burgoyne,

And heir of his loin, Sutton and Potten, Till the world 's rotten."

Viscount Parker, late an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and heir to theearddom of Macclesfield, having been adjudicated a bankrupt some months since,
failed to appear at the sittings of the Court. He is resident at New York, and application was made on May 14th to examine him there under a commission to be
granted by the Court. The Hon. W. C. Spring-Rice, though characterizing the application as a novel one, gave permission for the trustee to make the examination
in such mode as he might be advised.

— One of the most inferesting features of the London International Exhibition is the large case in the Jewelry Section, containing the articles contributed by the celebrated house of Hancock & Co., upon whom the Empress of Germany b stowed such a well-merited compliment on the occasion of her visit to the gallery the other day. "There is but one Hancock in the world," said her Majesty, and, truly, and cruly, and truly, and truly actions of the ornaments exhibited by the Lorens is a fiara (an ornament worn centuries ago by the medent Persians), necklet, carrings, and bracell, composed of emeralds of the finest coor, internixed with brilleants of the finest water. The stones are of an exquisite hue, and very rare; an idea of their costliness will be obtained when it is stated that the suite is valued at upwards of 40 none. Examily striking for heavily of form as well as to superiority of words. - One of the most interesting features of the London International Exhibition their costonics will be obtained when it is stated that the suite is varied at powerfis of £10,000. Equally striking for beauty of form as well as for superiority of work manship is a diamond riviere necklace, which receives universal enlogious, and justly so, for it contains no fewer than thrity-six exceptionally line by masts, almost matchless both as regards color and shape. Its pendant is composed of equally fine stones; and the price put upon necklet and pendant is £8,000. The collection altogether is an emburras de vi hasse, and one is puzzled where to stop and admire altogether is an ambirrous de richesse, and one is puzzled where to stop and natural. Amidst all the cloud of color, however, a seven-row neckace of pearls cannot fail to attract observation, for the pears are of extraordinary purity, and made all the more valuable because of the d'fillently of gatt no such fine ones. Matching this triumph of enterprise is a pair of carrings of brilliants and pearls, thun which nothing can be more handsome. A novelty of Messre, Hancock's coelectron which new and very popular "bangle" bracelet, of which there are many specimens, different in form, but adick remarkable for their beauty, and exhibited by the firm as typical of English goldsmiths' work. These ornaments are all set in the ruckast typical of Eng.3-h godsimus work. These of aments are an set in the richest manner with colored and precious-stenes; they were made almost specially for the present Exhibition, and they range in price from £300 to £1,000. A wonderful piece of diamond setting is observable in a plain broad collar of massive gad, flexible in its character, and thickly studded with diamonds and turquoises. The turquoises in Messey, Handeck's ornaments are the bearts of the stones, and they will be appreciated accordingly. There is a particularly notable sinte in gold and enamel, of Assyrian design, very massive, and made especially for the International Exhibition. It consists of necklace, earrings, and bracelet, and the enamel is green in hue a very unusual color to see upon gold, which must be of the finest quality in order to receive so vivid a color. One of the most attractive features of these exhibits is the varied collection of bracelets. There is one in the Holbein Style, made of rubies, diamonds, and pearls, with an emerald center, and colored channels, another is of opal, and competes for admiration with all the other treasures; a third bracelet its set forth with a flue collection of Scotch pearls, it is chassed and in the Italian twelfth century style; and there are single bandle brace ets, of and in the trainer weather century style, and there are single-basecsets, of different designs, worn in threes or pairs, and set in a dazzling array of colored stones. There is an opal here nearly an inch in length and of extraordinary quality, and a broad bangle bracelet, bistrous with sappliers, ribles and diamonder. tty; and a broad bangle bracciet, justicus with supplires, rubies and diamonds— the best in construction that London can produce. A bracelet of Greek pattern, composed of diamonds, emeraids, and immense pearls, is a mass of glitter and color that stands out even from the other "gens of purest ray screen," none of which can be said to "waste their fragrance" at Kensungton. Not a few visitors will be attracted by a "card" bracelet, in which figures every card in the pack, with the "court" cards delicately emanaded, whilst to those who unite a love of the chase with admiration of the beautiful the neighboring necklace, bracelet, and earnings of platinum and gold, exquisitely modeled, and abounding in spurs, whips carlings of patieles of the metage, will also prove attractive. Of cross-set there is a large and singularly beautiful collection in Byzantine and other designs. A large emetald and diamond cross is, to our view; the pretitest object of the powder's attraction. in the exhibition. Amongst a number of chastely wrought pendants is one which has created the greatest curiosity, consisting of a huge black pear, set in rubies and surrounded by a wide circle of briliants. Black pearls are as rare as black swam; and this one, which weighs 200 grains, and is worth at least 21,500, is considered to be almost the argest known. Very curious are the "toad carrings a sidered to be almost the argest known. Very curious are the "toad earrings a good example of diamond setting. Amongst the miscellaneous articles in these cases are diamonds "in the rough," precisely as they were found in Mother Earth at the Cape; some loose stones, consisting of emeraids, diamonds, rubies; black, pink and white pearls, suppliers, and eat'seve. The Devonshire gens form on of the principal teatures of Mesrs. Hancock s exhibits; by the kind permission of the Duke of Devonshire, they will remain on view until the closing of the Exhibition.

A very beautiful character has, it seems, lately passed away in Holland. Mr. Klaes, known by the name of the King of Smokers, died the other day near Rotterdam. Mr. Klaes had, according to the Beignan papers, amassed a large feature in the linen trade, and one portion of a mansion he had erected near Rotterdam was devoted to the arrangement of a collection of pipes, according to their nationality and chronological order. By his will, which he executed snorty before his death, he directed that all the smokers of the country should be invited to his finneral, and that each should be presented with ten pounds of tobacco and two Dutch pipe of the newest fushion, on which should be engaved the name, arms, and date of the decease of the testator. His relatives, friends, and funeral guests were strictly enjoined to keep their pipes alight during the funeral ceremony, and afterwards to empty the ashes from their pipes on the coffin. The poor of the reighborhood who attended to his last wishes were to receive annually on the anniversary of his death ten pounds of tobacco and a small cask of good beer. He further directed that his

oak coffin should be lined with the cedar of his old Havana cigar boxes, and that a box of French caporal and a packet of old Dutch tobacco should be placed at the foot of his coffin. His favorite pipe was to be placed by his side, with a box of matches, a flint and steel, and some tinder—for, as he truly said, there was no knowing what might happen. It has been calculated that the deceased gentleman, during his eighty years of life, smoked more than four tons of tobacco, and had drunk about five hundred thousand quarts of beer. It is said to reflect that one evidently possessed of such noble qualities should have been thus prematurely cut off at the early age of cighty, doubless owing to his unfortunate indulgence in a pernicious habit. His fate should be a warning to all smokers, and the British Auti-Tobacco Association will be quite justified in drawing a useful moral from his untimely end.—Paul Maul Gazette.

The following interesting seene is said to have occurred at the Palace of St. Cloud on the 18th of July, 1870, in the audience chamber of the Imperial Palace. The telegram announcing Prince Antony's renunciation of the crown of Spain in the name of his son has just arrived, and in the hands of the Emperor. A solemn silence prevails among the few who are present, and as the Duke de Grammont is about to speak the Emperor motions to him to keep still. The Empress is learning back in the recess of a window, conversing in an undertone with Nigra, and from time to time stealing a glance at her Imperial consort. Motionless the latter sits in his arm-chair, regarding the eventual telegram with a peculiar fixed look, which appears unrelieved by the shadow of a single thought. No one speaks, no one dares to interrupt his cogitations—in his brain war and peace are striving for the mastery, and the tranquility of Europe hangs upon his decision! Twenty minutes—eal peed the wenty weary minutes—and then the silent man raises himself from his bent position, throws his head slightly back, and with a metallic voice atters these words in a massal tone: "Once more will I give the world an example of my moderation." "Oh, how cowed you are," shricks the Empress, snatching the telegram from the Emperor's hand and tearing it to pieces with feverish excitement. Petticoal government asserted its sawy at that critical juncture, and all resistance was at an end. Napoleon required twenty minutes to decide in favor of peace; Eugenie determined upon war in a second.—Subse Times.

— Prince Arthur visited Liverpool recently, and formally opened Sefton Park, the last addition which the Corporation have made te the public parks of Liverpool at a cost of £400,000. His Royal Highness also attended a fancy fair in the park, and inspected the local volunteers.

# Special Brevities.

— The ill-effects of soda on linen has given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one table-spoonful of terpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel which contains them as nearly hermed-ically as possible. The clothes are afterwards washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but, in that case, half a table-spoonful of turpentine and a table-spoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great concomy of time, labor and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen; and, while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

— In the observance of Whit Monday as a holiday in London, fifty-six thousand sevon hundred and seventy-eight persons passed through the entrances to the Crystal Palace during the day. The Zoological Gardens were visited by forty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four persons, which was upwards of eight thousand more than were ever before known to be there in a single day. More than twenty-one thousand persons went to the Exhibition; some of the papers state that the visitors to the Surrey Gardens and the North Woolwich Gardens were upwards of thirty thousand in number at each place; and all the parks around London were thronged with holiday-makers. The river steamboats were crowded with passengers, and all the suburban railways were largely used. The number of excursioniets to the seaside was larger than on any previous occasion.

— The enterprising English company which has already undertaken the navigation of the river Amoor has just had a great stroke of fortune in the discovery of some valuable silver mines in the neighborhood of Yamsk, to the north of the Sea of Okhotsk. The wealth of some of the gold and silver mines in Siberia is scarcely known here. The firm of Nemchinoff, of Kiachta, for instance, last year realized £600,000 from their gold mines, and according to the estimate of the Government surveyor will realize this year about £1,000,000, and this immense yield is expected to continue for some fifty years.

The great island of Marajo, dividing the Para from the Amazon, became entirely inundated early in April, and it is calculated that ninety thousand head of cattle periahed.

- It has been ascertained that the proportion of insane to sane persons in America is 1 in 502; in Scotland it is 1 in every 574. In the agricultural districts of England the proportion is 1 to 820, while in London it is 1 in 400. It will be seen from this that insanity prevails to a greater extent in cities than in the country. Singularly enough it has been computed that in countries where a despotic government is in power insanity is rare, as in Turkey, China, and Russia. Insanity is uncommon in Spain outside of the large cities.
- The following paragraph, which appears in a Cabul news-letter, contains, if it be true, matter which is well worth thinking about, as it is another instance of the policy of Russia on our northern Indian outrages. "It was reported at Tashkurghan that the Russian Governor at Summercand had ordered two Afghan battalions to be raised, and that several Afghans who were residing in Turkistan were quietly making their way to Summercand. The Russian Governor, it is said, is advancing money to the Afghans who enlisted, and they are treated very kindly."—Bonduy Gazette.
- A rogue in London has been deceiving the doctors and living luxuriously by feigning paralysis, becoming an inmate of the different hospitals, and seemeng the best attention by pretending to make his will, leaving a legacy of \$1.000 to each institution. He has been made the subject of clinical fectures, and in several cases enthusiastic students sat up all night with him to watch and record the minutest symptoms of his case, when, in fact, there was nothing at all the matter with him.
- We have heard a good deal about early marriages amongst natives of this country esays an Indiana papers, but a writer in a native paper states that amongst the inhabitants of some forest tracts a totally different practice prevails, as there the daughters are not given in marriage "until they have passed the meridian of life, and the bloom and vigor of life have begun to give place to the infirmities of see."
- Mr. John Bellows, of Gloucester, prints for the British Government the blank forms for electric telegraph messages, and has to issue weekly three hundred thousand copies—that is 1,300,000 monthly, and 15,600,000 in the year; and the order involves the use of forty-two tons of paper in the twelve months. This paper is a strange composite; it is made of palm leaves, Esparto grass and bright out straw.
- Our dog crop is estimated at twenty-one million head. At a moderate computation each animal costs eight dollars a year, making a total of one hundred and sixty-eight million dollars. Of the number upwards of one hundred thousand go mad animally, and bite about ten thousand people. On the whole the crop cannot be said to pay.
- Applications are invited by Senor Don Carlos Gutlerrez, the Honduras Minister, for a ten per cent. Government Ship Railway Loan for affect million pounds sterling nominal capital. The object is to adapt the present Interoceanic Railway now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras.
- Striking evidence of the blows which have recently fallen upon what is called "good society" in France, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is to be seen in the number of ladies, distinguished in Parisian Society as amateur vocalists, who since the war have found it necessary to subject their talent to public criticism.
- A Dublin correspondent states they had an excursion on Monday to Kingstown, and some other places on the coast, and the Roman Catholic clergymen in some of the places on Sunday warned their flocks to have nothing to do with the excursion parties, whose principles they denounced as Communistic!
- A story is told of Theodore Hook by Cornelius O'Dowd in one of his essays, to the effect that at some civic banquet, on the appearance of a fifth course of dainties, Hook laid down his knife and fork and declared that he would "take the rest out in money." The idea, O'Dowd declares, was "eminently British."
- T-afford, surveyor, were committed for trial on the 16th of last month by the English magistrates for obtaining \$\frac{4}{5},000\$ by false pretences, in regard to a mine in Dean Forest, from a merchant named Low.
- One of the most curious phenomena connected with the late eruption of Vecuvius has been its effect on the trees. The heat of the lava was so great as actually to boil their sap, and to cause them to emit noises of the strangest character. A moment later and they were destroyed.
- A little girl at Cedar Rapids suffered terribly from the ear ache, and no application could mitigate the pain. A physician finally made a thorough examination of her ear, and found a sprouting sunflower seed embedded in it. On removing the seed the ache ceased.
- According to the Jewish Chronicle, Ireland is the only country in Europe in which the Jews have never been persecuted, and it once had a chance of being sold to the Jews.
- A farmer living near Boyle, Ireland, was preparing to cut turf, and while so occupied he came across a bag filled with silver coins of the years 1566 and 1572.
- Mazzini's large fortune will be inherited by his grandniece, a young lady of considerable literary ability, and at present art critic of a daily paper at Turin.
- The American Consul at Rome is charged by the Freeman's Journal of New York with receiving presents in exchange for permits to visit the Vatican.

## Where Earth and Heaven Meet.

Whether between lie meadows green,
Where san and shadow play;
Or sileut snow-fields intervene,
With trees of leafless grey;
Or stately hills send down supplies
To blue lakes at their feet—
Beyond them all, I seek the line
Where earth and heaven meet.

'Tis there the fleecy clouds come forth To sail upon the sky; And there the summer showers arise When all the fields are dry; And thence into my thirsty heart Come thoughts both sad and sweet When gazing on that distant line Where earth and heaven meet.

Sometimes remote it seems, and dim, Through early mists that rise; Again, distinct and clear it stands Before my longing eyes. O face beloved I cannot see! O lips I may not greet!
Till Life's horizon line I reach, Where earth and heaven meet.

-Old and New.

# Compounding with a Thieving Policeman.

David Thomas Edwards, a police constable in the E division, was recently brought up on remand at Bow street, London, charged with burgiariously entering certain chambers in Gray's Inn, and with having stolen property therefrom. Sarah Edwards, aged twenty-eight, his wife, and Elizabeth Hopkins, her mother, were also charged with having aided and abetted him. Thomas Massey—I am a solicitor, having chambers at 5 Gray's Inn Square. My chambers are on the first floor, and are locked up after business hours, and the key taken to the porter's lodge. I was at my office on Saturday, the 17th of last February. I left there an iron box when I left my business. It contained a number of valuable securities, amongst them two United States Bonds for \$2,000 each, a bond of the Corporation of the City of London, and a very large number of documents, the agreeate value when I left my business. It contained a number of valuable securities, amongst them two United States Bonds for \$2,000 each, a bond of the Corporation of the City of London, and a very large number of documents, the aggregate value of which was £8,000. When I came to business on the following Monday I had occasion to go to the box, and found that it had gone. Search was made for it, but it was not to be found. I then issued a handbill offering a reward of £30 for two of the most important documents, with a reference to my bankers. Messrs, Scott, Stratton & Co. On the 21st I received this letter from my bankers: "Will Messrs, Steward & Hassey give the reward if the papers are restored without the box?" It was signed "H. W." Upon which I advertised, and the next day I received a letter dated 22d February, addressed to me, stating that if Messrs, S. and M. would deposi! the money at the post office, Gray's Inn Road, and ask no questions upon the delivery of the documents, they should be returned. I advertised accordingly on the 23d, and I received a letter in reply in the same handwriting, which I have destroyed. I destroyed all the letters from "H. W." except those which I handed to the police. The letter in question was to the effect that the writer had been a great fool for mentioning Messrs, Scott, Stratton & Co., but he did not mean to break faith. His difficulty was how to deliver up the documents without being found out, and that I must send him the money first. I sent a reply to "H. W. Post Office, Gray's Inn Road," suggesting that the documents should be sent in halves, by being out without defacing them, and that the money should be paid to the post office upon the deposit of the first hall at the porter's iodge. He replied that he did not like to deface the documents, and he could see I "meant lair." Eventually he sent one-half of the whole. The package was brought to me by the nead porter at Gray's Inn, with a letter enclosed. I sent him the money infour 45 notes, with a note enclosed, trusting that "H stolen anything, that it had been on his 'mind ever since, and that with God's how he would never steal again, but leave for Australia. The prisoner looks very def-fevent in his private dress from what he did in uniform. Some further evidence was given, and the prisoners were remanded.—Standard.

— A young American in Paris has designed, and is having prepared, a badge for the new order of Cincinnati. It is in the form of a Greek cross, illuminated with as many diamonds as there are stars in the national flag, and has in the center a portrait of Horace Greeley.

#### Euthanasia.

The Weekly Budget, a highly literary and popular family journal in London, discourses under the above heading as follows: "A happy life terminating in a painless death, are the great objects for which the ancients strove. Very often, it is supposed, the happy death was accelerated in cases where discass seemed to threaten linguistic tertures, and thus "enthanssia" became a word as familiar in men's mouths in Greece and Rome as the "happy dispatch" is in Japan Now, there are still not wanting men of advanced views who have considered most anxiously the delicate question of the right to put the hopelessly suffering out of their misery, by, say, an overdose of chloroform or some such mean. The proposition is very starting, though it is often presented in the cases of the lower annuals, whom we are always ready to "put out of their misery," when such misery is endured without hope of relief. The subject has just been treated of in a very emarkable pamphlet, circulating privately, written by Mr. S. D. Wilhams, Jr., of Wales, and read by him before the Birmingham Speculative Club. Here is precisely what Mr. Williams pronoses: "That in all cases of hippless and painful illness it shall be the recognized duty of the medical attendant, whenever so deserved by the patient, to administer chloroform, or such other amesthethe as may by and-by supersede chloroform, so as to destroy consciousness at once and put the sufferer to a quick and painless death—all needful precautions being adopted to prevent any possible abuse of such duty, and means being taken to estab ish helped proposition of the patient. Or doubt or question that the remedy was applied at the experiences wish of the patient. That this is an amazing suggestion is not to be desired; that it will need with general reproduction there can be little question—as little as that it will be chiefly on theological grounds. These Mr. Williams chiefly deals with in his remarks. For example, there is the objection as to "the saccedness of the calle of it is not hing of the

In further support of these arguments we are reminded that there was a tremendous outery among religious people when the use of chloreform was first hirroduced,
particularly for the purpose for which her Majesty set an early example of using it.
It was said to be a contravention of the Divine ediet, "In sorrow shalt them bring
forth. That coposition has been outlived, and the author now suburits that "it is difficult to understand why chloroform should rightly be resorted to to render
less paraful the naturally painful passage into life, and yet that it should be almost
an offence to so much as suggest a like occurrence to it in the still more painful
passage out of life."

Another argument in favor of permitting the hopeless sick to drag out their torture to the last gasp, is that of the beneficial urduence of the sick rosm on those who attend the last hours of the dying. On this Mr. Williams remarks: "As to the beneficent action on the heart of munistrations to the sick, there can be no doubt but that the praise commonly awarded to this service is well deserved; it is certain that the sick chamber is an excellent school; that very many precious qualities are fostered there; and that our characters often issue from that orderd, chastened, softened, humanized, as perhaps no other discupline could fashion them. But granting all this, there is no reason to suppose that the adoption of the plan advocated in the essay could appreciably interfere with such discipline for, in the first place, the instanctive love of life is so strong within us, that not every one struck down by first discusse would avail himself of the remedy it is proposed to set within his reach; and in the next place, illness from which all hope of recovery is not gone, are frequent enough and protracted enough to turnish all the training desirable."

Assinst these arguments must be set objections, not only of a theological but of a theroughly practical nature. It would be difficult, indeed, to define the conditions under which suicide should be permitted, not only on account of the dying, but of the survivors and of society in general. In the first place, medical men often make raistakes. They declare that a patient cannot hve, and the patient survives the doctor. They pronounce a disease morsal, and it is overcome instead of overcommer. The responsibility thrown on the medical man would be such as with the mevitable suspicions banging to it few indeed would be willing to undertake. Above all, there is the possibility of the abuse of the principle: for, as has been taken it would be fought with the most terrible dangers to persons, the terminations of whose lives might be advantageous to others. It is quite possible to making case in which the consent of the individual might be obtained where the act of the medical man in giving the opiate would be fittle, if anything, short of murder. The suffiguration of a medical certificate would be feat to worthers, short of murder a starsfy the requirements of society. Other points will suggest themselves to the thoughtful: at the same time a problem is involved worthy the most servous effects, and while it does not hesitate to have recourse to any and every expedient by which these turtures can be relieved, if may well ask whether it is composed to step short at the ultimate resource and measure of relief! At the same time of concentrations of the first particular and the step short at the ultimate resource and measure of relief! At the same time of concentrations of the first particular and the step short at the ultimate resource and measure of relief! At the same time of concentrations of the first particular and the same time of concentrations of the first particular and the particul

## Watching.

Yes, it will soon be the dawn, dear; the darkness is lingering still, But I know it is almost the morning, the air is so hushed and so chill. Can you lie silent no longer? Indeed, if you can, it is best, For sometimes you sleep towards morning; try to be quiet and rest. It is the pain that disturbs you? Your forchead feels hot to my palm. I hoped that the fever had left you, you lay there so patient and calm. Is it so hard to bear, dear? I know it is hard, by your smile. Ah! if I only could take is, and let you be free for a while!

Is it so hard to bear, dear? I know it is hard, by your smile.

Ah! if I only could take it, and let you be free for a while!

Weary? No, I am not weary; only of seeing you so.

Do not you trouble for me, dear: I rest in the daytime, you know.

Just let me straighten your pillow and darken the light from your sight:

All I can do is so little, the aid I can give is so slight!

Yes, I can see at the window, the dawning begins to grow strong. Though you are always so patient, I know that you find the hours long; But now that the pain is more easy, while yet the night-silence is deep, Perhaps you may still get some rest, deer; try to be quiet and sleep.

### Condition of American Workmen.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor fills a somewhat bulky volume, and the information covers a large number of details relative to labor and the cost of living. A workman with a small family, even by the utmost fragality and industry, can carn little or nothing above the actual cost of living. He is not able to save anything, and in most cases is compelled to draw on past savings to eke out a livelihood. The increased deposits in savings banks proceed chiefly from large depositors of the middle classes, and not from the small savings of workmen. The following table shows the average earnings of 75,664 employés; Actual average annual earnings of 'men, &611; of women, &299; of young persons, &275; of children, \$162. An examination of the table of the cost of living shows that the average cost of the necessitues of life for a family of four persons calthough thousands of workmen have more than four in number) is divided as follows: Groccius, \$158; provisions, \$462; clothing, \$105; rent, \$114; fuel, \$42; light, \$7; sundries, \$57. In addition to these articles are the following; Furniture, \$27; stooks, pewspapers, stationery, etc., \$17; school books, etc., \$6; relicion, \$21; sickness, \$24; recreation, \$19; charity, \$8; societies, \$9; making the whole expenses, \$776. From these returns it is proved that wage-laborers must consume less groceries, clothing, fuel, and live in cheaper and worse houses in order to keep out of dobt, or else they must fraw on past carnings in order to skee out a livelihood. But the condition of the agriculturity interests is far worse and more discouraging than those of the manufacturing employés. The farms are passing into the hands of forciners, and the cash value of farms in the State has deteriorated \$7,000,000 in ten years. Very few natives can be found working for wages on farms, the majority of farm-helps being composed of frish, French, Canadians, Nova Scotians, and Germans. The reluctance of Americans to engage in agriculture is attributed to the increase of tax

# All the Same though Different.

A Schleswig correspondent says: A little time back a country woman was buying various articles at a store here, all of which seemed to indicate a projected emigration to America. The tradesman asked the woman if such was the case, and received the following reply: "You see I have two daughters, and one of them was engaged to a man who is gone out to America, and who promised that as soon as he had made enough money to support a wife, he would send out money for the journey, and that then they should be married. But several years have passed, and my daughter had found another sweetheart, when one day a letter comes from America with money to pay the pussage. Well, now, I made up my mind to send my second daughter instead of the eldest. The two lasses are as like as two blades of grass, and it will be all one to him which of 'em he gets for a wife."

## A Wonderful Fly Story.

The Melbourne correspondent of the New York World tells a wonderful story of the adventures of the ship A'thea which arrived in Australia, after cruising in Atlantic, Pacific, Southern, and Indian Oceans. The only part of this narrative which is of immediate interest to the public is the account of what took place during the last nine months, during part of which the Milea was in the Indian and Southern Oceans, and to this alone attention will ocealided. In November last the vessel was near Madagascar, and, in doubling Cape St. Mary, the southernmost part of the island, the watch suddenly noticed what seemed a denge black part of the same, water success water success was seemed a close based on the same the same the pation of a gale such as is common in the Indian Ocean, the sails were instantly pation of a gate such as is common in the Indian Ocean, the sails were instantly furfied, and all things made ready for the storm. But the cloud came on steadily, preceded by a deafening din, and in about twenty minutes it dissolved into a perfect rain of swarming files, which settled down upon the ship, where they were packed as densely upon each other as were the pieceous in South America, which Anduhon describes. They bit and stung, and buzzed till the men were almost crazed, but all hands were instantly piped to clean the decks and shovel the placate into the sea. They worked for about three hours, slashing and mashing and hammering the flies; but, so great was the weight added to the ship, that she was still in danger of floundering, when, melkily for them, a mighty wind swept down from the Red Mountains and blew the pests all away. The sailors, who did not know what to make of the affair, and were growing superstitious about it, unshed instantly to leave the track they were pursuing, and which was toward the mouth of Sofala River in Mozambique; but the captain refused to accord to their request. For days they proceeded on their path across Mozambique Channel, seeing no more of the flies until they were within about four days sail of Sofala, what for a Mozambique day their keel ran through miles of the rotten carcasses of those insects, which filled the air with a horrible and loathsome steach. Eight of the men were taken sick, and five of them died, their corpses being covered with postales somewhat resembling those of small-pox, but looking more malignant, while a yellowish green ichor distilled from them even in death. The men were on the verge of mutiny, but there was nothing for them to do but sail on, for now they had come to clear water, and evidently if would not do to sail over the course again. At last they tread which has been expended in the word inductive survival and the control of the meaning and most matignant type of small-pox, which had long ranged in the interior, and which the physicians held had been propagated by enormous swarms of the which the physicians held had been propagated by enormous swarms of the which the physicians held had been propagated by enormous swarms of the whole the propagated by the propagate had been bred and propagated in the unburied and rooting carcasses of victims which lay broiling in the san in that yast and almost unknown interior. The Althea sailed away northward towards the Comoro Islands, every day or two running through layers of the rotting flies; the crew again became sick and haif crazy, and were reduced almost to skeletons; half of them only were made to do duty for ten hours at a time, while the rest were confined in the dismicreted hold, where the surgeon, by means of some chemicals, made them breathe are sorcharged with oxygen, under the influence of which they came to sleep well and eat well, but they nervous systems deteriorated, and they became more and more in-sine. For some reason or other the Comero Islands secunt to be free from this pessit, since, and here the crew remained for three weeks, during which time they were greatly recuperated. Then they determined at last to get away from the horror as soon as possible, and set about to return homewards. But they went back to Mada assear, stopping midway between Cape Ambro and St. Andrew. Here the trees and shrubberly or great areas were covered and absolutely weighed down with enormous black flies, some of which were as large as humblebees, and occasionally vast clouds of them would whiz through the air, and, going down to the shore, would sette on the ship. What they lived on was the mistery for already they had strayed the tree or of leaves. Sometimes a limb loaded with their would fall and crush myradis of them to death, and the ground was covered with dense black masses of their decaying bodies, which festered there and filled the air with the most leading to the control of th men were taken ill, but with no small-pox symptoms, their malady being of an inmen were taken 111, but with no small-pox symptoms, their matady being of an in-tensely energating nature, and making them nervous and excetable to a degree. Four of them became insane, and jumped overboard. They set sail toward the north, and were driven by a gale up toward the Seychette Isiands, where they finally got rid of the plague, and after much stress of weather reached Melbourne, five more of the men having died on the passage. Phe captain himself was ill, but soon re-covered, and this is the take he tells. What seems to me the most dreadful suggestion in it is that small-pox and other diseases of a contagious nature may be propagated by flies, against which insect there seems to be no protection. They propagates of mes, against which insect there seems to be no provided and devour all manner of filth and diseased bodies, the particles of which stack within their hooked feet, by which they may be inserted in the human field. The enormous quantities of them which are spoken of need not be incredible to him who believes the Biblical account of the plague of flies in Egypt in the days of Moses.

<sup>—</sup> All the fragments of the Vendome column have been recovered except a small portion near the top and middle part of the shaft. It has now been ascertained that, in spite of the surveillance of the Commune, some foreigners in the surrounding hotels (Americans, it is said) were able to secure, at a high price, four large preces; in addition to which it has now become known that a Swiss, staying at the Hotel Chatham, became the proprietor of a fifth piece, weighing three pounds, six ounces, of which he has just made a present to an old friend of his.

#### Casus Belli.

Lines suggested by seeing a very spirited little picture of "A Duel by Torch-light," exhibited at the "Art Association." The picture is painted by Reginald Birch, a pupil of Toby Rosenthal and a very promising young artist:

Behold these warriors, crack up ! Full tilt at carte and tierce, The one has got his back up The other's low'ring fierce.

Yet only one short hour ago
Each call'd each "bosom friend!"

Now each counts each his deadly foe, And so life's friendships end!

But listen, while their tale I sing, By other's faults grow wise, And learn how very small a thing Can sever friendly ties,

In sweet communion they had pass'd

An hour or so together,
When, "On my word," said one at last,
"Tis very pleasant weather!"
The other answer'd, "On my word
I do protest it isn't."

Then naught for some time could be heard But "'tisn't-'tis-and 'tisn't."

At length one said-it was he who Had early had a mother "What you say, I say isn't true!"

"And I say-you're another !"

44 46 "Another! Now by all that's true Thou'lt eat that word, sans salt, And if it don't agree with you It will not be my fault."

"Oh! say no more! I'm ready quite-Stop blust'ring if you can-

And as you will compel a fight, 'Why! Come on! I'm your man."

Then each his trusty weapon drew-As pealed the midnight chime-(And well the standers by then knew

They'd have a bully time) "Lay on, thou red-faced, fat-calf'd lout," Cried he with legs in buff,

"And damned be he who first cries out, Hold hard !-- I've had enough !'

And there, in single combat, still The deadly strife goes on, And goodness only knows when will That dreadful fight be done.

MORAL Abstain from fighting if you can, And don't say, "You're another." But if your friend's a nice young man, Then kiss him—for his mother. And if you must a warfare wage,
Why! Choose some harmless strife— In single combat don't engage But try-a married life

# Woodhulf.

The Saturday Review devotes an article to Mrs. Woodhull, who is not worth the powder. Among other sensible things, the Saturday Review says: "It would be absurd, of course, to attribute any deep or serious influence to persons like Mrs. Woodhull, or to publications such as her weekly journal; but worthless straws will show how the wind blows; and the connection between the free-love movewill show how the wind blows; and the connection between the free-love movement in America and the agitation for what are called women's rights, is too close and conspicuous not to be remarked. Whatever gloss may be put upon it, there is no getting rid of the fact that the cardinal principle, underlying the demands which are raised for a female franchise, for the legal independence of married women, and so on, is simply that marriage shall cease to be an absolute and permanent union, in the sense in which it has hitherto been understood, and that it shall be union, in the sense in which it has hitherto been understood, and that it shall be reduced to a more commercial partnership, with limited liability. From this to free love is only a step, and not a very wide one. Under the new system, a woman would be taught to regard herself as a person with separate rights and interests from her husband; the legal facilities which would be provided, in order to enable her to assert her independence, would supply a constant incentive to do so; and whenever any serious difference of opinion or quarrel arose, the minds of husband and wife would be turned, not, as at present, in the direction of compromise and conciliation, but rather to immediate separation. When married people know that the the located cases of the property that the control of the property that the control of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the standard and the supplier to the second of the supplier to the that they must make the best of each other, they naturally try to do so; but if it were once to be understood that they have separate interests and possessions, and were once to be understood that they have separate interests and possessions, and a distinct legal existence, and that the only the between them is a mere matter of commercial convenience, the natural consequence would be to destroy that unity of thought and sentiment upon which the permanent happiness of such a union so vitally depends. Of course, if personal convenience is to be the ruling principle of marriage, it would seem to follow that the marriage should be dissolved when the convenience has ceased; and thus we get to Mrs. Woodbull's theory, that the duration of marriage should be measured solely by inclination, and that a woman has a right to take a new husband every day if she likes."

— The Rangoon Times publishes a warning to native boatmen not to go to steep in the bows of their boats, as the alligators have discovered that by a little exertion they can reach them. Several cases are said to have occurred lately of men being dragged off boats by these monsters.

# Why They are Not Appreciated?

There are thousands of men in this world who are constantly whining because they are not appreciated. They rail and sould against every body and everything. To them the world is upside down. They are Islamachtes, their bands rails against every man and every man's hand raised against them. Large cities are the Meccus of those discontented, unappreciated spirits. We find thun by armies in San Francisco, Cherago, New York, Boston and elsewhere. Is their indement of the world and of humanity correct? Is the world cold, crael, mer riess, unrelenting? Is humanity heartless and soulcess as the world have us be leve? We give a negative answer to all those questions. They are the interrogators of disappointed, disheartened, mismultropic spirits. The world is not cold; humanity is not heartless. On the context, every hard, every near who does it is not cold; humanity is not heartless. appointed, disheartened, misanthropic spirits. The world is not controlled in the controlled when the controlled source soul, every man who does his allotted work carnestly and well is intensely appreciated. The premising vonth is encouraged to go forward and meet the evigencies of life with a hopeful heart, fathers, mothers, elsers, brothers and friends counsel him with lowing words and genial smiles to jurisue his course in the path of honor and renown. Whenever fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers and friends counsel has with lowing words and genial solitest operate his course in the path of honor and remover. Whenever any noble man gives his life services to the welfare of the community do we not idolize him. Was it not the other day that the mourning thousands with reversibilities of the product of the community do we not idolize him. Was it not the other day that the mourning thousands with reversibilities and the mount of the spectant of the spectant of the summers of the spectant of the mount of the mount of the spectant has been more deeply appreciated than those given to this mounted and humented either. It is said that we are a learn these community in San Francisco. Let the numberable occasion mentioned, the one of many refute the benefits and chances our common welfare, when they secretice case, aware and selfishness to activity, abstrance and generosely, when, in pain  $\mu_{abstra}$ , when year the selfishness to activity, abstrance and generosely, when, in pain  $\mu_{abstra}$ , when they so out to them and do we not in silicosely, when "These creators of abore are the true gods of humanity. To venerate and worship them is the most exalted needs of the income soil. We will not enter into the life work those numerous men who sacrifice themselves for their feilow creatures, those herea men who is man. Pagan, Christan and Barbaric lands have to some extent broken the shackles which bound the body in slavery and the mind in superstition. Are not such sublime souls appreciated? Do not the mil flows reverence, worship their memory? But a man need not perform immortal deeds to be appreciated by his fellow creatures. In the plain walks of every day life, whether tollowing the plow, driving the jack-plane, hammering at the anyth, delying in the non-screening the driving the pack plane, harmoring it the anyl, delying in the n it is, because the sails, tolling at the cliterial dock, preaching from the pulpet, build negacifored, carrying out irrigation schemes, or other practical duties, it a man does it is work well and chose hilly is he not appreciated? Let every man's heart are swerthe question for himself. But fany man has the corrace, power, genies and herois in traits a above those things and plan new and practical duties for loss to loss for catures, ruse above these things and plan new and practice dutts for less lessow creatures, show them the way by which their material and spiritual happiness can be increased, sacriftee himself for their advancement in every way, how the weak and helpless, the strong and the powerful, alike admire him. Yes, the wor'd is booking and longing for grand, heroic, sublime souls who can make it better finantis. Humanity is the essence of worship. It must have it sidels, but with the enthusiasm of its worship is the leaven of common sense, the discernment between fine weekling the strength of the substitute of the s spasm of its worship is the leaven of common sense, the discernment between the but idle talk and noble, heroic action. It detects the drone indistant feely. The whiners who complain of not being appreciated must not slander their fellow creatures for withholding their appreciation. Let these whiters, if they have the ability and power, spring forth from their indocrace, beliargy and stepor to alie of practical activity and carnest work, then, and not fill then, will they be appreciated. In then presumptions variety they will have the world besieve that they like world persistently recognizes them as among the dead. The world must have self-surfile from those who would have its hallowed meense. There will be here and there cold, obdurate and yet impassioned souls, in whom was energies are locked up, souls whom neither the incense or hate of luminity can. move to action, strange, mysterious sons that never when or complain of the of in life; but even these human monsters are angels compared to that dass of men who are forever whining and rabling against themselves and their fellow creatment.

<sup>—</sup>How extremely anxious seem the clergy to gain a "realizing sense" of hell without zoing there! Reverends Newman Hall and Chyler have been experimenting upon the very edge of Vesuvius, smalling up the delicious brinstom, testing its quality, and comparing it with the kind they manufacture and dispense from the pulpit. The fiery lax flowing along the crevices beneath them awas them a delicious forctasts or fore-observation of the future fate of such of their audiences as do not contribute freely to the tund enabling these clericals to "four Europe." Hall even peeped into the pit itself, lying, as did the snake in Eden, on his belly, and was fascinated with this delightful miniature of tophet. Hereafter he and Cuyler will have a more "realizing sense" of the hell of their imagnations to which they consign all who do not believe in their fulumited bosh. Suppose the hell they preach should, like Vesuvius, cool off in some far future age of eternity! Would Newman, Cuyler & Co. he tempted to leave their snug season near the Throne, and go to explore the freezen "bottondess pit" that, like a new Pompeli, might contain the cinders of the souls of many of their parisbioners who did not drop freely into the contribution box!

## Wayside Gushings.

[BY MRS. HARRIS.]

"Mrs, 'Arris,' says Sayrah, "I do wish to be a Nun."
'Vy, 'ow is this, Sayrah? 'Votever 'ave you done,
As is only sixteen, to deserve sich a tortur?
I fear you've been a doin' of something you didn't oughter!"
I fain't a done nothing, dear missus,' says she,
But life 'ave lost all as was precious to me."
'What grief,' says I, "Sayrah, can so overwhelm
Ven youth's at the prow and pleasure at the 'elm'!
'That's vot it is, missus, as is troublin' of me;
There's xo youth at the prow!' "'Ave he fell in the sea?
He could never be so base after promising marriage

He could never be so base after promising marriage And treating you to supper, likeways to a carriage.
But if sich be the case, then vy should you care a
'Ang for the feller? So pray dry up, Sayrah,
Those hinnocent tears, if so be as he's drowned
And 'ave fell in the sea he vill never be found."

"'Ad he fell in the vater I should not repine—

He's fell in vith another gal as wowed he'd be mine!"

'Ere Sayrah set up sich an 'orrible squealing As did set all my hinnermost witals congealing, I did give 'er Sal wolatile out of the bottle And undid all 'er stays for fear she should throttle. 'Arter several minutes she 'eaved a deep sigh, And says I to 'er, gently, 'So, Sayrah, that's why You perspire toward a convent and vish to say good-bye To the world and to 'Arrıs as is more than a mother To the world and to 'Arris as is more than a mother To a gal as 'tweeren't heasy to find such another. Let us hargue the matter. Life hitself is a vade As reaches to the ground, and is like a long tail Cut off of a sudding. Be contented with that, And don't try to be a Habbess with a Cardinal's 'at.'' "Tain't that," says she, "Missus, I would not complain If he 'adn't 'ave took up with that minx Mary Jane." Ere she vept that promiseuous my feelins vos 'urt,
For my poor little Sayrah was never a flirt.
So to cheer 'er, says I, "Let us go to Platt's 'All,
And 'ear a real nun as 'ave bin through it all, And 'ear a real nun as 'ave bit through it all, Likeways frequent in love, includin' Saint Peter, At a werry early age, though hold enough to heat 'er.'' Sayrah, wild with delight at the projick, fell down As if I'd bin a Habbess and clung to my gown, Cryin', "Missus, dear missus, I longs for to 'ear it, For I'll take the vite wale, an' be a nun—never fear it." But doorin' the lectur I noticed 'er turn.

But doorin' the lectur I noticed 'er turn. Reether pale, vile ve both of us shuddered to learn Sich 'orrors, at vich my yeak sturmics, at vich my yeak sturmics, That the diet of nuns is a Diet of Worms,
And that 'idden beneath 'alf their 'eaven-pointin' Spires Is all manner of nastiness, likeways 'ell fires.

So we both vent 'ome singin', "I won't be a nun." And resolved to dewote all our footur't be a nul, For, says I, "Sayrah, Natur' vill still 'ave its vay, Let popes, priests and habbesses rail as they may." So, by vay of calmin' the poor young gal's sorrow, Says I, "Ve vill go to Voman's Suffrage to-morrow." Says I, "Ve will go to Voman's Sufrage to-morrow." At vich she turned that pale I thought she vould drop, And she gasped, "I would reether, mim, go to an 'op, Or to the theayter." "Yould you habdicate your sex," Says I, "by not goin' and your old missus wex?" So next day ve both vent to the Mercantile 'All, And the speakers was scraggy, some short and some tall; And ven the Chairvoman caught sight of my phiz. And ven the Charryoman caught sight of my pniz, She 'alted and cried, "Leddies and genlemen, there is A voman in this 'All as is waster in form, Likeways broader in views than us all, who can storm Tyrant man in 'is castle, and make 'im give in The rights as is our due, ven she's 'ad a drop of gin." Then the scraggy 'uns screamed, "Mrs. 'Arris, come on to The platform, and tell us vich side you belong to: Does your 'art beat for us, the unmarried and sour, Or har you a wassal of man's tyrant power?"
So with Sayrah vun side and my humbrella on th' other,
I ascended the stand. As a man and a brother
Werry heasy subdued, I vill tell you next veek The heloquent hideas your 'Arris did speak,

## The Secrets of the Pulpit.

The following curious and entertaining correspondence recently fell into the hands of the Liverpool Mercury, which vouches for its authenticity. Such a voucher, however, was scarcely necessary, as its gennineness is sufficiently proven by internal evidence. The correspondence consists of a series of letters which passed between a person who made it his trade to write sermons, and a Church some fine constant of England clergyman who made it his business to preach then in a church some forty or fitty miles from Liverpool. The sermon writer would appear to have been an obscure newspaper reporter out of work. The clerayman (who carried on the correspondence under a feigned name and had his letters and MSS, addressed under cover to his grocen, was a much-esteemed rector—none of your wild young curates, but a reputable, mixdle-aged parochial personage, with a living of his own to sub-The terms agreed on, after some higgling, were three sermons for twentyfive shillings. It would seem that two of the sermons have been delivered, and the writer of them, being either distrustful or "hard up," has appaied for something "on account." At all events, he gets this letter: "Dear sir. If you will send me a sermon forthwith on the Christian's victory over death, founded upon a similar passage to the one in 1st Corinthians, 15th chapter . The ast enemy, etc. and I approve of it, then will remit you the 25s, upon receipt of which you can send as soon as possible three more on stirring subjects suitable for Subbath evening uses. The sermon goes, and in reply comes this letter: Dear sir I have just received MS. Shall not need it to-morrow. Approve of it with one exception which I should like you to remedy. Will then remit you. Having given a description of man when death entered into the world, I think in as glowing language. as possible a description should be given of Christ's resurrection from the dead, when death was conquered and the devil defeated. Let us have this appendage as soon as possible. Will then fulfill before-mentioned agreement upon receipt of as possible. Will then fulfill before-mentioned agreement upon receipt of which you will please send two more at once on striking subjects, freesed in a glowing, flowery (italies in original) language as you like." At this point the correspondence, except so far as it relates to remittances, breaks off for a month, from which we judge that the writer haid on the color with a sufficiently ansparing hand. Then we get this: "Dear sir—Having been from home. I dol not receive yours until this day. Approve of it if you will please append a graphic description of God's love manifested in the gilt of his Son for sinners, coupi d with a glowing description of God's love manifested in the gilt of his Son for sinners, coupi d with a glowing description of Christ's dying on the Cross, the consummation of love. Was too late this evening for P. O. O. Will send it on Monday." The next letter sets both that "one of the last sent clint on "wheat and tares" could not be used, having taken the very same subject only a few Sundays before. "Can you take this back." The clergyman proceeds, "and send me two, one on the nature and avantages of faithful prayer, founded on such a subject as the syrophomeian woman should like that subject—the other on the rewards of a holy life, founded on such a passage as "Say ye to the righteous, etc.," or "There remains, therefore, a rest for the people of God. "Your attention will oblige." The concluding letter of the series is too long to quote in full. It begins about "the account" and "the remittance," and goes on to ask for a sermon on the words "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." The writer is to "adopt his own coarse in introduction," but he is to get in a description "in as foreble and graphu language as possible, "of the "first apostles—silbermen, tax gatherers, etc.," and contrast them with the "great ones, the leading ones of this day." He is also to "bring in the Reformation, Martin Luther, "etc., in "as glowing language as possible harde the Reformation, but t the reporter's power, or whether he got something better to do, does not appear.
All that does appear is, the correspondence suddenly ceases, and does not get resumed. We will only add that whenever the exhausted pulpiteers of San Francisco. are hard pressed for ideas, as is frequently the case to judge by their sermons, the Chaplain of the News Letter will be happy to supply them at the following moderate

An original discourse on she-dorgs and their purps, their present and future		
state, suited to Dr. Stone	\$ 5	00
Platonic discourses, in the style of Cudworth, adapted to Dr. Stebbins	10	
Highly pungent, dampatory, green seal	7	50
Hot and strong, damning everybody, and the Queen's English besides	6	00
Poetic, maudlin, pensive and pastoral; warranted to alleviate all female com-		
plaints on Sunday, suited to Dr. Carpenter	8	00
Very d-d hot indeed, for the heated term	5	00
Soothing, sedative, sentimental and sacerdotal, for good-looking curates	3	00

In the case of rery good-looking young elergymen, of steady habits and agreeable to young ladies, we are willing to take helf down and the balance after marriage with an heiress. Apply to Rev. Doxologus Pipes, D. D., News Letter Office.

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

June 15.—Santa Cruz. Really in the country at last—and such a country. No distortion of nature to create simulated landscapes, but the gentle hills rounding in soft undulations to the ocean, and the great mountains of the coast range, their sides covered with tall pines and an undergrowth of azalias and other flowers of every lue, such is my present enjoyment. And the town itself has such a comfortable look, the houses all of the ornate style, each costly nestled in its own garden. Bathed in the sea and thought, as I did, so that however great I might be in my own or even the world's esteem, what a very small speck I should make in the map of the Pacific, even at the scale of a yard to the mile. Found some old faces there that I had missed from San Francisco, among them Mrs. P.——. Three years ago I met her; she was looking old and careworn, but here in the quiet of the mountains her beauty has returned, and she is more lovely in her second youth than she was in her first. As Baizac says, "If a woman is good-looking she is in the perfection of her splendor at thirty; she is then a flower, before she was but a bud."

JUNE 16.—Sunday in a country town is a sectarian display; every one ranges under his or her creed, with a pious pity for those of the opposite faith. Went to a quiet little Roman Catholic church, clean and plain, where children channted the service. Mrs. P— was there, kneeling like a madonna, with her handsome grown up son by her side, on whom she gazed from time to time with proud love. After church the seets discuss the merits of the discourses they have heard. I can't say that I found it particularly lively on that day. There is a delicious Mrs. K. here, an oracular woman, tall, tanned, and parchment-like, with serpent-shaped eyes, of the color of crockery blue; she never looks one full in the face, and has a habit of clenching her hands as though in a moral agony, or under the influence of a dread that she would suppress. She believes in the converse with the outer world and is never at rest. I could not help contrasting these two, Mrs. P. and Mrs. K. The one moves calmly around like the spirit of good, the other is ever hovering around and among troubled waters like the demon of discord.

JENE 17. Went to Felton, a place about eight miles from Santa Cruz. The village consists of six edifices: one Episcopalian church, one blacksmith's shop, and four bar-rooms. The inhabitants appeared chiefly to inhabit the latter. Conews of Mr. Swain's death. The Coroner's jury treated him more mercifully in their verdict than it did in the case of poor Ploche, but then they had no insurance man among them. Went down to the beach and passed a lazy afternoon, picking up shells and pebbles. I thought of those lines of Alexander Smith:

"The bridegroom sea
Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride,
And in the fullness of his marriage joy
He decorates her tawny brow with shells,
Retires a space to see how fair she looks,
Then proud, runs up to kiss her."

JUNE 20.—Back to San Francisco tired, dusty, hungry, and glad to return to the comforts of my home. I love the country, but, after all, it is but a visit, as if one would enter a gallery of beautiful paintings—for who can paint like Nature—and the holdest artist dare not transfer to his canvas those brilliant hues with which she decks herself so lavishly. So, when I come back from the lovely scenery I am glad to return to the cold grey tints of my four walls, and hold commune with my books and the thousand and one comforts that time and custom have surrounded me with.

me with.

JUNE 21.—A lovely warm day. Drove out to the Cliff House in the afternoon. It was very pleasant; just enough air to temper the heat, which occasionally came, sorocco like, over the sand dunes. But the sky was clear, and we had lovely peeps of the bay, and the deep blue shadows on Tamalpais. Dined at the Cliff, and whilst waiting for dinner discovered that the E string of the piano was broken. Came back by moonlight. Even Henry, prosaic as he is, could not help being struck with the splendor of the night. Our enjoyment expressed itself by silence, for the night itself was so still that it forbade talk, so that nothing was heard but the monotonous ringing of the horses hoofs and the crunching of the wheels on the crisp gravel of the read. The distant bark of a dog would make the stillness more apparent, and the calm moon as it sailed through the heavens added its quota to the beauty of the scene. There was a hushed wind-murmur overhead as though the zephyrs were whispering secrets that they had caught from the sea. Maggie Mitchell is certainly a superior woman. Went to see Jane Eyre, more to wonder how they could dramatize that domestic novel than any thing else, and was agreeably surprised. The actress has a crisp, nervous way with her, that wins exceedingly; her struggle with and against her love for Rochester (who by the way is made a Lord in the play) is a perfect piece of acting. Before going there went to a wedding of an Italian lady to an Irishman. Neither of them speak the other's language, and she is an eminent musician, so it is to be expected that harmony will prevail in that household.

<sup>—</sup> With the view of ventilating the sewers of Glasgow, and destroying the foul emanations from them, the Police Board have resolved to connect them with several large chimneys throughout the city, including those of Messrs. Townsend, and Tennant & Co., the two highest in the world.

#### The Derby.

Cremorne has won the Derby. The electric wire might carry tidings of far heavier moment as, for example, that the Treaty of Washington is dead but we doubt whether a greater number of Englishmen wild be interested in the announcement. To say anothing new about the Derby is not easy; but what strikes us afresh every year is the thorough enjoyment which the day produces. To see, on the road-side, carriages of all kinds pulled up, while the horses much their hay and the travelers sit down under the hedge and commence an one aught on cold meat and beer from mighty jars to see, on the course, the general hatch immediately after the race, when Formum's mult todinots hampers are simultaneously opened, and there is a fusibate of champagne corks to notice how "chail" is perpetually interchanged all the white, yet what adm rab it imperprovanse must prove to any man that the English know how to keep horiday. And the mixture of classes is pleasant. As a certain rhymer once remarked—

"London is out upon Epson Downs -State-sinen and marquises, cads and clowns; Guards in a driving the choicest teams, Girls more sweet than you see in dreams— Bright are their eye, under drooping lids, As they speculate largely in Illac kids; The eager hock from the flask files fleet, As if twere longing their lips to meet."

Well, it may, is the immediate reflection. But when the "cager hock," the Cacquot, the sherry, the beatoly and seizer, the humber beer, are at zone, having had their effect when London is on its read home again, somewhat excited by the day's proceedings, it is not too much to say that there is very sittle of an objectionable character. There is no reason to granube at having a few dolls or a shower of peas thrown at you. We must draw the line somewhere, and we draw it at lobsters, which spots lattices foresses. It is entirely for the lades that we make may protest. The man who goes to the berby in a control excess about descrees to have it spoilt. But the fair are not prevented from carrying their nest vivid panasols, from wearing their choicest bounds and fractiset dresses. And we enture to that that, in his most busterous moments, your Englishmen should spare a lady's dress, even though it he reactions moments, wear frequishmen should spare a lady's dress, even though it he reaction accordance. And here comes a delicate reflection, Shall we inquire also carry the gayest parasols, wear the brightest bounds, come down to the hill in the best appointed drags. We will not ask the question. We leave such discussion to minor writers of the day, some of whom, Mr. Robert Buchman is not continued to the property of a certain sardonic journal.

The rises stratonics is not for us upon such a topic. Too terrible is the loss, too exquisite the beauty of that which is forever spoil, too sad the thought that such desceration is inevitable, for any man to treat the subject jesting y. And,

The risers satisfuncions is not for us upon such a topic. Too terrible is the loss, too exquisite the beauty of that which is forever spoid, too said the thought that such desceration is inevitable, for any man to treat the subject jesting y. And, therefore, we will cast no stone at the demi-mande. We will brish no color from the wings of those painted butterfles. The glorious sun shone upon them as upon us. Let us be charitable, it only one a year. We had good horses, a steady coachman, a good place on the hill, a well-choisen hamper, cool wine, a tolerably clear road home, and excelent dinner thereafter. What right have we, after so mach enjoyment, to be severe upon the failings of our fellow-creatures? Court Japan.

— Mrs. Frances Rose Mackinley, who divides with our sweet sister Woodhuil, the queendom of Free Love, is in our midst. The thought intuses a thrill cestatic and amatory through our youthful and godlike frame. We crave authence of of the pulse-quickening and voluptions creature whose ardent sexual imagnation has given is "Psyche to the Nineteenth Century: a Chain of Lovenund Freedom." But one thing my-tries us with these clorious Lovists. Why Mrs.? It is unjust to the poor cuckoids who so ingloriously share them with casual almities; or it is too great a condescension to the supersettion and conventionalism of a world that still "marries and is given in marriage." But O then most majestical and queenlike of the philanthropic isterhood! O That center oh, my dear, certainly—as Enems said on sight of Mrs. Venus, condescend to visit our abode and to behold in these manly proportions your long-sought ideal of Maic Beauty on the Paccific Coast. It is trace we have applied in vain for admission to the Oneida Community, but what of that. Their standard of manly beauty is derived wholly from Durhams and Southdowns. But if you want a god, as beautiful as any in those mythologies which have inflamed your soul, come, oh thon snowy Chopstra, to thine enamored and not particularly engaged Antony! The password is "Law's Foncere," to which we shall answer "Psyche," and our office hours are from two till four.

<sup>—</sup> Earl Granville has directed a selection of works—148 volumes—published by the Foreign Office, to be presented to the Chicago Library, on behalf of the English Government: the Bath and West of England Society sends a complete set of us transactions for the last twenty years, and a number of smaller donations have been received or announced during last week.

#### Counsel.

[ BY MRS. M. A. SHOREY. ]

Soar not too high ! Wait patiently the other birth.

The gods walk well Olympian hights, But not our fields of common earth. And mortal man,

Striving to cleave the upper sky To reel on earth, or prostrate lie.

Soar not too high! Not only fearful of too sudden fall, But that sweet flowers beneath thy feet,

May not remain ungathered all. Press heart to earth! Earth is thy well-appointed sphere:

triving to cleave the upper say
With unfit pinions, falls, heaven-drunk, Who walks it best, with most using the unfit pinions, falls, heaven-drunk, "Counteth its many joys most dear." Who walks it best, with most delight,

#### The Position of Affairs in France.

The Paris correspondent of the Times swrites as follows: There is something very remarkable in the sudden and unaccountable impulse which seems to have suggested to the public of Paris that there is no use in hesitating and trembling longer as if they were on the crust of a volcano; that they may as well assume that the Government is a permanent and stable Government; that Rabagas and M. that the Government's a permanent and statole Government, that Ranagas and M. Gambetta are right when they affirm that "there is no social question," that a period of unexampled peace and prosperity is before them; that the final evacuation of the country by the Germans is imminent; and that the sooner the horizontal prosperity is performed to the country by the Germans is imminent; and that the sooner the horizontal prosperity is performed to the country by the Germans is imminent; and that the sooner the horizontal prosperity is performed to the country by the Germans is imminent; and that the sooner the horizontal prosperity is performed to the country by the German in the country by the german in the country by the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the country by the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant prosperity is performed to the grant prosperity in the grant pr nightmare of the last two years vanishes from their memory the better. Some such magnetic current of feeling seems to have had a magical effect upon all classes of society, for Paris has become itself in everything except the weather, which is that of London in Pebruary, and even the depressing influence of unusual cold and rain fails to make itself felt. Scarcely ever has business been more active, the shops are overflowing with customers, and their proprietors are peuring large. profits than ever into their tills; the theatres, even those where the pieces are of unequaled dullness, are thought to excess, the inshionable world looks at itself mightly in crowded who is not to the profits of Legitimist or imperialist aristocency, and the "half world," as well as the whole, flaunts in the Bois de Boile on one days in gaudy colors, and comes pouring down the Champs Elysées, overflowing the town afterwards in a torrent of equipages as brilliant and numerous as in the days of the regimes gone by. As for the reforming, elevating and purifying influences, either of misfortunes or Republican forms of Government, they may be working somewhere underneath the surface, but they are not manifest upon it, the external fact being that neither the people nor the system under which they are governed seems to have undergone any change at all, except in the name of the individual who is governing them.

athor We see it stated that in a town in Massachusetts hundreds of women work athor in the manufacture of whips. This is a christianlike and civilizing demployment. How the tender sensibilities of these amiable matrons and madelens physics. One the tender sensitives of the strangers and natural must be come still more explicitly sensitive and pitying, as they turn off another and another score of those exceritors of the fest. How pleasant to eviden phate the pain unspeken and unspeakable of the solicies between the voiced prates. the pain unspoken and unspeakable of the voiceless brutes as the voiced brutes apply them, each lick salted down with full measure of godless oaths and imprecations. Unfortunately for the edification of these whip-making Christian women, their sisters of darker hue are no longer subjected to the howling descent of the Yankee-made lash, but fortunately for the market, there are still many brutes in the business of teaching in our schools, quite as brutal as formerly were our Northern men who drove "niggers" in Southern cotton fields; and many thousands of our white school boys will yet feel the scourging of some of those Westfield, women-made whips.

- We see it stated that convicts in Detroit write dime novels, and that jail life has no reformatory influence in this respect. This is a sad disappointment to us, who have been hoping long and prayerfully that some half dozen of the murderers of English and assassins of good taste in this city, who write atrocious articles for the Sunday papers, who droll out viscid sentiment in order to drone out viscid selections of the respective for this distribution of their moral polson and mental death-seed, have been hoping that the vacant cells of the State Prison, which have awaited their coming so long, would soon close upon them. But this Detroit announcement slits away the last block beneath the keel of our hope, and the soul glides out upon the sea of disappointment. There seems no escape from the spew-ings of "Bungletoe" and the cructations of "Woxcackle" and their chattering crowd of human magpies. Suicide is the only decent remedy.

- An Italian savant, M. Luigi Vallerio, of the Academy of Florence, has just discovered a new art, that might be called photo-painting; for not only are drawings reproduced, but the colors also with remarkable distinctness.

#### The Dew.

"Weep for me, gentle flowers, let your Plead for me with the light;" [tears So, tremblingly, before she disappears,

Whispers the Night.
"Amid creation, I am alone,
"Kollowing the floating Days [thro

Following the fleeting Day; [thrown The gray, mysterious spell around me Repels the gay. "What pleasure is it that to me belong The sweetest flower and bird, If by my ear the sad, beseeching song Alone be heard?

"He flies for ever from my yearning arms,
That glorious smiling sun; [charme,
I, bathed in tears, amid my starry

So, with a breath of sad and hopeless sighs,
Night bids the earth adien;

Night bids the earth adjeu;
And the pure tear-drops in the flower's eyes
We call the dew.

#### The Sale of the Effects of the Late F. L. A. Pioche.

The sale by the executors of the personal property of a man so well known for his good taste in art, ethnology, geology, as well as the more animal quality of gastronomy, could not but draw a crowd to the three days wherein the sale was divided. The first day's sale was domestic, the second as shotic, and the third Bacchic. To the first flocked all those who designt in turnture, marqueteric and antiquities; the third was crowded with men who linger at the table, and of whom had bingered at the table of bim who can no longer carry his class to his lips. The furniture and linen sold at prices that would bring water to the mouth of a marchand de brie à brac; the linen could have been bought cheaper quite new at the White House; the carved ivories and bronzes fetched fabulous prices, and the gams sold for more than their cost price. As for the wines, let us quote the words of one of our friends who was present: "The best brands were secured by our wealthy extigens for their private cellars, the dealers having little or no chance. How could they buy at a profit when Felton rolled out a price that would astound a Nabob, and Robinson and Bayerque and Theller and Johnson were crowding one another with bids. L. E. Brikesey was three sampling choice lots and badding without stant for those that sinted his palate. He had been there early and was seen emerging from the cellar with the look of a man who had struck it rich in the seven thous and the buy game, was straine out his money as lavishly as water, and Burkeley coolly picked up some choice lots of Bordeaux wines. We could say more about the quality of this cellar, one natural timidity having provented us from pushing torward to sample the wines at the sake, but if any purchaser wishes our candid opinion of his selection, he has only to forward an assortment to our office. We are an excellent judge of fine wines.

## Saigon [Cochin China].

Very stremous efforts have been made by the Government to increase the revenue of the Colony. Although import and export dutes have been eshewed as injurious to trade, more objectionable and irksome taxes have been adopted: more particularly an augmentation of the capitation tax on Chinese, to 25 francsammanly for coolies and other classes in proportion, the maximum rate being 300 francs. Moreover, in order to have a better control over the Chinese population, the Government have recently adopted the rother original system of photographing every Chinaman in Cochin China. A contract to perform this rather extensive operation was entered into by a Chinese artist, who undertook to produce two copies of every individual at 25 cents acqual to about 1 shillings. One copy of the photograph is registered, and another affixed to the individual s "Permit de Sejonr," an exception being made in favor of those paying 390 francs per annum. Further, a native spirit farm has been introduced, and thus considerably over a third of the entire revenue of the Colony is now derived from opium, gambling, and spirit licenses, and some idea of the habits of the people may be formed by the large sums realized thereby.—Loudon and China Express.

Three boys are reported as having been found dead in a field in Michigan, having feasted upon wild parsnips. Cannot some horticulturists—say, for instance, H. G.—fill all the lots in, and adjacent to, this city with that most benevolent of wild vegetables, so that any number of the sprouting Hoodhums of this burg may have a chance for a feast, the sexton a chance for his most satisfying labors, and the public a reason for rejoicing greater than all the patriotic emotions aroused by the recurrence of the Fourth of July can possibly equal. What a blessing it would be to this community were we allowed to select five thousand of these Hoodhums, deal out to them the wild parsnips, and then go quietly and bespeak five thou sand rough boxes and as many rough holes in "Potter's Fried!" The rejoicings that would follow the collapse of any one of these gallows birds would infinitely outweigh all the regrets following the last march of all of them.

## Magali.

The following beautiful song occurs in "Mirejo," a poem by Mistral, the great Provencal poet. It is translated by Rev. Charles T. Brooks:

O Magali! my darling dearest! Out from thy casement sweetly lean!

A morning sereneda thou hearest Of violin and tambouring The stars in heaven shine bright and keen,

The air is at its clearest,

But pale the morning star shall be At sight of thee !

"Thy morning serenade goes by me Unheeded as the morning breeze, While, like a slippery eel, I hie me Beneath the rocks in shining seas."

And fling thy net the prey to seize,
I, as a bird, o'er hill and hollow
Will fly away to the inland trees."

—O Magali! and shouldst thou flee Swift as a swallow

Then I will be a fowler free, And hunt for thee!

"The quail and the partridge that cringe For I an ivy vine will be entwining thee!

and cower,
For them mayst set thy snare with ease;
I, in the grass will hide that hour
Among the modest anemones." O Magali! if thee it please

To be a flower The morning brooklet I will be That drowneth thee!

"Glide as a brook through bush and

bower! I'll be a cloud and sail with ease To far America that hour, And there enjoy my liberties!" -O Magali! and shouldst thou flee

To Indian tower,

A breeze of the sea I straight will be, And carry thee! "And shouldst thou be the storm wind

blowing,
'Twill but prolong thy agonies;
For I will set warm currents flowing,

Ice-melting sunshine of the seas!
O Magali! and shouldst thou be Hot sunshine glowing,
A lizard green thou'lt find in me
To drink up thee!

"And shouldst thou be the salamander.

Through bush and brake that darts and flees.

Then I, pale moon, through heaven will wander,
Whose orb the enchanter gladly sees!"

O Magali! if thee it please

Full moonlight squander.

A veil of tender mist I'll be, And mantle thee!

"And shouldst thou be a mist-cloud tender.

Benéath the rôcks in shining seas."

—O Magail I if the at please
As fish to fly me,
Then I a fisherman will be,
And fish for thee!

"O no! when thou the shore dost follow, Then I the butterfly will be

That kisses thee !

"Well, quickly dart, fly, flutter, hover, Swift as the butterflies or bees, Beneath a huge oak's barky cover I'll hide among the forest trees !" O Magali! not even these

Shall cheat thy lover

"And think'st thou, now thine arms are round me

A shady tree alone they seize? I in Saint Blasin's cell have found me A refuge from thy witcheries !"

O Magali! no nunnery
With peace hath crowned thee; Father Confessor I will be,

And list to thee!

" Nay, if the mandate overleaping Thy entering step our cloister sees, There shalt thou hear the sisters, weep-

ing,
Chant o'er my corpse death's Litanies!"

O Magali! if thee I see In pale death sleeping.
To the cool carth I changed will be,
Then clasp I thee!

"Ah, now I see what thou hast spoken Was not in jest, thou noble youth;
Take from my hand this ring in token,
Forever, of my love and truth!"

O Magail I O word of sooth!

The morn has broken,
The stars have paled, O Magali,
At sight of thee!

That delicious little bijou of feminine sweetness, Rev. Annie A. Greene, of Watsonville, shed the light of her luminous and poetic eyes upon the Convention of cackling hens assembled at Mercantile Library Hall last week. The Rev. Annie has a heart as genial as sunshine, a soul as fragrant as the odor of new-mown hay and a spirit as gentle as a cooing dove. This frail, delicate, beautiful, intellectual conception of dust and divinity was sadly out of place among the Amazons who conception of dust and divinity was sadly out of place among the Amazons who made up the rank and file of the angular and ancient suffragists. She looked like an angel closeted with female Satans, or a timorous lamb in the midst of shewolves. With what rapturous, religious fervor the "gentle Annie" cast her saintly eyes toward Heaven and the Town Crier, as the mellow words fell from her redripe lips. There is something intoxicating in the voice of this clerical scraph. We wail over the delusion that places her amongst the women shriekers, to waste her sweetness on their sterile craniums. Gentle Annie, get thee to a nunnery, or stay in Watsonville, where lazy monks or bucolic bachelors may be edified with the canonic still lations of your matchless oths. savory scintillations of your matchless orbs.

<sup>—</sup> Now that the Woman's Suffrage Convention has adjourned, the small-pox makes its appearance. We are never without a plague of one kind or another.

### The Bails.

We had an article, some time since I natisting San Francisco and comparing her b & vant distinct to top-real to which severy alice to a life while a fremendance temper were. We are going to again. This time it is the Atlantic and Parish If came very neut bourd to except Not and Pril spreas to design their with his Mrs. Market that we in touche and or completizating is the railment out terment that I has been at the agreement both these otherwise are given about the printing hims where all the You block of me and I have a set morning between at Lord and but Part their Aport the strate of on the framework of themse the rate start frantis AND ENVIOLENCE TREBUTE OVER THE IMPRESS CHARLES OF THE "IMPARTA CHE Long and the commends married enter of the Francisco and Francisco Louis at the "compensar magnificence of san Prancisco There are there Re in me. Should who perstants is properly in her Prancising was a Who is the fact the manufacture for a mess is abother. House the desires who wants to got a trace was ancied. Mr McEmer who was once it a messa who while her again was need depailed by a chord who who sheet it is a congress and they all his a good time. The most from a most he sail beats was examined by the aministra but one of whom he is no most the sail beats was examined by the aministra but one of whom he is no most one of the configuration of the control of the aministration of the control of the con BY Late at S. Louis, will a first, to do they were sent to once of A free Where the East to Washington to the against twent Island. They of the again where the windings in the contribution of the first property of the contribution of th making two ; easons spoursons one over the nind and one to long Mountain mine the law of the arrangement for the the press to read to St. Louis St. L Government part it along of 1,250 for State of M soon gave N \$2.00 as one the Southwest from St. Louis. The Sunt of 1802 gave abother 180 at all tennes. In 1803 there had been constructed to make and St. Louis out vigate \$ 180 at more It 186, there and been built 115 miles and the State constituted \$2 50 ap. more for the there and teen built like mine are the State community of a state more forms were Alliested the compact and has a more built at 12th at any of and a community and has a more built at the charter was formed and the charter of the charter This is the new two come consecutable and was been see A and care Party lie ried Contract on pairs' of the second contract and was unity of the second of of this horns poons rame 15.157 an slock and, in a wonderful sort of transformato the City was performed which the bunder of \$100 has have been short if was not been shown in any case of an and the control of the order of the control of the order of the control of Mi withheld and taped

raising, wool gathering or wine making or intends to work mines, her own State offers an inviting field. The total amount of road built, single track, is from Franklin to Vineta, 328½ miles, and cost \$31,045,522 ld. This is the co-partnership to which San Francisco is invited—to co-operate in the construction of a road that within the bounds of Missouri cost \$100,000 per mile to build. In the name of God, how much will it cost when it gets into the mountains, plains, deserts and cañous of the interior continent? This mass of figures confuses us. This familiar mouthing of millions may do for men who either own no property to be taxed or who get paid an amount sufficient to balance their tax account. We submit the analysis of this long report and our conviction is that, unless as individuals we are willing to take stock in the enterprise, then as citizens we ought not to vote the amount of debt upon the city of San Francisco required for doing our part of this work, to wit, \$15,000,000.

# The Happy Solution of a Difficulty.

The agony is over and the cause of peace and good will among men has prevailed. For many weeks past contradictory and tantalizing cable messages in reference to the Washington treaty have sorely tried the patience of two great nations. In an evil hour Mr. Bancroft Davis was tempted, by way of rhetorical flourish, to insert the indirect claims in our case. What followed is well known. No later than a few days ago it was believed that the result must be the loss of the treaty. Fortunately, at the moment when the confusion seemed worst confounded, an unexpected and exceedingly happy way out of the difficulty was discovered. The arbitrators intimated their opinion that indirect claims were not properly the subject of a money award. Our agent, bowing gracefully, as we always expressed our readiness to do, to such an expression of opinion, withdrew the bone of contention and so ended the matter. At first sight this settlement seemed like a triumph for England, but the latest telegram shows incontestably that there was no such thing as a "triumph," in its partisan sense, on either side. To our own arbitrator, Charles Francis Adams, belongs whatever of victory there was in the happy solution arrived at. He it was who suggested it and paved the way for its adoption. As the London Times well says, he has "proved himself a true benefactor to both England and America," and his countrymen, so far from feeling any sense of defeat, will rejoice that when all around was confusion, it was their representative who, from the nettle danger, saw the way to pluck the flower safety. The cable informs us that "the indirect damages being settled, everything is definitely shaped, and as the arbitration goes on both sides are content with the result." This is, indeed, good news! The historically grand old city of Geneva has been the birthplace of many remarkable scenes, but even in her long experience, no such auspicious event is recorded as that which she witnesses to-day. Two great nations are setting an example to the world of submitt

— One of the saddest phases of political campaigning is the abominable trash indicted upon the readers of partisan papers in the shape of campaign songs. We may steel ourselves against the malice and uncharitableness of the political editorial, and we may survive the never-varying buncombe of the stump speech; but what protection have we against the political campaign song? Already are the columns of our exchanges blistering with the nuisance, and we are yet but upon the threshold of the great struggle in which "our liberty's existence hangs in the balance." which is to result for "the weal or woe, not only of ourselves and our children, but of millions yet unborn," and which, as usual, is to be "the most momentous event in our political history." Weak bardlings are eagerly seizing upon the occasion to get into print their inane and vapid stuff, and that puerlie and pitiable vacuity who exists in half a dozen localities upon the local fame of being "the most gifted poet of the Pacific coast," will not fail to add his miserable mite to the hateful pile of political songs. O, for relief from the impending infiction! Would that our voice were a keen-edged blade, that it might ruthlessly sever the windpipes of the puny poetasters! Would that we might be armed with a ponderous and far-reaching club, wherewith we could cruelly belabor und namercitully lambaste whoso should dare to lift up his cracked voice in puling peans to either Horace or Ulysses! Then would the people bless us as a means of grace to a happy deliverance, and the insufferable humbug called an election campaign would be freed, at least, from one intolerable nuisance. O Muses Nine! Earnestly we pray ye to blast and blister every pretentious and disreputable knave who ventures to insuli our intelligence by bringing before us a campaign song! Give us' the power, O Jove, and we will, with fierce delight, grasp every insignificant wretch who appears as a political poetaster and shake him over the sulphurous fires of Hades till he shall be but a crisp and

We Can Teach 'Em!

The Hon. Gavan Duffy. Prime Minister of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, recent-ly said to his fellow colonists: "We mant access to the U. States, because tree can be teach as the industrial and social arts." Buffy for Duffy! He evidently know how to treke us just right. Yes, we can teach 'em those things - particularly "the socia arts. For ways that are social and tricks of our own, our people are pecu iar, which we are free to maintain. Suppose, Master Duffy, you come over in one of the adeash ioned steamers we have, by aid of one of our "social arts," been "smart (mough to flatter you into hiring, when no one else would, and see how it is wounted As you have been so good as to speak handsomey of us, the News Letter conducy invites you. Come over and we li teach we the "social arts." But just take a fint before ye start. Be mindful to bring a thindering big title with ye. It must be onger and stronger than even the biggest sheldah that ever cracked a head in oned freland. Though a free people, we reat the loving people. How to acquire a title is one of our "social arts." Our own Mark Twain fels us that when the steamer was in motion that was about to take him away from San Francisco, he cailed out to a friend on the wharf, "Good-bye, Colone!" Three-fourths of the money crowd then assembled, believing, from the title used, that they were addressed, raised their hats and acknowledged the salute. A man a n't a man at an hereabonts if he is anything less than a Colonel. You may be Mister Duffy, a scholar, a poet and a patriot, but you will be esteemed in this land of the free greater than a lithese com-bined it you will only come to us announced as Lord Duffy, of the Barony of New Bindell yell without constant of all the Australias, etc. Within twenty-foot hours after your arriva; we would make a citizen of the United States of we that as to say, we would if the politicians needed your vote. Otherwise we would obey the law which only confers citizenship upon residents of some year's standing. It is one which only confers chizenship upon residents of some year's standing. It some of our national "social arts" that we have cultivated with assignity and success to obey the law only when it suits us. To be truly free a man must be no more a slave to the law than to anything else. The laws were made for man, not man for have to the laws. If it should happen that we required your vole, we fee assured you would not tall into the error of your countryman, who, having just landed as New York, and weng to that the first thing he must to do us to vote, replied, "Wed, if I must, I li go agin the government, as I've bin doing all my ite." No, Mister Duffy, that is a mistake you would be sure to avoid, for if the reports be correct that reach us, you have recently taken to voting for governments instead of "agin" them, as you were carryl trained to do. No wonder you have, for an Irishiman never votes "agin" himself, as you would have to do, seeing as how you are a government yourself, or leastways you are the best part of it-you are the head of one. More power toye, and glory be to ouid Ireland for that same honor to one of her sons. If we came among as and needed an office, you would be pretty like to get it, for in San Francisco Irisl men do a large share of the voting, though it is said they don't do quite all the office holding they ought to. The "social art of "voting early and voting often," is one, Mister Duffy, you wou d soon learn, for Irishinen are usually accredited with taking to it as concentally as does a dock to water. More power to them, for it a a useful as wen as a social art. It often e cets men who wouldn't otherwise be sected. It has, for instance, recently been the means of electing the whole City Government of Brookiya, New York. If you got an office among us, you would have to master our "social art" of steading well. We all stead well when we get into office. Men hones in private business look upon steading as one of the inalienable rights of office. We seldom or new the steady of the control of the cont upon steading as one of the inalienable rights of office. We seldom or never circt a man a second time unless be has stolen enough during his first term to be able to pay a high price for the provinge of steading about. If a man has filled a position of trust, and should happen to reture puon but honest (which he never does), so far from being rewarded with a pension, he would hardly receive the respect of his fellow circons, for he would be called a fool. Thus it comes that steading in office with us is a "social art." Australians, we believe, pension their poor office-hoders. We let ours stead well. It's only a difference in "the social art." which we can feach em. We observe in Mister Duffy a speech that he thinks the passing of some half dozen We observe in Mister Duily a speech that he thinks the passing of some haif dozen laws will be a good session's work. Bless his unneent soul, if he only understood our "social arts" of log rolling, lobbying, and "fixing things" beforehand, now making wouldn't give him such trouble. A recent Canfornia Legislature passed two nundred and seventy bills into statutes in less than two hours by the simple operation of reading their titles. Wouldn't that be a grand way. Mister Duily, of managing your infractable Assembly? Come over—it is a "social art" we can teach ye! It has many merits, not the least of which is, it cheats the newspapers. On the occasion ailuded to it took our daily press a whole fortuight to tell what had been done. When they got through they were too exhausted to turn to the useless task of criticizing what had actually been accomposited. Mister buffy, wouldn't ye like to truck the Argas and the lesser lights like that. Bh. Come over: It's a "accial art" we can leach ye. Our forelathers fought and bied for the right to tax "acciss art we can teach ye. Our foreathers longit and best for the right to ask themselves, and nobly have their children practiced the right, until it has become one of our "social arts." We utterly decline in this respect to be outdone by any effete monarchy. We disdain to yield to the subjects of any irro-heeled despotsom on earth a superior right to realize to its indest extent sydney smith; sides of being taxed from the cradic to the grave, than that which we claim to enjoy in our own persons, as free citizens of this glorious Republic, over which the star-spangled bwin persons, as the character of fourth of July orators—hands off! Then there are other "social arts " we can teach 'em, which in some down-trodden communities are only referred to in whispered tone, but which in our free land are thundred. forth from the public rostrum. We can teach 'em the very "social art" of free-love. Last week we had for four consecutive days a convention sitting in this city, made up mainly of female free-lovers intent upon disseminating their doctrines, and they were reported in the plainest terms in our daily press. Then, sure, hav'n't we our free-love candidate for President of the United States? Come over, Mister Duffy, free-love is a "social art" we can teach ye. If Mrs. Duffy happens to come along and objects, as she probably would, not having been taught our "social arts," why, she would only have to learn another of our "social arts," which dozens practice weekly, in order to set matters right. Lawyers offer to procure divorces without witnesses, without publicity and without cause. And they do it too. Man and wife have only to separate, when the law calls it "descrition," and divorce follows as a matter of course. If the lady should object to have the matter settled in that way, there is another of our "arts" the application of which would assuredly solve the difficulty. We refer to our often practiced "art" of "putting holes" in one another, which is a playful way we have of describing pistol shoofing. That is an "art" we are proficent in, though whether it ought to be chassed as an "industrial" or a "social" art, we are not quite certain. Perhaps it is all the of both, or six of one and half a dozen of the other. The Presidentess of our Woman's Suffrage Association tried to practice the art the other evening, at a public lecture, upon the body of one of our legislators. Her success was not great owing to an interfering reporter. We "put holes" in a hundred or so yearly. No one is ever hanged, and not one shootist in twenty ever goes to the State prison. It's a good way of getting rid of political opponents. Yes I by all means, come over, Mister Duffy, we can teach ye the "social arts."

# The Servantgalism of the Future.

The idea of combination among the servant girls for the purpose of asserting their "rights" is one that comes upon us like a thunder-clap. What will be the consequence? It is quite certain that the relation between master or mistress and servant must gravitate, like every other relation of the kind, towards becoming in the eye of the law and of society a matter of pure contract. The paternal or coddling element on the one side and the cringing or "obligated" element on the other must soon die out. So that whatever promotes a good understanding as to the basis of the relations between master or mistress and servant is a good thing. But when we consider the desperate and ludierons ignorance, even of common "right and wrong, in which the majority of servant girls have grown up, we can hardly see any limit to the immediate evil effects of any combination among them in the nature of a strike or a protective union. Hitherto female servants have been trusted by all kind masters and mistresses as belonging to the household, and on the strength of that hypothesis their little peculations have been lenically regarded. Jane puts on a pair of "borrowed" silk stockings, and nobody takes any notice. Mary Ann carries off half a joint and half a loaf of bread to her friends on the plea that she was not able to eat any dinner, and thought you would not mind it. Eliza charges you half-acrown for something which at the shop she only paid two shillings for. In fact, it may safely be asserted that but for the leniency of purely domestic constructions ninety out of every hundred servant girls are, by all the civil law in Christendon, swindlers and thieves. What will be the first result of a sort of trades' union among women of this stamp no human being can remotely groses. There is something portentious in the notion of women combining at all for any such ends, and we can only hope that the attempt which is reported from a town in the north of England may come to nothing. Fendal ideas are everywhere dying out, and that rapidly. In i

Bishop Amat having set apart five young Spanish-Americans by conferring upon them "sacred orders," whatever that may be, a rush to the confessional, where they shall sit behind the screen and tap consciences as a Vermont sugarmaker taps the maple and sets the sap running, may be looked for with certainty. Five non-producers added to the lazzaroni who live by mumbling prayers in excerable Latin which they do not understand, and playing the devil with the made and desires. If Satan existed, as represented, and were allowed to plan the most efficient means of getting at the glowing passions of the young, and taking advantage of the opportunities thus offered, he could not have more directly and efficiently accomplished the work than by the establishment of this same confessional system, by which the lewd priest, flushed with wine and vigorous with the consumption of rich viands which honest men have to pay for, is allowed to get at a woman's inmost passions and take advantage of her through her confessions.

#### Our Roses.

In a country so rich in flowers as California, and where roses form so bright and beautiful a feature in our gardens, the following interesting account of the history and culture of the rose, for which we are indebted to a communication in the Springfield Republican, will be of interest alike to horticulturists and amateurs :

Springfield Republican, will be of interest alike to horticulturists and amateurs:

The history of the rose is connected with remote antiquity. In the classic ages it was a highly prized flower, and its Greek and Latin names signify fullness and roundness. In those days, however, there were but four species known, viz: Centifolia, Pimpernel, Heptree and the Hedge-rose. The roses of Paestam were sparticularly beautiful, while those of Malta were the most fragrant, and those of Cyrene yielded the most ottar of rose. At the festivals of the ancients, roses were wound around the arches, turned about the statues, woven into garlands and suspended from the walls, and the banquetting halls were redolent with their perfunction, Everywhere were roses honored—the bride carried one beneath her purple veil as an emblem of purity: the host anspended a rose above his table as an emblem of accreey; at the public games Senators received roses from the addes, and after the downfall of Carthage, Æmilianus adorned the shields of his favorite legion with them: while the soldiers of the eighth legion, who first attacked Hannibal's camp, carried bouquets of roses at the triumphal celebration.

There was a perfect mania among the Romans with regard to the devotion offered

There was a perfect mania among the Romans with regard to the devotion offered to this, their favorite flower. They used it to adorn their feativals and their funerals; added it as a flavor to their wine, and a virtue to their medicine. Its perfume was infused into their clothing, napkins, tablecloths, and bed-linen. Honey of roses brightened their eyes; spirit of roses whitened their skin; symp of roses preroses brightened their eyes; spirit of roses whitened their skin; symp of roses prevented dyspepsis; vinegar of roses cured the headache; conserve of roses staunched the dowing of blood. After the fall of the Empire, the cultivation of the rose was neglected in Europe, excepting in the convent gardens; but at the East much attention was given to its culture, and Arab authors wrote many folios concerning its merits and treatment. In Persia it was highly cultivated, and the poet of the land sang its charms. In the seventeenth century Holland began to take an interest in this flower—yet only ten species are known to have been cultivated then, and in 1708 forty from species are known to have been cultivated then, and in 1798 forty-four species were described; while at this time there are more than seven thousand varieties known and esteemed.

The Empress Josephine was a passionate lover of roses, and her interest in the flower greatly increased its culture in France. At Malmaison she superintended Hower greatly increased its culture in France. At Maimaison she superintended the raising of the rarest species, and Dupont, her head gardener, prepared a bed of roses which formed her name. Rouen, Versailles and Lyons were celebrated for roses, and large green-houses were constructed for their use; at Luxembourg, Hardy became a most successful rosarian. The rose will grow all over the globe. On the rocky hights of the Alps we see the Rosa alpina and Rosa rubrifolia; under the snows of the Lapland flourish the fragrant Hosa majalis, and Rosa rubelis even on the borders of the desert of Sahara is found the white Moss-rose; and cruid the Role Moss-rose; and amid the Rocky Mountains of our own land, thousands of delicionaly sweet, single

amid the Rocky Mountains of our own land, thousands of delicionsly sweet, single roses bud and bloom in beauty and loveliness. Asia possesse a greater number of species and varieties than all the rest of the globe. Thirty-nume native species grow within her borders, and fifteen of them belong to China alone.

The effects produced upon the rose by careful cultivation are known but little. It is a plant which requires the richest soil and close pruning to show itself in perfection. We can hardly plant it in too rich a compost, and frequently Tea roses are planted in two years old horse manure with only a little mixture of sand, and thus fed, they will grow and bloom luxuriantly. Roses not only require a very rich soil when first planted, but they need to have it frequently enriched, and also require good drainage; and if the season is dry, copious waterings are also needful. Soap sands are particularly beneficial to roses, as she potash they contain is essential to the growth of the plant. The soil should be frequently stirred about the roots to give them an airing.

essential to the growth of the plant. The soil should be frequency surred about the roots to give them an airing.

When the first bloom of the Hybrid Perpetuals is passed they should be pruned closely, removing all the oldest stems and branches and cutting back for three or four inches all of the new growth. Pruning is a very important part of rose culfour inches all of the new growth. Fruning is a very important part of rose culture, especially with the varieties that are expected to bloom again the same season. The varieties of monthly and perpetual roses always produce their flowers upon young shoots of the present season a growth; so the more fresh shoots you can obtain the more rosebuds will be the result. After pruning severely, sparing not the branches, it is well to add a large supply of liquid manure, and, if a barnyard is not conveniently at hand, take one table spoonful of guano to a gallon of warm water, let it stand in the sun all day and apply it to the roots at night, taking care see the acceptable the letters with the

not to aprinkle the leaves with it.

When roses are set out, pruned and highly cultivated, we must be on the lookout for worms and insects of all kinds which infest the bushes, skeletonize the leaves for worms and insects of all kinds which infest the bushes, skeletonize the leaves and ruin the flowers. By picking off the worms and bugs, one can keep two or three bushes in leaf; but when one has many plants, hand-picking is too laboribus. A mineral "tertilizer" keeps our roses fresh and green, and if sprinkled over the leaves early in May will destroy every sing, rose-bug and worm. Air-slaked line will also prove an antidote; both of these remedies must be applied while the plants are wet with dew. Another remedy, which has been very successful, is one pint of salt and one quart of soft coupled in ten gallons of water, and syringed or sprinkled over the leaves. When the leaves become mildewed they stated the searched with sect from the strengths or in meaning. should be prinkled with soot from the stove-pipes or chimneys, and in twentyfour hours wash it off with the watering-pot. Still another antidote is found in sulphur and quick-lime, one quart of the latter to one pound of sulphur, add two gallons of hot water, and to one pint of this liquid add one gallon of water, and syringe not only roses but verbenas and ail plants that are affected with mildew or

Roses are very easily grown from cuttings. The shoot should not be too young, nor yet so old as to be woody. Peter Henderson says: "If a cutting will break readily it is in the best of condition to grow; but if it bends it will not root as quickly, if at all," It should be cut off just below a joint, trimming off the leaves at the bottom, and leaving not more than two buds with leaves at the top, and if at the bottom, and leaving not more than two buds with leaves at the top, and if these are large it is better to cut off one or two of them, for if there are too many leaves they will surely will. Clear sand is the heat to make all kinds of cuttings grow, but it must be thoroughly soaked with sand all the time, for if allowed to dry the cutting will surely die. Bottom heat is also essential to the successful growth of all kinds of cuttings, and if a hot-bed or hot water tank is not to be had, we must improvise one with a pan of hot water, placing the pots into it and changing it two or three times each day. The great secretin growing cuttings is in the even-ness of the temperature, which should not vary more than from 55 to 70 degrees; if if allowed to vary from 50 to 80 degrees they will rarely live. So, if possible, cover the cuttings with a glass, and remove it when it is very warm. If a large pot is filled only half full of sand and kept in warm water and covered with a piece of window disas, a very cood tiny hot-bed is procured. In Summer it is well to plant window glass, a very good tiny hot-bed is procured. In Summer it is well to plant cuttings out of doors in sand, with a partial shade from the sun, and enclose them in glass shades night and day. As soon as a few tiny leaves show that the rootlets are formed, the cuttings must be transplanted into the richest soil, for although sand is the best medium to force the roots, it will not nourish them sufficiently to form many leaves.

form many leaves.

Every man, woman and child can grow a rose-bush, and few can realize how much pleasure attends its culture until they raise one from the cutting to the perfection of the flower. Only a few years ago, cultivators of roses were but few in number, and now there are florists who own twenty acres of roses, and sell a million of plants yearly. There are a great number of new roses offered for sale, some of which are very beautiful, but only a few of them surpass our old favorities, and many differ so slightly from them that they do not add much variety to a collection. The Peerless is a very beautiful rose of the Hybrid Bourbon species, and was raised from seed by Walter Donald, of Astoria, L. I.; its flowers are borne in immense clusters, and it blooms very freely. The Bella is a new white Tea rose of very vigorous habit, and of bushey compact form. Among the new English rose mense clusters, and it blooms very freely. The Bella is a new white 'tea rose of very vigorous habit, and of bushy compact form. Among the new English roses introduced the past year, are Auguste Neumann, of a brilliant scarlet hue, and a large, full flower; it is highly recommended. The Candid, very clear flesh white, passing to pure white, is a charming flower. Comtesse d'Oxford is of a lovely carmine red, a very rich, bright color. Ferdinand de Lesseps, purple shaded with violet, is a first-class rose, very fine in color and form. Louis Van Houtet a splendid rose, of a scarlet crimson, and received a first-class certificate from the Pacual Hartisuthural Scatter.

Royal Horticultural Society.

Monthly roses make most beautiful hedges, and are quite the fashion at present. We saw a very perfect one, composed of the Hybrid Bourbon species, at Shaw's Gardens in St. Louis. After the Summer bloom has passed away, all the old growth is cut off or shortened in; the roots are liberally stimulated, so that fresh shoots push forth on every side, and in September such a hedge is a gorgeous mass of flowers.

— Cozzens has come, and our dear sisters who cry out for their rights are therefore stouter of heart. Cozzens is the chosen one who is to lead them to the happy land of Camann—the feminine Moses, who is to deliver them from hateful therefore stouter of heart. Cozzens is the chosen one who is to lead them to the happy land of Canasan—the feminine Moses, who is to deliver them from hateful bondage. Cozzens is a lawyer, who will confute the sophistries of those who deny that a Dolly Varden is a citizen; a spouter of fine words, who will shame even Barnes by the brilliancy of her speech. She is a tender and winsome virgin, rounded in form and beautiful in face, before whose transcendent loveliness even the scoffer of the Chronicle was compelled to bow down in involuntary admiration. The Town Crier is delighted. For years hath he lifted up his voice in supplication for such a visitant. Wearily hath he gazed upon the worn and faded features of the average suffrage shricker; with sadness bath he reflected, when amongst the dissatisfied sisterhood, that they are never things of beauty nor Joys at any time. Now the scene is changed. Cozzens is here; and the Town Crier, shaking off his lassitude, exclaims with Mazeppa, "Again I stand erect," and rushes with open arms to welcome the new-comer and imprint upon her forehead the kiss of peace. O Cozzens in most heartily do we acclaim thy advent. We pat thee benignantly on the back, and urge thee to go in and win. Smite the masculine hip and thigh and leave no soundness in them. Demand your rights at all times and in all places; and if you obtain them not, turn, we pray thee, to the Town Crier, who waits like a young lion to rush to thy rescene. With all his vehemence, and all the strength that dwelleth in his bones, will he labor in thy behalf; and he humbly believes that his exertions will not be without good fruit. Great is the Town Crier, Cozzy, in the cause of suffering women, and right gallantly and untiringly doth he demean himself. Suffer him to cleave unto thy cause, and reject him not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven. kingdom of heaven.

<sup>—</sup> It is considered the thing in London, for a lady to wear a smelling-bottle attached to her belt.

## Wayside Gushings.

BY MRS. HARRIS.

DEAR News LETTER: I did promise ven I wrote to you last veek. To report on Voman's Suffrage and the vords I then did speak. Them there 'ordi mild reporters of the San Francisco press 'Ave not done my speech firl justice, vich weren't heavy, I confess, For ven 'Arris vas proceedin' vith 'er speech and gettin 'ot, Up jumped a camankerous female and promounced or a bad lot. Mrs. Churchill, who's as ugly as a hinfant nooly nussed, Got up on the seat and 'coted, and the 'Arris platform cussed, 'Cos I said I could not 'old, but yot vun man vas quite enough 'Cos I said I could not 'old, but vot vun man vas quite enough For sich sweet, windictive creeturs as is scraegy, old and tough. Talk of cats upon an 'ousetop caterwaulin' late at night, I did never see sich telines as was spoilin' for a fight. 'Elter skelter quite promiseuous toward the piatform they did rush, 'Ollering at me, 'Base old 'Arris, we did think you meant to gush In our favor, or that leastways tow'rd polyg'my yord incline, As did make avay with 'Arris, likeways babes as wasn't thine.'

"Does the party mean to insinivate "--cre I raised my humbrella—
"That I suddingly made avay with 'Arris! If she says so, I do tell 'cre She is an howdwing critter, for my neighbors all cas sayer.

She is an howdacious crittur, for my neighbors all can swear She is an howdactous critur, for my neighbors all can awear 'Arris died of slow combustion, brought on by my constant care.''
Ven he died he died hexciaimin', 'Tilda Jane, I'm glad to go
For my life with you's a burden in this walley 'ere below.'
And says I to 'im, 'Dear 'Arris, since you've left me all you've got,
P'raps 'tis better you should leave me, though I fear you'll find it 'ot
Vhere you're goin', but the cooking vil most likely do you good,
For your kidneys vill be devited, likeways broiled vill be your food.' Says he, 'I am not partikler, for you've kept me in a stew Ever since our vedding morning, and I'm glad to bid adleu: Give us vun more drink, old lady. 'Ere's to 'im as takes my place In your vartuous conch connobial—cuesee on 'is ugly face!"

'Ere he sipped his gin and water and give me a parting kiss, As 'ad bin a troo wife to 'im, and vith rapture vent to bliss. Sich is 'Arris's brief record, and the infants I did nuss, Yen their board were not paid up, did frequent appen to grow wass, For we all know ow precarious is the raisin of a child Ven the parents is not vesithy and the milk is not drawed mild.

Ven I thus hexplained my views the Rights Vomen did give a screech, As did werry much disturb the equilibrium of my speech.
Sayrah 'oliverd, "You'll he mardered, missus, if you don't come down, By these 'ere cantankerous vild cats," but I hanswered vith a frown, And says I, "If Mrs. Loomis or Pitte-Stevens vants to talk, They must vait till I have finished, otherways they'd better walk, For I'm 'ere by hinwitation to hexpatiate voman's sphere, And hexplain the stituation to all them as vants to 'ear."
Then a wenerable chap got up, vich 'is name is Mr. Mecker, And in hacents mild be 'oliered, "Vomen's vomen, 'ear the speaker."
But Pitte-Stevens drew a pistol, and did haim it at 'is 'ead, And poor Mecker turned as ghastly as a rooster ven he's dead. And poor Meeker turned as ghastly as a rooster ven he's dead. Loomis, too, did square 'er helbows, and did scream, "If there is van And poor Mecker turned as ghasily as a rooster von he's dead.

Loomis, too, did square 'en helbows, and did scream, 'If there is van

As can tackle me at boxin', 'ere's my 'and: let 'im come on '!'

Sayrah she did scream 'perliceman,' 'and lav kickin' on 'er back,

And an 'andsome gont vith vhiskers vent and 'olbered for an 'ack.

The crowd made vay and quite conteons said, 'Lethus.' Arris pass,

For she is a wartnous voman and a vidder green as grass.

And hexceptin' Queen Wictoria there's no fady ranks so 'igh

For' er wirtnes as does 'Arr's in the ele community.

All your Voodhults and Mackinleys, Loomises and Hem'ly Pitts,

Vot is they compared to 'Arris, as can heavy give 'em fits

On the platform or on paper in 'er sweet hangelle wuss,

As 'ave von a glorious record both as poetess and uass.'

So they give three cheers for 'Arris, and the gents bowed quite purlite,

And said, '''Arris, we'll stand by yon in vour views, for they is right.'

Not an 'air upon your precious 'end shall these seraggy 'uns himpair'.'

Vich I think is werry likely, cos I 'aven't got no 'air.'

"Take Platt's 'All and let us ear you more at length your views discuss,

As was radely hinterrupted by the 'ens as made the muss.

You and Sayrah both is pop lar, and your woice is clear and loud,

As could heavy reach permiscuous any San Francisco crowd.

Ve vould all be glad to 'ear you on the Fourth of next July,

'Possibly.'' says I, ''lf passing hopposite Montgomery Block,

"Possibly," says I, "if passing hopposite Montgomery Block, You may see both me and Sayruh in 'er new meriner freek; Then should any leadin' citizen vish to ask me vot I think. I vill feel quite proud to speechify, if he will stand the drink !"

#### Court Chat.

—An Englishmen and his wife, not speaking a word of German, but having some knowledge of French, determined to visit the capital of Prussia and Saxony. They had been recommended to a hotel at Berlin, and were proceeding to it in a hired vehicle, when suddenly the lady espide an imposing looking building, on which was inscribed in large letters, "Hotel Radziwill." She immediately exclaimed, "There's a fine hotel, and what a nice open situation!" "Well, should you like to go there!" "Oh, yes!" No sooner said than done; the driver was made to set them down there. Several persons were around the door of the hotel, but no one that spoke English or French; they were made to understand, however, that the luggage was to be taken within doors, and with much ceremony they were introduced to an apartment. The lady made a icms to be shown a bed-group, which that the higgage was to be aken within doors, and wish intendered to an apartment. The lady made signs to be shown a bed-room, which was done, and, on her return, she said, "Well, I never saw a hotel so charmingly firmished as this! I should like you to step up and look at the bed-room; and such a dressing-room!" The husband, also, was full of admiration; he had been exfurnished as this! I should like you to step up and look at the bed-room; and such a dressing-room!" The husband, also, was full of admiration; he had been examining the few paintings which hung upon the walls, and pronounced them valuable pictures. Having made some necessary changes of apparel, they rang the bell and made the attendant acquainted that they would dine at five. On their return from a promenade, a gentlemanly looking man entered the salon, bowed, and said something in German, which was not understood, and the Englishman, thinking his manner somewhat free, carelessly replied with a "Good morning—how dive do?" and the stranger retired. A sumptious little dinner was served, and wine of a recherché character, and in due course coffee, and a chasse-caffe of some delicious liqueur. When the two servants left the room, the husband observed, "This is all very capital, my dear; I only hope we shall be as well satisfied when we see the hill." His wife rejoined, "I'm sure this is a very first-rate hotel, and very expensive; if I were you I would have the bill to-morrow morning, that we may know how we are going on." They went on, however, for a day or two, delighted with everything, and then the lady's prudent warning so far prevailed that the bill was directed to be brought the following morning at breakfast. Breakfast came, but no bill, and it was then peremptorily demanded, and when the room was cleared, the husband said, "I begin to partake of your suspicions. I don't half like this reluctance to bring the bill, and I expect when it does come it will be enormous." Very shortly the same personage who had made his appearance on their first arrival entered the room, and advancing toward them, the following dialogue took place in French: Stranger—"I am the Prince Radziwill." Englishman, rising and presenting a chair—"To what may I ascribe the honor of this visit!" Stranger—"You have evidently taken this to be a public hotel." Englishman, it is man a surprised to be one. The prince saw, and no doubt secretly joyed, their confusion, but expressed himself highly delighted at having had the opportunity, even by mistake, of extending his bospitality to a gentleman and lady from England, the inhabitants of which country, he was pleased to say, were always objects of interest and esteem. The Englishman having made a suitable reply, or attempted it, for his ideas continued somewhat confused, the prince went on to say that, if it met their convenience, he should be very glad if they would favor him with their company for a few days longer, when they would be more immediately his guests. The lady, however, declared to her husband, aside, that she shouldn't recover herself until they were out of the house; the invitation, therefore, was politely and gratefully declined. The Englishman contrived to give a handsome douceur to the domestics, and the prince insisted on sending them to their hotel in his carriage. On being asked afterward if he had given the prince his card, the Englishman replied, "No! what was the use of presenting him with a card with "Mr. Jones" upon it !"—Court Journal.

The Japanese never smoke opium. They have small pipes that will hold three good whiffs, and of the mildest Turkish tobacco. They have a club-house in Yokohama, of which the high officials are members. They have none at Yedo, the capital. They have games of chess, cards and dominoes. Their cards are different from ours, but the essential principles of the game are the same. Lutterly they have become large importers of billiard tables, and the game is fast assuming there high rank. They are great wrestlers, and every year the champion wrestler wins the embroidered apron, which he is allowed to wear one year. No Japanese is allowed to cut down a tree unless he plants another. Under the law, the mother is held responsible for the good conduct of her children. If a trouble occurs in the street, the parties living opposite are held responsible for it. Of course they try to make the parties "move on" and stop the row. The idea is, that every citizen must be a policeman. All married women have their eyebrows shaved. Married men have no distinctive mark. The Japanese are a jolly people. They have their illustrated Punch; besides that, sixteen newspapers, with three English—the Herald, the Mail and the News—published in Yokohama. The present Emperor is the one hundred and twenty-fourth in regular line. In these generations there have been eight females. The present Emperor, Moutsouhito, is six feet high, twenty-two years old, and a fine specimen of a man.

#### In June.

Brown in the blue of the river lies A shadowy, lazy trout: Who could trouble himself to rise, And get his tackle out? Let me do nothing but live for a day, Live and listen and look: Let there be truce between preyer and prey, Between the fish and the book. I will look on the midstream strong and even, And the eddy's brawling rush; I will rise with the lark to the gates of heaven,
I will love with the thrush. I will learn the song that the river sings, In varying time and tune Of this day the sweetest of all sweet things-in June. Low I lie on a soft green bed, Drinking the lazy air; Green is the canopy high o'er my head, The larch's fringe hangs fair. In scented darkness over my eyes, Bee-haunted brambles trail;
I know I feel the blue of the skies,
I need not sever their veil. Wild roses tangle the water above. Below my nook of rest;
If they win not the river, with all their love,
They may die on his breast. And the river, unwitting, wends his way, With pink and white spoils strewn: The love-born spoils of a wild-rose day-in June. Quiver, O larch ! till in evening's haze Your tarch this in evening's naze
Your taskets rise and fall.
Murmin, O bee! in the bramble sprays,
Till you find your home in the wall.
Sing, O thrush! in my listening cars,
As one sang to the monk of old. I could listen and lie for a hundred years, And deem that their sands ran gold. Ripple, O river! by bud and flower,
As long as my eyes may see;
Sweep, in the pride of your royal power, Past the town to the sea; Teach me the whole of your murmuring lay, The night comes all too soon:

#### Two Fat Geese.

The night, ah, me! of this glorious day-in June.

A lawyer was once called upon by a party to defend an action that had been brought against him. The attorney informed him that he had been retained by the opposite party; but he would give him a letter to another attorney, who was every way worthy. The applicant thanked him, and the attorney wrote the letter and handed it to him scaled. The defendant started of, but on his way to the office, upon thinking of the matter, he bad a great desire to know the contents of the letter, and it became so great that he broke the seal and read the following:

"BROTHER A: Here are two fat geese. You pluck one and I will pluck the other. Fraternally yours,

Shocked at such evident designs upon his purse, he hastened to make his peace with the plaintiff, and thus saved himself from great cost if not ruin. It is evident from the published contract entered into between the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the Eastern Commission, appointed by our Committee of One Hundred, that the cities of St. Louis and San Francisco are regarded as two very fat geese—that the former is to be plucked by the eastern end of the A. & P. R. & Co., while San Francisco is to be plucked by the committee of One Hundred, as both cities are to be induced to subscribe large amounts of stock; but Trustees are to vote on the stock and manage the interests of the city therein. Let the city, like the litizant, no longer war on the C. P. and S. P. R. & Companies, but like an honest municipality, go to them, settle all differences and give them such facilities for terminal purposes as will be sofficient, not for ad ay or year, but for all times

<sup>—</sup> The great island of Marajo, dividing the Para from the Amazon, became entirely inundated early in April, and it is calculated that 93,000 head of cattle periahed.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

June 23.—Staid in bed all the morning lazily turning over a file of English newspapers, and thought, after all, with more or less talent in different cases, journalism is the same over the whole world. There is the same pandering to popular crise the same eagerness for slanderous news, the same denunciation of their adversaries and everywhere the same jealousy of their contemporaries. Drove out to the H's in the afternoon, where there is always an assembly of visitors on Sundays. Mr. W. told me a story about Nellie B. and young W. It appears that when they were engaged he had given her an old family ring, and after the match was broken off sent a friend to ask her for it. She began to cry and begged pitcously to be allowed to keep the only object that reminded her of her happy days, and pleaded so carnestly that the friend went back. Young W., however, was inflexible, and insisted on the ring being returned. Eventually Nellie was obliged to confess that she had sold it about six months ago.

she had sold it about six months ago.

June 24.—The town is full of globe trotters, mostly English. They may be known by their thick shoes, short trowsers and general disregard of the amenlities of dress. An Englishman would no more think of going to his Club in London where he is a member, in the clothes he thinks good enough for a Club here where he is a guest, than he would of going to the dress circle of a theater or to church in an old shooting coat, and yet he does both here. Mrs. V. had a favorite cat which Mr. D. was crucle enough to shoot one day. She said nothing, but set traps all over her house and gave some to her friends. When she had collected some seventy or eighty live mice, she put them into a neat bonnet-box and sent it to Mrs. D., who opened it in her drawing-room. Of course the mice all jumped out and filled the house. At the bottom of the box was a note conched in the following terms: "Madam—Your husband killed my cat, therefore I send you my mice."

JUNE 25.—W. M. has gone back to Lima, having lost all his money here. I went with his poor little wife to see him off by the steamer, but there was such bustle and crowd and confusion that leave taking was impossible; it only made her more nervous and tearful, and a man in such cases seeks to hide his feelings. A not

sufficiently known or appreciated poet says:—
"We parted in the sunshine and the crowd,

we parted in the substitute and the crowd, The inquisitive gaze of noon, the busy hum of men about the port, with strangers by; And cold convention with her tyrant forms Removed the solace and drove home the sting. We should have sundered on a lonely shore, Where slowly broadened o'er a misty sea. The shimmer of a large, low-lying moon My vessel should have loomed against the flight.

Any vessel should have loomed against the hight,

Nor shown impatience but by one flapped sail."

Nor shown impatience but by one flapped sail."

Barrett so much, and he looked the lean Cassius. But why does he pronounce this word Cashus and not Casyus? The scene of the Senate in council was splendid. How the public nowa-days must be supplied with fresh and ever-changing amusements. Last week modern drama in the shape of Dirocce, this week tragedy and next week Of subach's with frivolities. Aimée is world renowned, though what she is like it is impossible to say from the three potraits of her that are so liberally scattered over the town, for they are all three entirely different one from the other. A crop of women lecturers has sprung up here this last fornight, but on such barren soil that it speedily withered. I falti sono maschii, le parole femine, say the Italians.

What are we to do with the women-women? Have the "seven devils" entered into their chignous, or are the fautastic tricks they play the result of efforts made by the devils aircady in tnem in trying to get out again? Really, if any poor temporary exile from the sulphurous pit has been unfortunate enough to take up domicile with these unexeed disturbers of the peace, we pity him, rather than his entertainer. Only think of a woman that a good-sized man might pick up between thumb and finger, putting on the airs of a bully after having offended decency and decorum by conduct befitting only the blackguard, and demanding satisfaction with an empty pistol for show in her trembling hand! And demanding this, on the style of a male bravo, of the warlike Meeker! Gorry, what are we man to do to preserve our precious lives against smooth-bore pistols and caps, caps filled with percussion powder or percussion women? Are the bottomless pits prepared to take us all in 3

Many readers of descriptions of works of art, pictures, engravings, statues, and the like, experience doubts as to the meaning of the writer when he employs the terms "right" and "left." Although it is generally understood that these words refer to the right or left of the spectator, and not to that of the work in question, that convention is not always observed, and the respective sides of the design are occasionally intended. The simplest way of obviating all chances of misconstruction, one which we observe, is to write "our right" and "our left," a proceeding which can leave no one in doubt, and which we recommend for adoption by authors.—Alkenœum.

#### Earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The report of Commissioners Sneath and Hopkins shows that the gross earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific for the first four months of this year amounted to hat \$342,668 07, or at the rate of \$1,028,004 per annum. The Commissioners say ings of the Atlantic and Facilic for the first four months of this year amounted to but \$342,688 07, or at the rate of \$1,028,009 per annum. The Commissioners say the length of the road completed is 328 miles, which divided into its annual earnings as above, gives a little over \$3,000 per mile as the annual carmings of the company. If there is any other railroad in the United States having as small earnings as this we have never heard of it. We have searched through Poorls Manual of "All the Railroads in the United States," and can find no road estraints. Manual of "All the Railroads in the United States," and can find no road estraing less than \$4,000 annually per mile, while this Atlantic and Pacific Company gains but about \$3,000 per mile. Why, here in our State, the much abused Casifornia Pacific, or Vallejo route, earned over \$6,000 a mile last year; the Central Pacific, \$9,000 a mile. We remember that the Napa Valley Railroad was soid out by the Sheriff when it was earning more per mile than this same Atlantic and Pacific is to-day—according to Sneath and Hopkins' own showing. No wonder that the following paragraph appears in Poor's Standard Railroad Manual for 1871-2, then referring to the Atlantic and Pacific It says: "This company refused to furnish us with a table of their earnings and expenditures." And this is the company, voters of San Francisco, you are asked to tax yourself to the tune of fitteen million dollars to assist! The truth is, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is a bankrupt concern—well known to be so in Wall street. Its stock cannot be sold for five cents on the dollar in any of the Eastern money markets. This Atlantic and Pacific Conna v was organized at St. Louis in 1899, and has been dragging its slow length. Compa y was organized at St. Louis in 1849, and has been dragging its slow length along for twenty-three years. It has ruined every party that has undertaken to build it, as Sneath's report fully shows, when it at tes how Fremont, and then Levi Parsons, and then several others, took hold of it at different times, but all were obliged to give it up and allow it to be forfeited to the State. What punishment, we ask, is severe enough for such men as Sneath, Hopkins, and L. L. Robinson. son, who are now trying to palm off upon this community this huge swindle, in their frantic efforts to get a fifteen million subscription to a railroad that is a mere shell at best, hopelessly in debt, and the stock of which cannot be sold for anything in the Eastern States .- California Republican.

## Woman Suffrage Convention, -- Platform.

Whereas, We, the Mrs. and Miss representatives of the women of the Pacific coast, assembled in San Francisco, this 21st day of June, 1872, believing that the deleterious effects of tobacco, whisky, etc., have weakened man's intellect, consider the proper time has arrived to form a new political party, under the name of the "Woman Suffrage Party," and declare the following platform:

1st. All women and some men are created exactly alike, with the exception of some slight anatomical differences, which don't amount to anything, and ought not to debar women from the rights of franchise and the unlimited pursuit of

2d. According to the whole constitutional amendments of the United States, women have the right of voting, and are debarred merely on account of man's

vicious habits and stupidity.

Pending the Supreme Court's verdict as to the full importance of these amendments, and taking into consideration the total impossibility of a fair decision, we do bully our husbands, destroy all our male infants and make bad tea till our wrongs are redressed.

We believe that all persons are alike before a mother-in-law, but not a

father-in-law

5th. All persons and all parties who oppose us shall be treated badly—if in business, their bills shall never be paid: if our husbands, the connubial couch shall be desolated and no buttons sewed on. 6th. Any candidate aiding us of the opposite sex shall have no end of slippers

and smoking-caps worked for him, and be kissed by us all whenever and wherever we may meet him.

7th. As a political party, we unite on this (un)common platform, and totally disregard the laws of nations, religion, sex and condition.

Adopted unanimously.

#### The Atlantic and Pacific has no Lands.

Much stress is left by Sneath and Hopkins upon the variable land grants in possession of the Atlantic and Pacific Raifroad. Now, the truth of the whole matter is, all the lands granted that Company by Congress have been forfeited. This fact is well known at Washington. The conditions Congress imposed upon the Atlantic and Pacific Company were that they were to build fifty miles per annum from the year 1888. That Company's own report shews that they have built but 134 miles during the time that they should have built 200 miles. They tried to get their time extended three years during the last session of Congress, but the bill failed to pass, and the Atlantic and Pacific to-day is a landless, moneyless, and we believe brain-less corroration. less, corporation.

<sup>-</sup> Nilsson received a thousand dollars per night at the Drury-Lane Theater.

# Preferred Shares or Common Stock--You Pays Your Money and You Takes Your Choice.

Money and You Takes Your Choice.

As we show, from their own report, the Atlantic and Pacific is unable, by more than a million dollars, to pay the coupons on their mortgage debt, the question that naturally suggests itself from such a showing is this: "What can the shares be worth? What is even the preferred stock worth? Will some of our readers among the bankers and brokers on California street please answer these questions? But then, Sneath & Hopkins say that the preferred stock is to bear interest, payable in the common stock. Indeed, wonderful to tell! Here is a railroad that cannot pay the interest on its mortgage debt out of its earnings, seriously proposing to pay interest on its own stock by issuing other stock. We have heard of a rattle-snake swallowing its own tail, but never before of a bankrupt railroad paying interest on its shares when it could not keep up the interest on its mortgages. This is something new under the sun. Let a leather medal be at once donated to Messrs. Sneath & Hopkins for their new invention; and also let them charter the largest printing house in the State, for they will require it to strike off the immense new stock that will constantly be required to pay the interest on these "preferred shares."

The report of Messrs. Sneath, Hopkins and Hager shows that the net earnings, over operating expenses of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, from July 1, 1888, to October 31, 1870, a period of twenty-eight months, were \$611,860 12. The bonded indebtedness of the same Company (See column 4 of the Bulletin's report) is \$13,-033,133 00, which, hearing interest at 7 per cent., would require \$912,319 31 per annum to pay the interest alone. And for the twenty-eight months above alluded to, the amount required to pay interest on the Atlantic and Pacific bonded debt. No wonder they are crying out so loud for San Francisco to help them out of such a dilemma as this. "Help me, San Francisco, or I perish" is the Macedonian yell that comes to us from these St. Louis railroad men. O. Mr. Pickeri

## M. G. Upton.

The gentleman named, for ten or eleven years leading editor of the Alla Callfornia, has sundered his connection with that journal. We have often flung a harmless dart at him, for "'its our vocation, Hal." But there has been no malice in these squibs, and they were not penned nor printed to injure him, but simply as a contribution to fun. Mr. Upton is a cultivated gentleman, towards whom we feel cordiality and the sentiments of fellow-craft as a member of the press. The Alta alludes to Mr. Upton and the close of his connection with that paper in the following paragraph, which we transfer to our own columns with full indorsement. For, like the lawyers, we men of the press—

\* \* \* though ever so keen,

" Ne'er cut ourselves but what's between."

"Ne'er cut ourselves but what's between."

Says the Alla: "It is not easy to part with an associate for years without feeling something of regret, and perhaps sadness. The changes of life in association, friendship, business, may be necessary, but often, like a passing cloud, make the world about us for a while look darker. For some ten or eleven years the leading editorial position on this paper has been filled by Mr. M. G. Upton. During that time great questions have been at issue, great events have occurred, and they have been discussed in this journal, we believe, in a manner honorable to the paper, to the country, to the principles and laws of an enlightened humanity. In the views advanced, the proprietors, the patrons and the editors of this journal have been generally in accord. How faithfully and well the duties of their positions toward the public have been performed by proprietors and editors, we leave the public to decide. Mr. Upton has chosen to close his connection with this journal to engage in other business. In this proposed course we trust he has decided wisely for his own good. But in thus sundering the connection of years, we cannot avoid giving the parting blessing, the friendly farewell, and the expression of a sincere hope that his future may bring to him the fruition of all ligitimate hopes and ambitions." bitions."

# The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.

We don't enry the feelings of remorse that must take possession of Sneath and Hopkins when their bare-faced attempts to get some millions of money for a rail-road swindle have become thoroughly ventilated and shown up in this community. Their white-washing report of the Atlantic and Pacific concern will deceive nobody as soon as the dissecting knife of Truth opens the frauds these Commissioners thought they were ingenious enough to cover up. The utter rottenness of this St. Louis Railroad can be proven beyond a doubt, and you, Messrs. Sneath and Hopkins, will soon be called to account for your bold and unscrupious attempt to get money from this city by false pretences. Like many who have gone before, you will then truly find that "the way of the transgressor is hard"—very hard.

#### Levison Bros.

The new and magnificent establishment of the California Jeweiry Co. (Levison Bros.), No. 134 Sutter street, is one of the most usarked manufacturing outerprises on the Pacific coast. The building is very unjosing, baving 68 feet front by 120 feet deep. The lot and building cost \$130,000, and are owned by the firm. In passing through the various elegariments of the establishment we were deeply interested. The workshop is a wonder in itself. There are fifteen lathes and furnaces of various sizes for meding and alloying gold. About forty-five sky, of workshop is a wonder in itself. There are fifteen lathes and furnaces of various sizes for meding and alloying gold. About forty-five sky, of workshop is a wonder in itself. There are fifteen lathes and furnaces of various sizes for meding and alloying gold. About forty-five sky, of workshop is a various size of constances the only one of the kind run by steam on this coast. Is a very remarkable and valuable investion. The firm make a speciality of gold and silver quartz work. The sets of breastpins and carstrings look beautiful. We have never seen anything to qual their exquisite workmanship and finish. Among the principal art class manufactured are stone cameos, mounted in pearls or damonds, heautful rages of every description, seesee and shirt buttons of exquisite pattern, gentlemen's broastpare of cheets and elegant mod, came heads of endiess variety, and gwess of except description. The goods requisite for the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other societies are of great beauty. In the other departments attractions meet the eye on every side. The general sales room contains a vast amount of geodery of the most perfect work. The high standage and commercial worth of the Levison Bros, have prought them the agencies of the most prominent and soft watch Company, Howard Watch Company, Charles C. Jacot was been, farter, Howkins & Dodd s line jewery, Meridan Britannia Co. s, and Rogers Bros plated were. The firm imports all kinds of watches, jewery, damond s

## The Duty on India-Rubber.

As it is now become the duty of government to proteger the citizen with the minutest care from the cradle to the grave, taking care that he support home industry, drank no beer and vote right, we wish to call the attention of the authorates to a matter in which his interests are not properly watched over. We have it on the authority of a cene-lawe of Chiengo doctors that the use of rubber plating for false teeth not only irrities the guns and gives rise to soreness, but also encourages of a handsomer set that won tache. If this goes on, the result will doubtless be that we she I gradually become as toothiess as mobilists. Our bakes, by judicious natural selection among the parents, would soon cease to feel the interests of teething, and would thus be enabled to everate their lives too precently of sanitiments to which the afflicted and tempted infants of the present cannot aspire. Of one should be a subcient certificate of the right to vote, It would, however, he severeon the dentities and pain-kilners, and for their sakes we ought to reflect. But there is another consideration which should give us pause, and that is the rapidly extending use of rubber appliances for introducing upon women's spince. If permitted to go on, rubber will probably usurp the cuttre-field now occupied by the fair sex, tell the Venus de Mi o is the only remaining semblance of a creature as extinct as the dode. Let Mr. Kelley see to it that the duty on caontchous and guttapercha be put at a figure that will reform these tendencies.

I. Landsberger & Co.'s Sparkling Champagnes may justly lead in the growing fame and high reputation of California Wines. The shipments Easter sweeting to form a most important item in our commercial statistics, and the consumption is becoming general throughout the State. The people have become divorced from their undiscerning bass in favor of imported wines as against our native product, the purity and superiority of which is undisputed, even by those whose pampered palates have heretofore beguiled a chimera on their judgment.

The splendid display of photographs and crayon drawings at the entrance to Bradley & Ruloison's, No. 421 Montgomery street, is a source of attraction for the admiring multitude ever passing that thoroughfare, and convinces all who even but glance at the collection there exhibited, that the "highest perfection yet obtained in the photographic art" is the just praise due Mesers. Bradley & Ruloidevi

# ASSESSMENT ROLL OF NINETY-SIX MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.—STARTLING FIGURES.

The following most interesting and important statistics show that ninety-six members out of the "One Hundred Railroad Committee" who have appointed themselves our guardians, represent less than \$1,000,000 in real estate, and but \$307,455 of personal property. While the last Assessment Roll shows that there is over \$300,000,000 of property in San Francisco, this Committee own, collectively, but \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of one per cent. of it. The other two hundred and ninety-nine millions have no voice in this celebrated Committee of "The One Hundred." Further than this, should the proposed subsidy of \$15,000,000 be donated to the Atlantic and Pacific Company, these ninety-six men would have to pay just \$60,05751. They can, therefore, well afford to be liberal with other people's money, especially when they are to have the handling of it. The following table needs no further comment. What assurance and check they exhibit on the part of these ninety-six men, who are trying to rule or ruin poor San Francisco:

	T T	Perf .	Taxes at Five per ct.
	Assess Value cal Est	e VA	Taxes ive pe
		21	6 8
Names.	Read lue	, u	p
	8 38	Pe ss	G 8
	essed ne of Estate	0 0 0	100
	1	Assessed Value of Pers. Prop.	44
M. Ashbury	9,899	none	494 95
L. H. Allen	3,750	none	187 50
W. Aldrich.	225	none	11 25
A. G. Abell	16,840	1,500	917 00
	noue	400	
A. Austin	12,310		20 00
J. A. Bauer		3,600	795 50
John Bensley	12,920	175	664 65
G. C. Bode	1,035	2,600	180 75
Alex. Badlam	3,680	750	221 50
G. F. Bragg	none	35,000	1,750 00
W. Burting	21,225	11,100	1,616 25
A. L. Bancroft	2,675	20,000	1,183 75
Jno. Barton	6,580	1,000	379
Wash. Bartlett	5,900	none	295
Earl Bartlett	640	200	46
J. Clark	6,085	none	304 25
S. Cowles	6,180	1,000	359
S. P. Dewey	48,565	none	
James Dows	16,500	200	
Albort Dibblee	none		835
Albert Dibblee		31,400	1,570
W. W. Dodge. J. T. Doyle.	370	2,000	118 50
J. T. Doyle	27,950	2,500	1,522 25
B. P. Devoc.	20,500	none	1,225
J. T. Deane	none	none	*******
Caleb T. Fay	1,080	none	54 00
John Farren	23,110	none	1,155 50
L. A. Garnett	15,305	3,550	942 75
A. J. Gunnison	14,870	1,000	673 50
J. T. Hill	none	none	none
Geo. H. Howard	5,500	200	235 00
E. F. Hall, Jr	none	5,250	262 50
J. P. Hoge	16,100	2,500	930 00
A. S. Halladie	none	2,000	
J. S. Hager	30,845	none	
C. G. Hooker.	25,525		1,540 00
C. T. Hopkins	1,900	3,400	1.431 25
H. Heynemann		none	95 00
A D Hotoh	5,925	2,000	396 25
A. D. Hatch	4,100	200	215 00
Robt. C. Johnson	11,030	none	551 50
M. J. Jones	15,360	none	768 00
N. G. Kittle	5,200	4,000	461 00
W. J. Kipp, Jr.	30,625	3,500	1,706 25
C. A. LOW	16,295	2,000	914 75
Thos. B. Lewis	7,130	3,500	531 50
James Linforth	12,745	800	679 75
C. Lux	15,265	1,500	838 25
F. Mason	3,700	1,250	248 50
John F. Miller	none	none	none
J. W. McKenzie	790	200	49 50
Annis Merrill	23,635	1,000	1,231 75
David Mecker.	3,200	400	180 00
Max Morganthau	23,500	1,000	
D. C. McRuer	25,450	none	
W. H. Montague	3,670		1,270 00
J. J. McKenna.		none	183 50
Albert Miller	5,275	1,000	331 75
Albert Miller	6,440	1,200	382 00
Jno. Morton	27,785	750	1,426 75

James Otis	24,700	4.750	1.472 50
Corn. O'Connor	19,375	500	1,011 75
R. O'Neil	20,430	3.056	1.174 00
T. G. Phelps	none	none	pone
E. B. Perrine	6,005	300	315 25
C. W. Palmer	none	none	none
L. Pickering	11,355	4.000	767 75
E. J. Pringle	none	1,250	62 50
Ira P. Rankin	8,200	500	185 00
J. H. Redington	50	150	10 00
L. L. Robinson	30,855	15.000	2,292 75
C. Spreckles	25,170	1,200	1.318 50
R. Sherwood	22,540	13,300	1,792 00
I. M. Scott.	none	none	none
T W Com	3,255		160 00
J. W. Stow.		CINEDIA	
J. L. Rutherford	2,855	500	182 75
R. B. Swain		10,000	503 50
M. D. Sweeney	7,075	500	378 50
J. H. Sanders	8,400	350	437 50
Siexas Solomons	2,450	200	132 50
R. A. Swain	13,970	1,000	708 50
R. G. Sneath	50	none	2 50
Levi Stevens	9,020	1,000	500000
W. Sherman	1,000	2,000	150 00
O. P. Satton	2,750	none	137 50
H. Schmiedel	32,310	6,000	1,915 50
A. M. Simpson	1,580	7,450	452 50
C. D. O'Sullivan	36,975	none	1,845 75
R. J. Tobin	28,165	550	1,450 75
R. J. Tiffany	6,950	none	347 50
John Taylor	9,000	3.200	620 00
Richard Tobin	41.145	2.500	2.182 25
J. H. Waterman	16,780	TOTAL COLUMN	53) (0)
Alf. Wheeler	1,000	1.150	107 50
Alex. Weil	22,475	8,000	1,268 75
J. C. Wilmerding	1,600	25,000	1,330 00
P. L. Weaver	37,890	22,500	3.019 50
Jno. Wieland	870	20,000	1.043 50
J. H. Woods	10,300	2,200	1625 00
VI AL. 11 0000111111111111111111111111111111	20,000	2,200	State 187
Total	<b>\$940,129</b>	\$307,455	\$60,574 51
T. O. M. T.	16-250-153	1,000 1,200	Conford of

# REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

# Monday, May 6th.

Monday, May 6th.		
GRANTOR AND GRANTEE. DESCRIPTION.	PRICE	
Miss'n & 30th St Hd to R Reed Beacon ne 25 nw Harry, nw 25: R R H'd Ass'n No 2 to J Guilfoyle. Lots 7 and 8 blk D. College H'd Ass'n to Thos Lydon D Odd Fellows Cem to C M Boyd Lot 1, Abon Ben Adhem See Pls Samuel Gilmore to A M Arbel 29th av ne 105 nw J, nw 25x100 Same to Omund Olsen 29th av ne 105 nw J, nw 25x100 Michael Miles to Rob't Murdoch 10th av and Q n cor, 350x100. Wm H Sharp to Madeline H Liesak Berry sw 5th, 45:10x137:6. Bank of Caf a to Chas R Story Howard ne 6th, 31:3x80. Wm L Merry to same Same Dennis Sullivanto Cath O'Noil Bright's Stanley, 50x100 F L A Pioche et al to Rosa Harris. R Y Snowball to Nathan Ackinson McAllister e Octavia, 137:0x50 Mission & 30th St H'd to W Green Berkshire and Hamilton sw con	270 600 00x100 400 atr 3 1,476 360 360 3,000 1 1 1 5 90 2,500	
Tuesday, May 7th.		
Duncan F McDonald to Wm Barry Com 40 chs due w fr cent post 2 S R 6 W, th due w 1 ch x 10 Same.  John F Cobb to Wm P Merriam. Lots 696 697 699 701 703 Giff Ma S J Taylor to Edward Helstrup. Sac'to w Deviso, 55x182.  Chas Gerema to Jennie Kennedy. Pine e Stockton, 34:5x77:6.  W C Dimick to Cath Quigley. Verona Place ne 3d, 22x70.  J C Duncan to Andrew Dunlap. 16th av e P, 50x100.  John G Kellogg to T B Lyman. Clay and Franklin nw cor, 63:9 Paul Rouses to Wm P Merriam. J and 48th av ne cor, 240x167; a 40th nw cor, 50x120.  Mis'n & 30th St H to H Landsberger (Clinton av s Berkshire, 75x100.  J M Jones to Chas Wiederhold. Beacon se Castro, se 50 ne 133, Bay Park H'd Ass'n lo J H Harrell 39d av w H, 50x100.  Same to C Conrad. 33d av w H, 50x100.	chs \$ 300 p 3 . 1,400 5,100 657 x127:834 lso, J and 5 1.050 etc 350	
Wednesday, May 8th.		
John Satterlee to M N Carson Broadway w Polk, 68:9x137:6	1,700 1,135 1,135 1,764 112:6, etc. 600 400 3,200 0 350 0 3,000 1,700 1,050 10 1,050 1 260	
SL Mastick to same. Same Cotty and Co SF to H Marshall Com 456:1 n 15 min w fr n l bik J L Bamber to Mitchell Harris. Shipley ne 5th, 25x75. Eliza V Bamber to same. Same. Mary E Hill to same. Same Michael Mealis to Julia Frindley. Hyde and Allen nw cor, 55x Union w Hyde, 21x05.	76, etc	

# Thursday, May 9th.

	sday, May 9th.	
E C Loyell to S F Sinclair	A and 14th av nw cor, 144:11x85	\$ 50
Jos Norton to John Hinkel	Buchanan and McAllister, 64:6x137:6	5,000
Marg't Lawrence to Wm Hinckley.	Mason n Pine, 626x23	500
M Evre. Jr to G A Coursen	Ridley w Valencia, 50x160	7,500
T J Severns to P O'Neil	Greece nw Knight Pl, 40x120; also, Ro-	
	anoke and Arlington, 50x113; also,	
	anoke and Arlington, 50x113; also, propt'y in San Mateo and Yolo Co's	432
L Fraung to A Staffelbach	Und 1-oto Stewart s alish, 22245:10; also	
	and 1.5th Folenm ew Ruse 95-way	1,400
Fol'm & Hw'd P U to D Monaghan	17th e Shotweil, 24x100 Und ¼ Post e Kearny, 20x55 Berkshire e Croton av, 35x123:5.	1,000
A and E Schofield to A W Tufts	Und % Post e Kearny, 20x55	6,750
Mis'n & 3.th St Ex H to E Erdman	Berkshire e Croton av, 35x123:5	350
Same to P J Regan	Berkshire e Hamilton av, 25x100	850
P V H'd Asa'n to S F Sinclair	B and 14th av se cor, 36:5x158	1
Bay Park H Ass'n to J Collyer	32d av w H, 50x100	720
Tide Land Com'rs to C B Heald	4th av nw E, 50x200	280
J C Duncan to A Chiriotto	Lots 3 and 4 blk B, Railroad H'd	1
G A Lloyd to Wm Friel	Cherry and Broadway, 137:6x187:6	250
Masonic Cem'ty Ass'n to Wm Ede	Lots 25 and 26 sec 30	166
W S Thompson to G Dussol	Howard sw 2d, 45x165	
Hermann Sutter to M A Sieberlich.	Jones n Turk, 80x107:6	1
Tide Land Com's to A F Hiuchman	W ⅓ blk 866	1,449
Same to same	Blk 869	2,646
Same to same	Lots 11 to 18 inc blk 868	1,247
70-1	Berkshire c Croton av, 35x128:5. Berkshire e Hamilton av, 25x100. B and 14th av sc cor, 36:5x158 32d av M H, 50x100. 4th av nw E, 50x200. Lots 3 and 4 blk B, Railroad H'd. Cherry and Broadway, 137:6x137:6. Lots 25 and 26 sec 30. Howard sw 2d, 45x165. Jones n Turk, 30x107:6. W ½ blk 866 Blk 869. Lots 11 to 18 inc blk 868	
FTI	day, May 10th.	
Grove Adams to Wm Knight	5th av e M. w 140, etc. Central Park H'd	
TTT TTT TTT TTT TTT TTT TTT TTT TTT TT	5th av e M, w 140, etc, Central Park H'd Ass'n; also, the lease and privilege of	
	lot 28 same ass'n	\$9,000
Eliza V Bamber to Walter J Roe	lot 28 same ass'n Com 18 ft fr nw cor 50-vara 225, 65x36;	2,1000
2311110   201111101   10 11 11 11 11 11 11	also, lots 1928 1929 1948 and 1949, Gift	
	Map 4; also, lots 6 7 blk 9, West End	
		750
Jos J Rember to same	Same	750
F I. A Pioche et al to J Burtieind	Lot 41 blk ?0	90
James Otis to Thes Young	Cal's and Van Ness av 197-6v100	20 000
E. I Pfeiffer to S T Szarvash	Lots 1399 and 1401. Gift Man 2	AMB.
Wm P Taylor to M and John Rann	Folsom as 6th 60x125	18 000
E McQuillan to T. I Hanley	Same	350
Marg't O'Callaghan to M C Smith	North Point w Leav'th 137-6x1 7-6	2 500
C Wilese to Tyler Cartie	Und 1-5 on Chestnut street	10,000
P Dampsoy to Gustave Mahe	6th n Brannan 100x40	6 511
Bay Park H'd Ass'n to T Jasnersen	39d av e H 50x100	790
F D Cottle to W F Cashman	Howard sw 9th, 68x80	8 000
H W Collender to Terrence Bourke	Gough and Grove se cor. 120x137:6	9.000
	Map 1 Same Lot 41 blk 70. Cal'a and Van Ness av, 137:6x100. Lots 1399 and 1401, Gift Map 2. Folsom sw 6th, 60x125 Same North Point w Leav'th, 137:6x1 7:6. Und 1-5 on Chestnut street, 6th n Brannan, 100x40. 32d av e H, 50x100. Howard sw 9th, 68x80. Gough and Grove se cor, 120x137:6.	
Satu	rday, May 11th.	
City and County S F to T Holmes.	Sutter and Cemetery av, e 100, etc	prem
Ada Clark to Mary E Burckes	Ney and Craut sw cor, 110x100	600
Sam'l Gilmore to E M Olsen	29th av nw J, 50x100	720
T R Hopkins to Edward Kennedy.	Pacific and Front nw cor, 147:5x137:6;	
	Sutter and Cemetery av, e 100, etc. Ney and Craut sw cor, 110x100. 29th av nw J, 50x100 Pacific and Front nw cor, 147:5x137:6; also, Pacific w Sansome, w 22:11, etc. also, Hyde and Bay, 137:6x137:6; also, Westeria and Nay	
	also, Hyde and Bay, 137:6x137:6; also,	
	Trancisco e van Aressai, Stato, o, aleo	
		5
Edw Kennedy to T R Hopkins	Chestinut and van Ness av, 100x137:6. Pacific and Battery se cor, s 68:9, etc; also, Broadway and Front sw cor, 127:7 x137;6; also, Lombard w Powell, 137:6 x139:6; also, Francisco w Taylor, 68:9x 137:6; also, Francisco and Van Ness av	
	also, Broadway and Front sw cor, 127:7	
	x137;6; also, Lombard w Powell, 137:6	
	x138:6; also, Francisco w Taylor, 68:9x	
	137:6; also, Francisco and Van Ness av	
	se cor, 160x137:6	10,000
Samuel Hort to Francis Kanice	Geary e Jones, 28x62:6	5
Christian Gehret to Thos Reid	Natoma and Russ ne cor, 75x34	8,500
Buena Vista H'd to V Boulogne	Sanchez a Liberty, e 155 a 114 n 57 w 105	
	1371:5; also, Francisco and Van Nessav. se cor, 160x137:6	1,000
Jas Dolan to Bridget Dolan	Lots 1 2 3 and 48 blk 53, City Land Ass'n	Gift
Owen Crean to Cath Crean	Clary sw 5th, 11x80; also, use of alleyway	
	adjoining	2,000
J D Upton to John Grant	50-vara lots 1 2 5 6 blk 30 W A	5
John Eckfeldt to Thos Williams.  D Murphy to S F Savings Union.	adjoining 50-vara lots 1 2 5 6 blk 30 W A Und & Tyler and Polk ne cor, 120x137:6	1
D Marchy to S F Savings Union . 1	webbs Sacramento, sozio w 49, etc.	10,000
Poter Stowart to Matthew Farrell	Elizabeth e Castro, 50x114	500
Pat'k Stone to Wm Oswald	Elizabeth e Castro, 50x114	150
Miss'n & 30th St H to W Blackman	Laidley sw Roanoke, 33x100	425
Pat'k Stone to Wm Oswald Miss'n & 30th St H to W Blackman Buena Vista H to Hanna Phelps D Eitzgibbon to Francis Baraty	Laidley sw Rosnoke, 33x100	500
D Eitzgibbon to Francis Baraty	Middley and Valencia ac one Royan	8.900
	reidicj and valencia se coi, ovaso	
Ernst Heyn to August Browning	Pine and Larkin se cor, 82:6x50	6,000

# Monday, May 13th.

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
C H Harrison to H Heynemann	Dupont e 122:6 s Francisco, s 15x137:6	\$
F B Tarbett to J A Hobart	Dupoint 6 1220 8 Francisco, 8 10x1316. Sanchez 8 20th, 105x57. Francisco e Dupoint, 205x137376. Ellis e Octavia, 53:9x120. Ellis e Octavia, 25x120. Buchanan and McAllister, 64:6x13776. Berlin n Ward. 25x120. Lots 20 and 21 blk 24, City Land Ase'n.	1,250
C H Harrison to H Heynemann	Francisco e Dupont, 205x137:6	5 4,000
C H Reynolds to Valeria Chapman	Ellis e Octavia, 35.3x120	2,360
John Hinkel to Fred Junker	Buchanan and McAllister, 64:6x137:6	5,000
Paul Reservat'n H to J N Chappell	Berlin n Ward. 25x120	350 180
Adolph Unger to Geo Barstow	Fillmore and Ridway 68-9x137-6: also	150
zadorphi enger to deo Darstow	Fillmore and B'dway, 68:18137.6; also, Broadway e Fillmore, 137:68:68:9 Webster and Broadway, 275x137.6.  Buchanan and Broadway, 275x137.6.  Pacific and Fillmore, n 275 c 68:9 etc.	1
Geo Barstow to James Heron	Webster and Broadway, 275x137:6	9,000
Adolph Unger to John T McLean . John T McLean to Adolph Bondy .	Buchanan and Broadway, 275x137:6	1
Adolph Bondy to Adolph Unger	Fillmore and Green, 412:6x137:6	1
Thos A O'Brien to Sophy C Crane.	Fillmore and Green, 412:6x137:6 California w Jones, 25x137:6	Giit
A C Crane to Thos A O'Brien A Austin to J M Shotwell Mis'n & 30th St Hd to S Fairchild .	Same in trust. Capp n 23d, 40x122:6 Berkshire c Croton av, 50x122:4. Capp n 23d, 122:6x40. Lot 1 blk 14 West End Map 1. Ducontr Bush 69x20.	189
Mie'n & 20th St Ud to S Feirchild	Rurkshire of Croton av 50v199:4	700
J M Shotwell to Thos Pollard	Capp n 23d, 122:6x40	5,500
J M Shotwell to Thos Pollard Henry C Boyd to A J Van Winkle.	Lot 1 blk 14 West End Map 1	2,160
P Frontier to B Bonnet	Dupont n Bush, 80x30	9,250
M Lynch to Claus Spreckles	6th se Howard 95x80	7,750
E W Burr to Geo E Whitney	6th se Howard, 25x80 Filbert and Fillmore, 137:6:6x137:6	2 0
Tues	day, May 14th.	
Daniel Sweeney to Wm Trenouth.,	Sweeney Tract, containing 160 acres.  14th w Guerrero, 30x90.  Lots 21 and 22 blk 53, City Land Ass'n.  Lot 12 blk 35 same  Berkshire w Croton av, 25x100.  Mason n Pine, n 18 in x 62:6  Essex and Laurel Place, 90x93:6.	\$ 500
F. I. A Pioche of all to J. Fitzgerald	Lote 21 and 22 blk 52 City Land Ass'n	1,400
Same to Gustav Laux.	Lot 12 blk 35 same	90
Mis'n & 30th St Ex Hd to J Hahn .	Berkshire w Croton av, 25x100	350
Mrs McElroy to J V Lawrence	Mason n Pine, n 18 in x 62:6	38
Fred W Eaton to Andrew W Forbes	Essex and Laurel Place, 90x9256	11,000
	esday, May 15th.	
F S Wensinger to H S Dorland	Columbia w Valencia, s 20 deg 30 m, etc. Sundry lots in western portion of city. King w 7th, 91:8x120, S B Water prop'y. Jackson and Franklin, 137:6x206:3. Bryant s 24th, 25x100. Lots 389 and 390, Holiday Map A. Clinton ava Berkshire a 80 x w 100	\$4,000
R F Knott to J S Williams	Sundry lots in western portion of city	1
C J Platt to Henry Pierce	King w 7th, 91:8x120, S B Water prop'y.	550
City and County S F to H Baker	Bryant s 24th 25v100	nrem
Wm Bosworth to Pat'k Holland	Lots 389 and 390. Holiday Map A	50
Mis'n & 30th St Hd to E L Gilmore	Clinton av s Berkshire, s 50 x w 100	
Geo Barstow to John P Shine	Sundry lots in Gift Map 3 and 4 Sutter e Baker, e 25 x s 137:6	1,000 500
Henry C Swain to Wm B Swain	Suffer e Baker, e 25 x s 137:6	500
	sday, May 16th.	
The Paris Will have a William	and, may total	
Bay Park H'd As'n to J Wetmore .	83d av w J, w 25 x n 100	\$ 360 360
J M Haven to M H Turrill	Oxford n Wayland, e 120 x n 100	500
John G Harding to Jos French	California e Selina, e 29 x n 57:6	4,000
Same to same	Selina n California, n 30 x w 58	2,000
Alex Flood to Lewis Pierce	Goneb s Fulton s 27.6 x w 87.6	4,500
W C Hoagland to T T Atkinson	Chenery and Charles, s 150 sw 135, etc.	800
Same to same	Figg w Sanchez, w 80 x n 114	500
M Feustermacher to I Kanneler	33d av w J. w 25 x n 100 Ford s Central, s 100 w 100 n 75, etc. Oxford n Wayland, e 120 x n 100. California e Selina, e 29 x n 57.6. Selina n California, n 30 x w 58. York s 294, s 25 x e 100 Gough s Fulton, s 27.6 x w 87.6. Chenery and Charles, s 150 sw 135, etc. Figg w Sanchez, w 80 x n 114. Sutter e Baker, 25x137.6. Com at ne cor tract convid to E Davenport by C Woodbury, n 3 chs s 3 ch etc.	885
Thos Costa to H G Fisk	port by C Woodbury, n 3 chs s 3 ch etc	5
Total d	lov Mar 17th	
Frie	lay, May 17th.	
John Lean to John McAndrews	Pine w Webster, s 127:6 x w 25	\$1,700
D B Spangler to D J Burnett	Jersey e Church, n 14 x e 100	2,000
Pat O'Neill to Eliza O'Neill Geo Kline to Geo W Kline	Hawthorne n Harrison, s 23:6 etc, sub-	500
	ject to mortgage of \$2,500	Gift
H Chamberlain to R E Associates .	ject to mortgage of \$2,500 Scott and Turk, n 63 x w 137:6 Hamilton s Berksbire, 6 25 x w 100 lst se Harrison, 83:1½ x n e137:6. W ½ bk 712, Outside Lands: also 35th av s I, s 115 x w 240, por blk 707, O Land 29th av sec, 86 50 x sw 100	5
Mission & 30th St Hd to T Mitchell	Hamilton s Berkshire, 6 25 x w 100	87.0
Geo D Nacle to Jas F Woodman	W & blk 719 Outside Lands, also 25th av	5,5,0
The state of the s	s I, s 115 x w 240, por blk 707. O Land	800
Tide Land Com to Rich'd Maybury		
John Morton to I Friedlander	Montg y and Sutter, e 87:6 x n 44:51	158100
oom morton to I riedlander	balance of mortgage am't'g to \$5,000	13 (000
J de la Montagnia to Julia A Greer		4734 170
o de la lacinagnie to dulla la dicer	Stockton n California, n 47:6 x e 68:9	1 9,100

# Saturday, May 18th.

Ellen Watkins to C L Low	Branuan sw 2d, sw 46 x nw 197:6; also, und 1-26th int in South Park	10 000
Jos C Duncan to Eugene Crowell.	California w Sansome s 137:6 x w 50:	16,000
	California w Sansome, s 137:6 x w 50; also, all int in alleyway adj g beg on	
	Sansome s California, s 7:6 x w \$7:6, por lots 256 257 258 B and W Lot S'vey	205000
C A Hunt to J F Thompson	Bush w Steiner, w 137:6 x s 137:6	11.250
Wm Walker to J C Dunean	Sansome a Camornia, a 710x81:6	5
Andrew Scheper to John Scheper.	Valparaiso w Mason, w 23:1 x s 50	1,500
David Pomerov to Chas R Story	Same Howard ne 6th, ne 31:3 x nw 80 24th and Hampshire, n 104 x w 25	1,500
City and County S F to M Maloney	24th and Hampshire, n 104 x w 25	prem
CA C AACCOOK CO MI CO A 11 CHMIS	Car a w Danboine, c 00 2 8 151.0, a180,	
F I. A Pioche et al to M C Miller	alleyway adjoining	190
Folsom & How'd P U to O Johnson	Folsom s 17th, s 24 x w 122:6	1.000
A Austin to Chas H Morgans	Hayes e Buchanan, e 27:6 x s 120	25
Abraham Smith to Hyman Smith	Monticeilo n Sherman, n 50 x w 100  Folsom s 170, s 24 x w 122:6  Hayes e Buchanan, e 27:6 x s 120  Bernis ne Lerris, ne 26 n 78 w 41:8 s 97, etc. Pairmount Land Ass'n.	250
B V Q Fisher to Dorothea Klumpke		200
	Jose Road s 24th, s 55 x e 90, also, 0c- tavia n Grove, n 68-9 x e 137-6, sub W A 150; also, Turk s 110 e Franklin, e 27-6 x s 120, sub W A 78; also, Miss'in se 45-10 sw Spear, sw 45-10 x se 137-6,	
	A 150; else Terk e 110 e Frenklin e	
	27:6 x 8 120, sub W A 78: also, Miss'n	
	se 45:10 sw Spear, sw 45:10 x se 137:6,	
DW CDing to FW Poor	B and W lot 666	10 000
D W C Rice to E W Burr		10,000
Monday,	, May 20th.	
R B Vancleve to Thos Nelson	Broadway e Scott, s 1979; x e 1976	\$5,000
H C Fisher to Wm J Fisher	Falcon road w Douglass, w 50 x s 121	1,100
G Burstow to F A F Ruthmann	17th n C n 146 w 25.0 a 198 Great P'k H	800
T H Maginn to Jas R Kelly et al	Dora nw Harrison, nw 35 x sw 50	2,948
Real Es e Ass tes to H Chamberlain	Scott n Turk, n 74% x w 137.6	5
Elias Miller to M L McDonald	S Reservat'n 130 8 s on a'd I to a I lat	
	av s on s'd l 1st av to n l Broadway, th	
H W Stable to I H Edglen	fractional blk 853, Outside Lands Roanoke se Beamis, se 75 x sw 113; also,	1,500
At W Counte to E At Eddlett	Lewis and Beamia w cor. sw 95, nw 79.	
	e 125.4, being lots 48, 49 and 50 bik 4, and 70 bik 32, Mission & 30th St H c U	4.040
J Lawlor et al to John Sharn	Ook Cenvo so Horrison on 95 v ow 119	1,945 6,300
Bay Park H As'n to C A F Schenck	33d av and H ne cor, e 25 x n 100	360
Same to John Corder	33d av and H ne cor, e 25 x n 100. 32d av n 200 w I, w 50 x n 100. 33d av n 150 w I, w 50 x n 100. Marshall e County Road, e 30 x s 186.6. Com along line S F & S J R R, 80 sw f m	720
College H Ass'n to John K Warren	Marshall e County Road e 30 x a 186.6	720 300
Chas Herbst to John Mitchell	Com along line S F & S J R R, 80 sw f'm	
		\$50
John Mitchell to Mary Strassburger	Ford a Sharman a 25 x o 110	Gift 9)
John Mahoney to Wm Lannigan	Lots 681 and 683 Gift Map 2	125
Ludwig Altschul to J T M Dehon .	Same Ford's Sherman, 8 25 x c 100 Lots 681 and 683 Gift Map 2 Com on Mission blk 95, 212 n from n line	
	17th, and 100 w fr w l Church, n 6 x w 6.	1
Tues	day, May 21st.	
F L A Pioche et al to Z Nickerson.	Sherman w State, w 25 x s 100.  Webster s Sutter, s 27.6 x w 98.  Potrero av n 23d, n 25 x w 100.  17th e Shotwell, e 24 x s 100.  Laurel Hill av e Lupin av, n 37 e 40, etc.  Hamilton S Berksbirr, s 30 x e 100.  Com ne cor land conveyed to C E Wood- bure, by Obed ( bare x 100 cise n 66 cbs	\$ 95
B Kenny to Ellen Myrick	Webster a Sutter, a 27:6 x w 98	900
Folsom & Howard P I' to M Kerr	17th e Shotwell e 24 x s 100	1,800
Laurel Hill Cem'ty to L & H Pierce	Laurel Hill av e Lupin av, n 37 e 40, etc.	1,600
Miss'n & 30th St H to J Campbell.	Hamilton's Berkshire, s 50 x e 100	700
Calvin woodbury to SA woodbury	bury by Obed Chart, w 40 chan 56 cha	
	to Bay of SF, e and n along Bay to pt	
	distant 2) ch fr l ne k sec of sec 31 T 1	2,000
G F Sharn to David Hewes	Townsend aw 4th, aw 45:10 x se 60	6,000
J F Lightner to George F Sharp	bury by Obed Chart, w 40 charn 66 cha to Bay of SF, e and n along Bay to pt distant 20 ch ir line 1, sec of sec 31 T 1/ S 2 W, Mt Dlablo Mer, s to bog Townsend sw 4th, sw 45:10 x se 60 South Beach blk 15	20
	esday, May 22d.	
		h 055
Recent McOullen to F McOullen	17th av n C, n 25 x e 120. Palmer and Chenery, ne 205 e 85 se 65 etc Scott n Ellis, n 25 x w 90. Davis s Cal'a, e 45:10 s 86 sw 58:5, etc	200
Wm J Gunn to Patrick Ryan	Scott n Ellis, n 25 x w 90	750
Joan Morton to Reuben Morton	Davis s Cal'a, e 45:10 s 86 sw 58:5, etc !	32,000

John Waller to Myles D Sweeney.  Moritz Newhouse to Louis Vesavia C Cronnan to Mary Harper  Mis'n & 30th St H to J Breckinridge Folsom & How's P L to A Dunish	Siegel a Lincoln, a 75 x e 140.  Kingston av s Berkshire, s 95 x e 100  Shotwell a 17th, s 48 x w 122:6  Ellis w Hyde, w 45:9 x s 137:6  Same	75,000 750 2,000 350 1,960 500 500 500 3,000 7,000 200 25,000
	sday, May 23d.	
Folsom & How'd P U to J Ipswitch	Howard s 17th, s 25 x e 100	\$1,000
Gottleib Beer to Jacob Bertz	Lots 1 2 3 blk 35, 15 blk 3, 169 blk 21, 134 to 149 inc blk 22, 88 blk 29, 73 blk 12, 107 blk 20 of the Mission and 30th St H'd Union	1,000
J J Lecount to M C Rickel	Greenwood av w Evergreen av, w 12 x 8 25, lot 89 sec 11; also, lot 421, Laurel Hill Comptery	450
Mis'n & 30th St H'd to G Labohm. Jeremiah Gallivan to M Linegan	Fair Oaks s 22d, s 32 x w 117:6, lot 70 S F H'd Union, subject to mortgage \$400	1,420
M Dore to David Plato  Buena Vista H'd to M A Pinto  Daniel Swett to Mary A Muirein  H F Williams to Ed Sweency	Valencia u 20th, u 25 x e 80 Noe s 10th, e 105 x s 57 Grove and Webster sw.cor, w 97:6 x s 100 Lot known as Gravel pit, bd u by Precita av, s Cal'a av, e by 50 v 102, w by 50 v 10i and 352, Precita Valley Lands Hayes e Buchanan, e 27:9 x s 120	1,450 500 49
	lay, May 24th.	
The state of the s		
Chas G Noyes to W E Brown	Randolph e Bright, w 25 x n 100; also, Central w Orizaba, e 25x100, being lot 8 blk 54, and 1 blk 55, City Land Asso- ciation. Hancock n 105 w Sanchez, w 50 x n 114; also, Hancock n 155 e Noe, e 50 x n 114; also, Nebraska w 300 s Yolo, s 100 x w 25	\$ 180 5,000
Gottleih Brekle to Wm Northig	114; also, Norbaska w 300 s 1 010, s 100 x w 25. Broadway w Baker, w 77:3 x n 137:6. Portero av s 22d, s 25 x w 100. Lot b'd by 17th, Noc, 18th and Castro sts Pacific w Dupont, w 42 x n 97:6. Eddy e Steiner, e 27:6 x n 82:6. Lots 120 121 blk 23, Mis'n and 30th St Hd Pacific e Larkin, e 55 x s 137:6, subject to ½ of mortgage \$4,000. Geary and New Cem'y av, e 132:6 x n 160 3d n Folsom, n 25 x e 80	000
Buena Vista H'd to G T Scott	Liberty w Sanchez, s 114 x w 50	500
Satu	rday, May 25th.	
Tide L'd Com'r to Wm Blackwood	Alameda and Kansas, s 400 w 18 nw to s	1
C T Ryland to Wm Blackwood T H Morrison to MA Morrison K Eckhardt to Hib Sav and L'n Soc F H Blake to Henry Mahan	Kansas and Alameda nw cor, w 200, etc Howard a 20th, 50 x w 245 Post w Scott, w 25x137:6	1
Peter H Doucks to T P Riordan H W Bradley to Chas Biederman. Wm E Miller to Augusta Miller Pt Lob Ave Ex H Ase'n to K Kelle	n 100x120 Valencia and 16th, s 92 x w 88 Bush w Leavenworth, 39:6x137:6 Geary e V Ness Ave, 27:6x120, sub to mig y Williamson n Pt Lob Ave, 50x127:9	

# Monday, May 27th.

Wm Bosworth to Jules Laine JW Harding to F N Neuval. Arthur Rhodes to Marg't Eagan H C Hyde, Assig'e, to JW Harding I Bay Park H'd Ass'n to L Macken Henri Nean to Andrew Boequet E L Beard to Wm W Whitman H P Herrick to Mary A Gannon Abel T McGlure to C P Duane	Lote 1132 and 1133 Giff Map 2 Louisa w Elizabeth, w 20x40. Cortland e California av 28:8x70 Louisa w Elizabeth, 20x50 Wash'n and Larkin, 63:85% x100 Com sw cor Bownan's T ct, th on 1 ne on s1 to ne cor of s'dl'intersect'g with the fence of Farrington & Ludlum's	\$ 25 5 250 250 250 720 1,430 500 5,000
	T'ct, w at sufficient dist'ce to make 25 acres by running back parallel with 1st des I to w 1 of s'd land, th back to beg Por Potrero Nuevo	3,000
Charlotte Vernon to Lotta Crabtree I Chas Vernon to Charlotte Vernon.	Ellis w Scott, 125x137:6	Gin
Tuesd	ay, May 28th.	
LF Loveland to Wm C Ralston (	Greenwich and Larkin aw cor, 45x1(0) Bryant ne 8th, 56:3x275 Broadway w Polk, 27x137:6	\$2,500
Andrew McPhair to John Kneedler I	Broadway w Polk, 27x137:6	î
Mission & 30th St H to J Connolly	Frinity s Bush, 34:4% x60 Grove w Merced, 70x125 Marshall c County road, e 60 s 184:2, etc. Fulton av n Berkshire, n 29 e 100, etc.	1,220
Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to H Wesley	Marshall e County road, e 60 s 184:2, etc.	600 350
John Boyle to Antoine Borel	Canon av h beksnire, il 29 e 100, etc	750
Wm Bosworth to H R Reed	Lot 4 blk 15, West End Map 2	4,500 55
Wm McKenzie to Jabish Clement	Virginia n Wash'n, 40x60	2,500
Wedne	sday, May 29th.	
College Hd Asn to Hannah Neagle	Ney e Congdon, 110x55 R R av w Salimas av, n 50½, etc; also, Gould n Salimas av, 150x100 Ward and Girard nw cor, 32:6x105 Victoria s Shields, 25x100 Lot 16, 18 and 20, Gift Map 3 Lot 6 sec 30 same	\$ 800
	Gould n Salinas av, 150x100	2,800
F L A Pioche et al to W D Holland.	Ward and Girard nw cor, 32:6x105 Victoria a Shields, 25x100	350 90
John F Taylor to Laura E Taylor 1	Lot 16, 18 and 20, Gift Map 3	800 62
M A Cunningham to Sam'l H Kent	Same	150
J H M Townsend to Ellen Watkins I Cal Chem'l Paint Co to G Ulshofer T Geo Ulshofer to Geo Knoll	Same Brannan sw 2d, 25x197:6. Townsend and 4th w cor, 68:9x70	5,000 9,000
Thursd	day, May 30th.	
City and Co S F to Wm H Sears? Sam'l Gilmore to M T Thompson? Alfred Mallett to Wm B Swain! Mary Wallace to Mary Hauser	Mission n 22d, n 68:10 sw 256:6, etc	prem 1,440 1,500 1,600 100
John K Thompson to A C Rand Tide Land Com'r to G Middlemiss. Same to same	Valencia s 16th, 30x88	2,800 7 7
C P Duane to James Livingston	Com sw cor of land known as Bowman's T'ct, th on a lnc on the sl to ne cor of	
	s'd linter with fence of Farrington & Ludium's Tract, th w sufficient diet to make 25 acres by run'g back parallel with 1st des l to w l of s'd l'd, th back	
Same to J G Eastman	to beg, in trust	î
Same to Horace Templeton	Same in trust 17th w Guerrero, w 20 s 85 etc	5
Thos Kearno to Michael Lynch	to beg, in trust same in trust same in trust trib w Guerfero, w 20 s 85 etc l4th w Noe, 115x36 Dorland w Guerrero, c 39.2, etc Lot 1 blk 14, West End Map 1 Sutter e Buchanan, 34:4 x 137:6	800 5 1
F Dreypolcher to Elilha Brooks 15	Sutter e Buchanan, 34:4% x137:6	2,500
	ay, May 31st.	
Chas Vernon to Lotta Crabtree	Ellis w Scott, 25x157:6; also, Scott a El-	8 5
Leopold Englander to E Skerritt	Und 1/2 com 20 ch e from section Post of	<b>P</b> 3
	Ellis w Scott, 25x157:6; also, Scott a El- its, 50x22:6	
	claimed by George R Parbut, s 10 ch's	1,500
	x w 5 chains	

Paul Reservat'n H'd to M Harding	Berlin and Ward ne cor, 105x32:6; also, Berlin and Ward se cor, 105x32:6	A 700
RR H'd Ass'n No 2 to JT Hayes .	Hill o Origana 95v195	\$ 700 135
Wm W Macy to Henry Hargrave	Vale w Guerrero, 26x114	500
A D Campbell to Nancy Gallagher.	Pan and Arago sw cor, w 123 s 170 e 160	500
Louis Sachs to Timothy L Barker.	Jessie and oth se cor, subject to morigage	
Wm C Ralston to Edw Sweeney	amounting to \$12,000Lot known as Gravel Pit Precita Valley	28,000
	L'as, subject to street on w i thereof	1
Moritz Newhouse to Louis Vesoria	Hyde n Ellis, 50x137:6	12,500
LA RECHARGON 60 MIS & PAC W BI	15th and Shotwell se cor, e 100 s 100 c 22:6 s 25 w 122:6 n 125; also, Shotwell e 200 s 15 s 50 c 122:6 Sub M B 33, sub-	
	e 200 s 15 s 50 e 122:6 Sub M B 33, sub-	5
Chas Sleeper to same	Folsom and 19th nw cor. n 100x220, sub-	9
	ject to mortgage of \$9,126 Folsom and 19th nw cor, n 100x220, subject to mortgage of \$12,875. Folsom s 18th, s 225 w 122:6 s 25 w 122:6 ct. subject to mortgage of \$29,500	5
E A Richardson to same	etc, subject to mortgage of \$22,500	5
James Patterson to same	Folsom and 18th sw cor, 170x245, subj't to mortgage of \$28,000 Folsom and 15th sw cor, s 250 w 122:6 n 150 e 27:6 n 100 e 95; also, Folsom s 15th, 25x122:6, sub M B 33, subject to mortgage of \$17.47	5
J G Burt to same	Folson and 15th sw cor. s 250 w 122:6 n	3
	150 e 27:6 n 100 e 95; also, Folsom s	
	15th, 25x122:6, 8ub M B 33, subject to mortgage of \$17,470	5
Keystone H'd Ass'n to G Beattle	mortgage of \$17,470	825
Francois Favre to Chas Bernard Chas Bernard to Francois Favre	7th nw Brannan, 80x37:6	1 5
Pat'k Garrity to D D Colton	Same	1,300
Satu	rday, June 1st.	
James Blood to John Joost		\$7.000
H H Haight to James Blood	Same	1
C S Benedict to Frank L Unger	Buchaman and Waller, 137:6x165	2,875
John Satterlee to Mich'l Hession	Polk and Broadway sw cor, 100x47:6	105
John Carroll to John Riordon	Same Buchanan and Waller, 137:6x165. Russ s Howard, 25x100 Polk and Broadway sw cor, 100x47:6. Fremont n Folsom, 25x80 Minna sw 4th, 25x80	4 ***
E P Perrine to Geo W Frink	R R av n Salinasav, 503/x94:8	4,700
John B Felton to Sam'l L Theller	Forrest e Ivey Path, n 36:2 etc	1
A P Munro to Mary W Buffington.	Stiver sw 3d, 37:6x80	Gift 5,000_
Chas Altpeter to James Riley	Univ'ty College g'd und Amherst, 50x120	1,200
David Johnson to Francisco Silva.	Fremont n Folsom, 25x80 Minna sw 4th, 25x80.  R R av n Salinas av, 50¾x94:8. Forrest e Ivey Path, n 36:2 etc. Silver aw 3d, 37:6x80. St Marks Place w Dupont, 45x60. Univ'ty College g'd und Amherst, 50x120 Maiden Lane n Vallejo, 19:5½x50. Broadway e Buchanan, 110x137:6	1,600
		4,000
Mo	nday, June 3d.	
Thos Crane to P B Comins	Broadway e Jones, 20x60. Pierce and Haight sw cor, 200x137:6 Lot 2 blk 113, 6 blk 117, Un'H 'd Ass'n. Berkshire e Croton sw, 25x121:2. Berkshire e Hamilton av, 50x100. Mission n 25th, 60:9x117:6 Sonoma and De Haro se cor, 33:4x100 Commercial e Drumm, 25x59:9.	\$ 200
Mary Anderson to O D Baldwin	Lot 2 blk 113, 6 blk 117, Univ H'd Ass'n.	1,600
Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to L Osgood	Berkshire e Croton av, 25x121:2	350
City and County S F to N E Hawley	Mission n 25th 60-9x117-6	700 prem
T P Riordan to Sam'l B Gang	Sonoma and De Haro se cor, 33:4x100	830
John F Roach to same	Commercial e Drumm, 25x59:9	210 150
Wm Monahan to T P Riordan	% of blks 108 109 181 and 182, P N	1
Tue	sday, June 4th.	
		prem
John Greif to Julia A Ash	25th and Hampshire sw cor, 100x140 Bush w Webster, 25x127:6 De Boom ne 2d, 25x80 O'Farreil w Hyde, 50x137:6 Com 61 nw fr n l H and 162 sw fr w l 13th	800
H Breslauer to M Reinstein	O'Farrell w Hyde, 50x137:6	3,600 13,500
G S Ashmead to City & County S F	Com 61 nw fr n l H and 162 sw fr w l 13th	20,000
Cath M A Buckley to same	av, ne 482 nw 1375 sw 482 se 1375 25th av n Cal'a, 150x240 25th and Treat av se cor, 245x520	D
Eugene Casserly to same	25th and Treat av se cor, 245x520	5 5 5
C C Butler to same	Clement and 43d av nw cor, n 17:6, etc Com 102:6 w fr w l 39th av and 32:6 n fr	5
Geo Baretow et al to same	n 1 (3 w 19 chen 9/1 9/1 che o 19 che o te	5
George Barstow to same	32d av n F, ne 3.72 chs w 30 chs, etc Und ½ Clay w Laurel, 137:6x137:6 13th av n L, n 150 w 223 se 154 e 210 Por blks 1124 1125 1123 1120 Outside L'ds	555555555
Samuel Crim et al to same	12th av n L, n 150 w 223 se 154 e 210	5
T B Bishop et al to same	Por blks 1124 1125 1123 1120 Outside L'ds	5
Thos Bell to same. Citizens Hd and R'd As'n to same.	H e 30th av, n 513.10 e 40 chs, etc	5
D W Connelly to same	Por blk 679, 74 and 788 Outside Lands	5
D W Connelly to same	He 30th av, n 513.10 e 40 chs, etc. De 22d av, due s 473.5-100, etc. Por blk 673, 74 and 788 Outside Lands., Sundry lots in Western Addition. Sundry lots in Western Addition.	5
pame to same	Hamilton s Berkshire, 25x100	350
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

# Wednesday, June 5th.

weunesday, Ju		
H S Dalliba to City and County S F Portion of H H Ellis to same	Crockett Tract \$	5
H H Ellis to same Com 99:9 s	fr G, 343 9x481:3	5
J D Farwell et al to same 12th av n	N, 150x240; also, 9th av n P,	
In 150, et	c; also, 13th s O, 8 87.9, etc	5
John B Felton to same Sundry lot	a in Ontside Lands	5
Elihu Ford et al to same Com 65 se	frel 43d av. and 268 aw fral	J
		5
Great Park II'd Ass'n to A G Stiles 19th av s ( Walter J Roc et al to Adam Um Com 18 fr J P Goodwin to Andrew P Holmes! Pine e Mo Bailey Sargent to H M Newhall Leidesdort Maria Demarest to W H Thompson Shotwell s Jas B Chalmers to Mary C Blethen Sac'to and Wm II Radcliffe to H E Vigoureux (Girard nw Junction H Ass'n to S T King 19th e Doi	C, 25x120	500
Walter J Roe et al to Adam Ulm. Com 18 fr	nw cor 50 No 225, 65x36	2,400
Beiley Sargent to H M Newhall Laiderdort	ntg V, h 97:6, sub to mor \$70,000	1 23,500
Maria Demarest to W H Thompson Shotwell s	90th 9v199 8	100
Jas B Chalmers to Mary C Blethen Sac'to and	Buchanan, 137:6x137:6	5
Wm H Radcliffe to H E Vigourenx Girard nw	Wayland, 25x120	400
Junction H Ass' to S T King 29th e Dot Same to Asa H King 29th and I Mis'n and 39th St H to E Eggleston Kingston i Same to C C Derling	iglass, e 203:8 s 114, etc	2,100
Same to Asa H King 28th and I	ouglass, 101:10x164	1,050
Mis'n and 36th St H to E Eggleston Kingston	av e Berkehire, 25x109:9	350
Same to J W Brown Kingston Same to J W Brown	av s Berkshire 25v102:1	350
Henry Lynch to Phillip Smith Kate's Bry	rant. 30x50	((())
C G Noyes to A F Everett Rhode Isla	and n Yolo, n 150 w 100, etc	3,500
Albert Rowe to John Martin Silver.sw	3d, 25x75	3,0(8)
M G Scaring to Edwin Bonnell Steiner s l	Hayes, 55x110	1,300
Frank Mayville to Wm H Renl 16th av -	() Sauces	3,000
Silas Selleck to Richard Goodbody Spndry lot	ts in southern per of city.	1
S F Savings Union to G Robinson. Bryant sw	8d, 20x80	4,000
Same to C C Darling Kinestonsame to J W Brown Kinestonsame to J W Brown Kate's Bri C G Noyes to A F Everett Rhode Isi Albert Rowe to John Martin Silvensw M G Scaring to Edwin Bonnell Steiner s J Hyram Wilder to C F Webster 10 acres S Frank Mayville to Wm H Beul 16th av se Silas Selleck to Richard Goodbody Sundry lot S F Savings I nion to G Robinson. Bryant sw J M Manning to John Hill West 49th Pt Lobos Av H As 'nto J Manning Same E W Burr to Savings & Loan Soc'y Sundry lot Same to same Guerrero.	8 B, 140x220, Pt Lobos Ass'n	50
Pt Lobos Av H As'n to J Manning Same		540
E w burr to savings & Loan Soc y Sundry to	ts in southern por of city	1,100 2,600
Same to same Outerfero	ii toon, ii oo, etc	2,000
Indiaday, su	10 0111.	
M Ulshofer to Geo Ulshofer Monticellt City Land Ass'n to M Ulshofer Same, 2de Win H Boole to Barbara A Boole. Fuir Oaks Noe Garden H Un to J Maginnis 25th and I H N Smith to P L Smith dis'n & 30th St Ex H to E A Lee. Berkshire College II'd Ass'n to J McGinnoss Lewis e C E Ford et al to City & County S F D s at inte Giles H Gray to saine Clay e La Same to same New Cem Mathias Gray to same 32d av n B T J Gallagher to same 42d av n B Paul Ro	- Charman WestOf A	100
City Land Ass'n to M Flehofer Samu 2de	ode	180
Wm H Boole to Burbara A Boole. Fair Oaks	8 24th 50x250	Gift
Noe Garden H Un to J Maginnis 25th and I	Ollen sw cor, 120x80	50
H N Smith to P L Smith Humboldt	w Kansas, 25x100	450
Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to E A Lee. Berkshire	e Croton av, 25x128	350
College M'd Ass'n to J McGinness Lewis e C	ongdon, 160x30	300
Giles H Gray to same Clay e La	nrel 137-6x137-6	5
Same to same New Cem	etery av and Bush, s 275, etc	5
Mathias Gray to same 30th av an	d Clement, e 54:8, etc	5
T J Gallagher to same	, s to ne cor of land claimed by	
B Bonnet to JJ Streuly. Paul Ro Dupont n Prentiss Crowell to T F Mitchell . University Willett Culver to Cath A Koch . Masonic a	Pack 20 = 20	10 500
Prontice Crowell to T F Mitchell University	n Honey n 119 w 940 c 98 etc.	1.000
Willett Culver to Cath A Koch Masonic a	v and McAllister, e to Lott, s	1,000
to Fulte	on, w 275, etc	DUU
Cath A Koch to J M Hixson McAllister	and Lott, 175x137:6	7,000
77 13 12 1	- WAL	
Friday, Jun		
John Hughee to Eliza Wilkinson Eliza Wilkinson to John Hughee Same J H MacDonald to Benj Dore Laidley av Mich'l O'Neil to Martin Kelly Deviso & Martin Kelly Deviso & Martin Kelly Deviso & Same Cornelius Murphy to Maruire Filbert w SL Johnson to City & County S F Baker and Wm Hollis to same 18th av n Mary J Gerberding to same Bath av n Wm Hollis to same 3let av n @ W H Silverthorn to J M Burtsel Broad av W H Silverthorn to J M Burtsel Broad av Folsom & Ilow d P Uto J R Stepe 17th c Shc J R Stege to J K Basford Same 32d av w Janet Chalmers to M C Blethen Sac'to an P Migro to Patrizio Marsicano in Sacri	ne 10th, 25x95	R1.250
Eliza Wilkinson to John Hughes Same		1,200
J H MacDonald to Benj Dore Laidley av	w Grove, 60:1x128:10	900
Martin Kelly to John Pussell Serve	Cary, Surst:8	3,300
Cornelius Murphy to Maguire. Filbert w	Larkin, s 187:6 w 30, etc	500
S L Johnson to City & County S F Baker and	Fell sw cor, w 318:9, etc	5
Wm Hollis to same 18th av n	Clement, 150x240	5
Mary J Gerberding to same Bartlett s	220, 150x240	5 5
E C Kennedy to same Portion C	Clement n 28:11 etc	5
W H Silverthorn to J M Burtsell Rroad av	s Capital, 162.6x120	300
Folsom & How'd P U to J R Stege, 17th e She	otwell, 25x100	1,000
J R Stege to J K Basford Same		1,000
Bay Park H As'n to same 32d av w	H, 50x100	720
P. Micro to Patricio Marriago	nd George 50770; else hor let	5,500
r Migro to Patrizio marsicano Dupont a	mento City	25,650
Henry Kraft to same	D e 22d av, 8 473, etc	5
Geo Hesketh to Jas Gilleck Sierra and	d Indiana, 100x50	1,800
S Dickinson to P Sullivan Prospect	Pl w Columbia Pl, 43:3x75	300
Henry Krait to same Und 16-85 Geo Hesketh to Jas Gilleck Sierra am S Dickinson to P Sullivan Prospect John Nightingale to same Park Res	ervation w 220 av, w 612:2, etc.	5

### Saturday, June 8th.

Saturday, June 8th.				
B F Dillon to Maria Condon	Larkin n Union, 17x61:3	Gift		
Jos K Smoot to John D Dement	Valley w Diamond 50:11x114	300		
E H Shaw to Albert Rowe	Perry ne 3d, 26x75 Hampshire n 23d, 50x100 Com at se cor of land claimed by H H El-	3,800		
Honry Howett to City & County S.F.	Com et se cor of lend claimed by H. H. El-	prem		
Henry Hewelt to Only & County ST	lis, being 99:10 se G, se 343:9, etc	5		
John Hannan to same	Com at se cor of land claimed by H H Elig, being 99:10 se G, se 343:9, etc W 23d n Clement, 150x240 Com 94:11 e fr e l 17th av, 344:8 s G, etc. D e 36th av, w 1623, etc; also 39th av n D 150x240; also, 37th av n C, 150x540 22d av and 8 s wv cor, w 240 s 43:11, etc. Lots 46 47 48 blk 21, etc. Fairm't L'd Asn	5		
Wm T Higgins to same	Com 94:11 e fr e l 17th av. 844:8 s G, etc.	5		
W Hayes to same	De 36th av, w 1628, etc; also 39th av n D	5		
Androw Consoul to some	150x240; also, 37th av n C, 150x540	5		
Wallace Everson to C.F. Brown	Lata 46 47 48 blk 21. etc. Fairm't L'd Asn	4 0000		
John Nightingale to City & Co S F.	Lote 46 47 48 Dik 21, etc. Fairm LD d Asin 39d n O, 39x120; also, 25th av s K, 150x 240; also, 43d n R, 150x240; also, nn- merous pieces prop'ty in City & Co S F D w 21st av, w 473:5 etc.	2,000		
	240; also, 43d n R, 150x240; also, nu-			
	merous pieces prop'ty in City & Co S F	5		
Henry Kraft to same	D w 21st av, w 473:5 etc	5		
raul Rousset to same	x120; also, numerous pieces of prop'ty			
	City and County S F	5		
Mond	lay, June 10th.			
State of Calla to Anna V Wakemanil	Lot 634 of South Beach Water lots			
FI A Discha to THO Callahan S	Charman as Wasanaa Starton	\$ 90		
Same to A McHugh	Stanley w Florence, 50x100	180		
Ira McGray to Jesse Morrow I	Pixley and Webster se cor. n 110 to Bu-	200		
	Stanley w Florence, 50x100	5		
Stephen G Worden to H W Taylor. I	Pacific e Leav'th, 23x137:6.  Wash'n e Hyde, 25x137:6.	80		
J A Buckley to Julia Frothingham I	Pacific e Leav'th, 23x137:6	1		
M Yablonsky to Wm H Talbot	Wash'n e Hyde, 25x137;6	2,000		
A P Holmes to N P Cole et al	Scott and Ellis ne cor, 187:6x192:5 Pine e Montg'y, n 97:6 e 60, etc	235		
B McDongall to Preston & Co	Fulton and Deviso sw cor. 137:6x137:6.	19,000		
T Duffy to Preston & McKinnon I	Filbert w Larkin, 25x137:6	746		
LE Ritter to City & County S F  7	Taylor n Post, 20x412:6; also, Post w			
	Pine e Montg y, n 97:6 e 60, etc. Fulton and Deviso sw cor, 137:6x137:6. Filbert w Larkin, 25x137:6. Taylor n Post, 20x419:6; also, Post w Taylor, 16:3x60; also, Post e Jones,			
	_16:3x60	_1		
Tuesd	day, June 11th.			
H A Englis to AC Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60	17,900		
H A Englis to A C Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60 Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5	17,900 1,050		
H A Englis to A C Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60	17,900 1,050 350 350		
H A Englis to A C Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60 Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5 Kingston av s Berkshire, 25x98:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100 Kingston av s Berkshire, s 50 w 117:4 etc	17,900 1,050 350 350 700		
H A Englis to AC Weber.  Jas Holland to L D Allen. Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to W Glennin Same to Pat'k McCormick.  Same to L J Allen.  Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry I	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60. Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x98:4. Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 8 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc.	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2		
H A Englis to AC Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60. Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5. Kingston av s Berkshire, 25x98:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100 Kingston av s Berkshire, s 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc Mowry's alley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2		
H A Englis to A C Weber.  Jas Holland to L D Allen.  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to W Glennin I Same to Pat'k McCormick.  Same to L J Allen.  Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry Same to Sylvester Mowry.	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60. Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x98:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 8 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2		
H A Englis to AC Weber Jas Holland to L D Allen Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to W Glennin Same to Pat'k McCormick Same to L J Allen Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry Same to Sylvester Mowry Same to Harley Mowry Same to Harley Mowry	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60 Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5 Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x48:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100 Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc. Mowry's alley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr eline Powell, 67:6x27:6 Mowry's alley n Broadway, 67:6x20 Rowell and Broadway, 77:6x57 e	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2		
H A Englis to AC Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60. Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5. Kingston av s Berkshire, 25x98:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100 Kingston av s Berkshire, s 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc. Mowry's alley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr eline Powell, 67:6x27:6. Mowry's alley n Broadway, 67:6x20 Powell and Broadway, 77:6x57:6 Lot 336 Precta Valley Lands	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2 2 2 2 1		
H A Englis to A C Weber.  Jas Holland to L D Allen.  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to W Glennin I Same to Pat'k McCormick.  Same to L J Allen.  Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry I Same to Sylvester Mowry.  Same to Grigin Mowry  Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr.  City & County S F to S A Eckland.	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60. Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x98:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 8 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc. Movry's alley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr eine Powell, 67:6x27:6. Mowry's alley n Broadway, 67:6x20. Powell and Broadway, 77:6x57:6. Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands. Hampshire a 22d, 25x100.	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2 2 2 1 2,500 prem		
H A Englis to AC Weber.  Jas Holland to L D Allen.  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to W Glennin I Same to Pat'k McCormick.  Same to L J Allen.  Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry I Same to Sylvester Mowry  Same to Harley Mowry  Jame to Origin Mowry  Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. I City & County S † to S A Eckland.  S W Shilock to Thos McInerney. I S W Shilock to Tos McInerney.	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60.  Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5.  Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x98:4.  Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100.  Kingston av 8 Berkshire, s 50 w 117:4 etc  Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc  Mowry's alley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr eline Powell, 67:6x27:6.  Mowry's alley n Broadway, 67:6x20.  Powell and Broadway, 77:6x57:6.  Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands  Hampshire s 22d, 25x100.  Lots 533 and 535 Glif Map 1	17,900 1,050 350 350 350 700 2 2 2 2 2 2,500 prem 100		
H A Englis to A C Weber. Jas Holland to L D Allen. Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to W Glennin I Same to Pat's McCormick. Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry I Same to L J Allen. Barton Mowry to Rhonaldo Mowry I Same to Gylvester Mowry.  Same to Harley Mowry Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. I City & County S F to S A Eckland. I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. John W Cherry to F M Stewart.	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60. Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x98:4 Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 8 50 w 117:4 etc Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc. Mowry's aley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr eline Powell, 67:6x27:6. Mowry's aley n Broadway, 67:6x20. Powell and Broadway, 77:6x57:6. Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands. Hampshire s 22d, 25x100. Lot 533 and 53 Gft Map 1 Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x593.	17,900 1,050 350 350 700 2 2 2 2 2 2,500 prem 100 1,375		
H A Englis to A C Weber	Mission sw 2d, 47:6x60.  Sac'to and Pierce se cor, 120x25:5.  Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x98:4.  Berkshire e Croton av, 25x100.  Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 8 50 w 117:4 etc  Broadway e Powell, n 60 w 42:6, etc  Mowry's alley n 1 B'dway, and 126:6 e fr  eline Powell, 67:6x27:6.  Mowry's alley n Broadway, 67:6x20.  Powell and Broadway, 77:6x57:6.  Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands.  Hampshire s 22d, 25x100.  Lots 333 and 535 Gift Map 1  Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x583.  13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also,	17,900 1,050 350 350 350 700 2 2 2 2 1 2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland. F S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. I John W Cherry to F M Stewart. F L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1	Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands  Hampshire s 234, 25x100.  Lots 533 and 535 Glft Map 1  Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x93  13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands.	17,900 1,050 350 350 350 700 2 2 2 2 2 1 2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland. S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. I John W Cherry to F M Stewart. B E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rouset to City and Co S F. Separage of the same	Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands  Hampshire s 22d, 25x100.  Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1  Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x93.  13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands.  Sundry lots in Western Addition.	2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland. S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. I John W Cherry to F M Stewart. B E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rouset to City and Co S F. Separage of the same	Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands  Hampshire s 22d, 25x100.  Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1  Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x93.  13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands.  Sundry lots in Western Addition.	2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland. S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. I John W Cherry to F M Stewart. B E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rouset to City and Co S F. Separage of the same	Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands  Hampshire s 22d, 25x100.  Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1  Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x93.  13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands.  Sundry lots in Western Addition.	2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. I City & County S F to S A Eckland. I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney I John W Cherry to F M Stewart I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin 1 Paul Rousset to City and Co S F Same et al to same S E L Sullivan to same 8	Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100. Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x89. 13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands. Sundry lots in Western Addition. Com se I 48th av, and 250:2 n fr G, nw to Great Highway, etc. Stanyan w 65 n — being at inter of s Pt's Reservation and Stanyan etc.	2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. I City & County S F to S A Eckland. I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney I John W Cherry to F M Stewart I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin 1 Paul Rousset to City and Co S F Same et al to same S E L Sullivan to same 8	Lot 336 Precita Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100. Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6x89. 13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands. Sundry lots in Western Addition. Com se I 48th av, and 250:2 n fr G, nw to Great Highway, etc. Stanyan w 65 n — being at inter of s Pt's Reservation and Stanyan etc.	2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hall, Jr. I City & County S F to S A Eckland. S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. I John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. I Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. S Same et al to same	Lot 386 Precita Valley Lands Hampshire s 22d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 GHt Map 1 Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6898 13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands. Sundry lots in Western Addition Com se l 48th av, and 250:2 n fr G, nw to Great Highway, etc Stanyan w 65 n —, being at inter of s l P'k Reservation and Stanyan, etc 18th av n R, n 150, etc Por blks 170 190 272 278 375 378 369, O L	2,500 prem 100 1,375		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 336 Prectta Valley Lands Hampshire s 23d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 534 and 535 Gift Map 1 Lots 545 And 5	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
Julius Finck to Edward E Hal, Jr. City & County S F to S A Eckland, I S W Shulock to Thos McInerney. J John W Cherry to F M Stewart. I E L Sullivan to Alex Austin. 1  Paul Rousset to City and Co S F. Same et al to same	Lot 386 Precita Valley Lands Hampshire s 22d, 25x100 Lots 533 and 535 GHt Map 1 Fillmore s Sutter, 27:6898 13th av n Clement, n 69:10, etc; also, several portions of Outside Lands. Sundry lots in Western Addition Com se l 48th av, and 250:2 n fr G, nw to Great Highway, etc Stanyan w 65 n —, being at inter of s l P'k Reservation and Stanyan, etc 18th av n R, n 150, etc Por blks 170 190 272 278 375 378 369, O L	2,500 prem 100 1,375 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		

Thursday, June 13th.			
C Reynolds to City and County S F	Com w 115th av, and 247:4 nw fr H, etc	* 5	
C.D.O. Su'livan to same	Com w 138n 3v, and 23v3 nw 17 H, etc. 15th av and H nw cor, h 23v 3, de. Fu Ion at inter of T B McManus, etc. Fu Ion at inter of T B McManus, etc. Fulton w 6th av, aw 25vn 24v, etc (Stanyan n Hayee, n 75 nw 174, etc , Stanyan n Hayee, sw and nw 25v2.5, etc. 14th w Valencia, 152:68x30.	5 5	
Same to same	Fulton w 6th av, sw 285 ne 210, etc	5	
Same to same	Stanyan n Hayee, n 75 nw 174, etc	5	
D P Belknap to Walter Hawkhnrat	14th w Valencia 155:6x70	5 05	
Wm H Talbot to Louis A Weller	14th w Valencia, 155.68×0.  Wash n e Hyde, 25x,137:6 C w 18th aw, 160,25 Und 2-95 Obset Chart Tract Geary e Laguna, 30x,120 Portion Outside Lands Himos s Naps, 25x100 Lot 3 blk 22, Market 8t II d. Sundry lots Outside Lands. Pine w Mason, 25x62:6 Girard and Woolsey e cor, 55x100 Vallejo e Montgomery, 25x80	550	
Great Park H As n to S R Vincent.	Cw 18th av, 100x25	200	
Same to same	Geary e Laguna, 50x120	10,000	
Same to same	Portion Outs de Lands	3,000	
A McCarren to H M Massey	Lot 3 blk 20 Market St H'd	2,000	
S A Woodbury to Geo Hearst	Sundry 'ots Outside Lands	51	
WK Van Alen to Mary W Shannon	Pine w Mason, 25x62:6	4,200	
T Kendall Jr to Susanna Kendall	Unlain a Montromery 25720	2 (410)	
Price	lay, June 14th.	2,000	
		Gift	
Jos Shannon to Maria R Shannon.	Vallejo w Powell, 137:6x6s 9	Gift	
J J L Du Brutz to F C M Du Brutz	Vallejo w Powell, 187 6x187.6. Douglass S 25th, s 25t, etc. Clay w Montgomery, 61x68-9. Lot 1978. Powell n Sac to, 22x56 Berkshire n 50 w Creton av. 25x100. Berkshire n 50 w Creton av. 25x100. Berkshire n 50 w Croton av. 25x100. 32d n J, 25x100 Tennessee and Butte nw cor, 75x100. Pine e Baker, 19xx2-5. Market sw 2d. 989x265. silso, com g sw cor 100 wara 23, 68-9x20. also, Jessie s	1,000	
Laurer Hill Com As n to J. U. Raind	Lot 1978	42,690	
Wm C Carl to R E Rowland	Powell n Sac'to, 22x56	250	
Miss'n & 30th St Ex H to O Tradett	Berkshire n 50 w Creton av. 25x100	350	
Same to T Tradett	Berkshire n 25 w Croton av, 25x100	350	
Bay Park H'd to E E Smith	32d av e J, 50x100	720	
Same to Joanna D Smith	32d n J, 25x100	360	
Fred k S Castner to F Dexter	Tennessee and Butte nw cor, 75x100	2,500	
J S Alemany to Maurice Dore	Market sw 2d, 98/92/275; also, com g sw	100	
	cor 100 vara 23, 68-9x40; also, Jessie s	400000	
P.C. Ornhan Asulam to same	Jane, 64x69	139375	
a c Orphan Asyrum to same	vara 28, 275 s fr s side of a line to Mar-		
	ket, se 69 sw 207:6, etc; also, Jessie and		
•	Jame w cor, 177:5x63, excepting there- from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x		
John Sullivan to some	Jame w cor, 177,5x63, excepting there- from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69	44,375	
John Sullivan to same	Jame w cor, 1772/x63, excepting there- from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1xwara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara	44,375 7,000 178750	
	Jame w cor, 1750x68, excepting there- from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 101-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th.	44.375 7,000 178750	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10s.vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 36, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th. Plorida n Solsno, 100x100	\$2,000	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10E-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th. Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 30x80	\$2,000 2,400	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10E-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th. Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 30x80	\$2,000	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10E-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th. Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 30x80	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 880	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10E-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th. Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 30x80	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10E-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara rday, June 15th. Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 30x80	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 360 700 500	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University College to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Coll Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson  Mis n & 30th st H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton  Eiling Ford to City and County S F  Lisar Rowel to simp	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 lus.vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc. Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie no 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:5x137:6. Same 32d av e J, 25x100 Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100. Shotwell n Najas, 50x122 6 (om 18 6 e 1 42d av. and 25×13 s.) E. etc. Com 324 it 1 16th av. and 25×13 s.) E. etc.	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700 500	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis'n & wat st H to A Pennington John Centar to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issae Rowes to same	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10s.vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc., Market ne 3d, 3o vara by 100 vara  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100  Jessie ne 3d, 20x80  Geary and Stockton secor, 137:5x137:6. Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av 5 Berkshire, 50x100.  Shotwell n Najas, 50x122 6  Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc.	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700 500 5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis'n & wat st H to A Pennington John Centar to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issae Rowes to same	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10s.vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc., Market ne 3d, 3o vara by 100 vara  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100  Jessie ne 3d, 20x80  Geary and Stockton secor, 137:5x137:6. Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av 5 Berkshire, 50x100.  Shotwell n Najas, 50x122 6  Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc.	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700 500 5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis'n & wat st H to A Pennington John Centar to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issae Rowes to same	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10s.vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc., Market ne 3d, 3o vara by 100 vara  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100  Jessie ne 3d, 20x80  Geary and Stockton secor, 137:5x137:6. Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av 5 Berkshire, 50x100.  Shotwell n Najas, 50x122 6  Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc.	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700 500 5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis'n & wat st H to A Pennington John Centar to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issae Rowes to same	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 10s.vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc., Market ne 3d, 3o vara by 100 vara  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100  Jessie ne 3d, 20x80  Geary and Stockton secor, 137:5x137:6. Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av 5 Berkshire, 50x100.  Shotwell n Najas, 50x122 6  Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 284:3 s 5 E, etc.	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700 500 5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wah St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 860 700 500 5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wah St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 880 700 500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6,200 1,500	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 380 700 500 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1,900 6,250 700 1,500	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 880 700 500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1,900 6,250 700 1,500 1,500 2,000	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 36,000 500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1,500 1,500 2,000 2,100 41,350	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 36,000 500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 700 1,5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 36,000 500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1,500 1,500 2,000 2,100 41,350	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 36,000 500 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 700 1,5	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & Wahn St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithu Ford to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Bail Rousset to same L P Sage to same Paul Rousset to same Paul Rousset to to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Bruin  Mis n County St F Road	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 800 500 500 505 5 5 5 5 5 1,500 1,500 2,000 \$1,330 \$118 800	
Satu  Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen  H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & 30th St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithn Everit to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same.  B K Rogers to same  Danie Rogers to same  L P Sage to same Path Melbermet to Roady Kelly.  Wm Kilday to A J Brunn Mis n & 30th St Ex H to I Parish I Shearman to Elsen Nugent Same to Jos Burke M Conway to E J Baildwin  T McInerney to Wm Lanigan Arthur Quinn to Frank O Kane J G Klumpke to Thos Knight.  Wm Menshan to Wm Doan John Dolan to Margaret Curley	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 1014-vara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc.  Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Plorida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 20x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6.  Same  23d av e J, 25x100  Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x100  Shotwell n Najas, 30x123 6 Com 18 6 e 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 33:1 w 1 16th av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Com 3:1 de 142d av, and 24:3 st E, etc. Pell e Lyon, se 64:4sw 550, etc. Harrison n 24th, 20x100  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150  Folsom sw 5th, 25x150	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 360,000 500 500 55 5 5 5 5 5 1,500 1,5	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & 30th St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithn Everit to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Banic Roccess to same L P Sage to same Danic Roccess to same L P Sage to same Patk Melbermet to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Brunn Mis n & 30th St Ex H to I Parish I Shearman to Elsen Nugent Same to Jos Burke M Conway to E J Baldwin T McInerney to Wm Lanigan Arthur Quinn to Frank O Kane J G Klumpke to Thoc Knight Wm Monhan to Wm Doan John Dolan to Margaret Curley  B H Randolph to Wm A Aldrich City and County S F to Geo Black	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 lustvara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc. Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie no 3d, 20x30 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6. Same 32d av e J, 25x100 Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x120 Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x120 Shotwell n Naja, 50x122 6 Com 18 6 e l 42d av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 32:1 w l 16th av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 32:1 w l 16th av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 32:1 w l 16th av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 3 iof land claimed by T Bell, etc. Dots 2 5 and 6, bit 568 W A Pacific w Broderick, n 137:6, etc. Fell e Lyon, se 64:46sw 559, etc. Harrison n 24th, 26x100 Clementina nw 25th se 3d, 25x80 Clementina nw 25th se 3d, 25x80 Clementina nw 25th fell sw cor, w 623, etc. Lofs 322 and 325 Ceft Map 1 Quinn c Guerrero, 25x100 Ith and 2d sw ne cor, 40x50; also, Sanchez and 16th nw cor, 55x100; also, 21st av se J, 75x100 Post and Larkin se cor, 37:6x87:6. Eddy e Broderick, 150x137:6	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 35,000 50 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1,500 1,500 2,000 2,000 2,000 110 \$1,350 2,000 700 6,100 prem 9750 6,100 prem 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & 30th St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithn Everit to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Banic Roccess to same L P Sage to same Danic Roccess to same L P Sage to same Patk Melbermet to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Brunn Mis n & 30th St Ex H to I Parish I Shearman to Elsen Nugent Same to Jos Burke M Conway to E J Baldwin T McInerney to Wm Lanigan Arthur Quinn to Frank O Kane J G Klumpke to Thoc Knight Wm Monhan to Wm Doan John Dolan to Margaret Curley  B H Randolph to Wm A Aldrich City and County S F to Geo Black	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 lustvara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc. Market ne 3d, 50 vara by 100 vara.  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie no 3d, 20x30 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:6x137:6. Same 32d av e J, 25x100 Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x120 Kingston av - Berkshire, 50x120 Shotwell n Naja, 50x122 6 Com 18 6 e l 42d av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 32:1 w l 16th av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 32:1 w l 16th av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 32:1 w l 16th av, and 224:3 sl E, etc. Com 3 iof land claimed by T Bell, etc. Dots 2 5 and 6, bit 568 W A Pacific w Broderick, n 137:6, etc. Fell e Lyon, se 64:46sw 559, etc. Harrison n 24th, 26x100 Clementina nw 25th se 3d, 25x80 Clementina nw 25th se 3d, 25x80 Clementina nw 25th fell sw cor, w 623, etc. Lofs 322 and 325 Ceft Map 1 Quinn c Guerrero, 25x100 Ith and 2d sw ne cor, 40x50; also, Sanchez and 16th nw cor, 55x100; also, 21st av se J, 75x100 Post and Larkin se cor, 37:6x87:6. Eddy e Broderick, 150x137:6	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 11 300 700 500 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
Satu Rob't Brotherton to Wm B Allen H Shearman to Wm B Lyon University Coolege to H M Newhall Frank R Larkin to University Col Bay Park H d to Lewis Peterson Mis n & 30th St H to A Pennington John Center to John H Paton Eithn Everit to City and County S F Issac Rowes to same Banic Roccess to same L P Sage to same Danic Roccess to same L P Sage to same Patk Melbermet to Roady Kelly Wm Kilday to A J Brunn Mis n & 30th St Ex H to I Parish I Shearman to Elsen Nugent Same to Jos Burke M Conway to E J Baldwin T McInerney to Wm Lanigan Arthur Quinn to Frank O Kane J G Klumpke to Thoc Knight Wm Monhan to Wm Doan John Dolan to Margaret Curley  B H Randolph to Wm A Aldrich City and County S F to Geo Black	from Jessie nw 55 sw Jane, sw 64 x nw 69 lui-wara 23 se Market, se 16 sw 68, etc. Market ne 3d, 50 wara by 100 wara.  rday, June 15th.  Florida n Solano, 100x100 Jessie ne 3d, 30x80 Geary and Stockton secor, 137:8x137:6. Same 38d av e J. 25x100 Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 50x100. Shotwell n Najna, 50x122 6 Com 18:6 e 1 42d av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, and 25x13 si E, etc. Com 38:1 w 1 16th av, 55th etc. Harrison n 25th x 55x5. Clinton av a Broketick, n 137:6, etc. Harrison n 25th x 55x15. Clementina n w 25th av 3d, 25xx5. Clementina n w 15th a 3d, 25xx5. Clementina n w 15th av, acc. Carolina n Yolo, 33:4x100 Ith and 2d av ne cor, 40xx60 siso, Sanchez and I6th nw cor, 55x100; also, 11st av se 3, 7 5x100 Post and Larkin se cor, 37:5x87:6. Eddy e Broderick, 15x137:6.	\$2,000 2,400 35,000 1 35,000 50 50 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1,500 1,500 2,000 2,000 2,000 110 \$1,350 2,000 700 6,100 prem 9750 6,100 prem 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	

N Larco to C H de Pruzzo John L Smith to F H Hill	Green bet Montg'y and Kearny—50 v 244 Vermont and Alameda, w 39:3, etc, se to Townsend, ne to w I Vermont, a to nw cor Vermont and Alameda	10,000
	cor Vermont and Alameda	2,000
T J Oakes to Geo W Oakes	Stevenson n 18th, 25x80; also, lot 685, Glift Map 2   Clary sw 5th, 25x80   Hampshire s 22d, 50x100   Hampshire s 22d, 50x100   Hampshire s 22d, 50x100   H and 9th av, n to n i A B Sampson T'ct, e to ne cor of s'd T'ct, s to n i H, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Sampson T'ct, sto n i H, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Sampson T'ct, sto n i H, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Sampson T'ct, sto n i H, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Sampson T'ct, sto n i H, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Sampson T'ct, sto n i H, etc   Fell e Lott, w 615, sw 275:2, etc   Sampson T'ct, sto n i H, etc   Samp	750
Tide Land Com'rs to Wm Walsh	Ulary sw 5th, 25x80	1,300
Wm Monahan to Marg't O'Brien Wm Sherman to City & County S F	Wash'n w Broderick 25x80	1,300
Fannie M Samson to same	H and 9th av. n to n l A B Sampson T'ct.	
	e to ne cor of s'd T'ct, s to n'l H, etc .	5
A B Southworth to same		5
Claus Sprekels to same	Com on sw cor H S and C M Lore's Tct,	
E A Sheldon to same	s 5 deg 42 min, e 122:6, etc. Und 10:85 D e 22d av, s 473.5-100, etc. H e 7th av, w 4 s 27:6, etc. Lot 12 blk 254. New Potrero	5 5
G F Sharn to same	H e 7th av. w 4 s 27:6. etc	
James Thom to same	Lot 12 blk 254, New Potrero	5
Geo Treat to same	Kansas n Colusa, 150x200; also, York s	5.
	Kansas n Colusa, 150x200; also, York s 22d, s 127, e 61:6; also, Rhode s Colusa,	
TI S Milhhou to some	300x200     Lot 4 blk 254, New Potrero     Van Ness av 8 Geary, 30x137:6	
H Greenhers to Simon J Simon	Van Ness av a Geary 20x127.6	5 500
22 dicements to primon o primon	THE THOO WID COME OF STREET	0,000
Tue	sday, June 18th.	
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T J Gallagher to John Eyre	Page and Octavia, 87:6x120	\$6,500
M A McLaughlin to Wm C Wood .	Vallejo and Laguna, 83:3x137:6. Grove w Buchanan, 50x120. Capp s Temple, 65x115; also, Fair Onks and John ne cor, 6ix117:6. Carolina s Nevada, 33:4x100.	1,500
Edward Barry to Richard Crooks	Grove w Buchanan, 50x120	3,000
David A Laucaster to Afred Rising	and John no car fivilities	5,000
Wm Monahan to M A McAuliff	Carolina a Nevada, 33:4x100	820
Garden Tract II a to bames Clark.		350
Junction H'd Asa'n to P H Mass		350
Buena Vista H Ass'n to W J Horne	Vulture or Columbia e Noe, 59x114	500
I D Hocker to John W Cherry	Pine e Leavin, 8 137:5 e 200, etc	45,000
o D Hooker to some w Cherry	Vulture or Columbia e Noe, 59x114.  Pine e Leav'th, s 137:6 e 200, etc. Sac'to w Fillmore, 50x132:6, sub to mort to Hib Sav and Loan Soc.  Wash'n a Polit 36x132584.	25.000
J B Morton to Mary Bilty	Wash'n e Polk, 36x127:81/4	6,900
Otto Heufner to Mich'l Cooney	6th av s L, 25x100	650
F L Castle to Tyler Curtis	3d and Sherwood Place, 70x80	60,000
Tide Land Com're to Joe Boardman	6th and Brannen 70v50	90,000
Same to same	Lots 13 and 14 blk 490. Salt M'h & T L'ds	500
Same to same	Wash'n e Polk, 36x127:5% 6th av s L, 25x100 3d and Sherwood Place, 70x80 Van Ness av and Sutter, 120x206:3. 6th and Brannan, 70x50 Lots 13 and 14 blk 490, Sait M'h & T L'ds Bryant ne 5th, 175x137:6	70
	esday, June 19th.	_
Jos H Jennings to Jas Newman	T 40 133 OF TT 1 14 TT 4 1 1	
Jos H Jennings to Jas Newman	T 40 133 OF TT 1 14 TT 4 1 1	8 1
Jos H Jennings to Jas Newman John McNamar to C P Gibbons	T 40 133 OF TT 1 14 TT 4 1 1	\$ 1 525
Jos H Jennings to Jas Newman  John McNamara to C P Gibbons  John S Luty to Chas W Howe  C W Konitzer to Phillip Erzgraher	T 40 133 OF TT 1 14 TT 4 1 1	\$ 1 525 250
Jos H Jennings to Jas Newman  John McNamara to C P Gibbons  John S Luty to Chas W Howe  C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber  Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy	T 40 133 OF TT 1 14 TT 4 1 1	\$ 1 525 250 1,000 Gift
Jos H Jennings to Jas Newman John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley	T 40 133 OF TT 1 14 TT 4 1 1	\$ 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25x110 College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120 Natoma w 6th, 18x75 Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Stat or 8 E, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also.	\$ 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25x110 College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120 Natoma w 6th, 18x75 Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Stat or 8 E, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also.	525 250 1,000 Gift 500
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25x110 College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120 Natoma w 6th, 18x75 Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Stat or 8 E, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also.	525 250 1,000 Gift 500
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25x110 College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120 Natoma w 6th, 18x75 Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Stat or 8 E, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also.	525 250 1,000 Gift 500
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25x110 College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120 Natoma w 6th, 18x75 Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Stat or 8 E, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also.	525 250 1,000 Gift 500
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe. C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley. F G Burke to S F Savings Union.  McGinley to Adam Upp. Godley to J P Pierce.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  28th w Guerrero, 285110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis in Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sta vs es B, 75x100, 8 S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also	5 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000
John McNamara to C P Gibbons. John S Luty to Chas W Howe. C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley. F G Burke to S F Savings Union.  McGinley to Adam Upp. Godley to J P Pierce.	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  28th w Guerrero, 285110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis in Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sta vs es B, 75x100, 8 S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also	5 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks. Jane C Morrill to D Plato	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 80x250. 25th w Guerrero, 25x110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6.	5 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks. Jane C Morrill to D Plato	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 80x250. 25th w Guerrero, 25x110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6.	5 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks. Jane C Morrill to D Plato	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 80x250. 25th w Guerrero, 25x110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6.	525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks. Jane C Morrill to D Plato	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 80x250. 25th w Guerrero, 25x110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6.	5 1 525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks. Jane C Morrill to D Plato	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 80x250. 25th w Guerrero, 25x110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Satoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6.	525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrili to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings. G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brumagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  28th w Guerrero, 285110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis in Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sta vs es B, 75x100, 8 S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also	525 250 1,000 Gift 500 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley  F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings  G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brumagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons  Thur	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250 25th w Guerrero, 25x110 College and Olmstead, 85x60 Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120 Natoma w 6th, 15x75 Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75 5th av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100 Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75 Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240 Page w Gough, 27:6x120 Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250 Kansas s Napa, 25x100 Bush w Gough, 68:9x120 Bush w Gough, 68:9x120 Bush w Gough, 68:9x120	1,825 5,000 11,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 205
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brunagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons  Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Curstave Pois to serve	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25th10. College and Olmstead, 85x80. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75. Sth av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Kansas s Napa, 25x100. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120.  Sday, June 20th.	\$ 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 205 E
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brunagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons  Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Curstave Pois to serve	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25th10. College and Olmstead, 85x80. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75. Sth av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Kansas s Napa, 25x100. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120.  Sday, June 20th.	\$ 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 205 E
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brunagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons  Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Curstave Pois to serve	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25th10. College and Olmstead, 85x80. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75. Sth av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Kansas s Napa, 25x100. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120.  Sday, June 20th.	\$ 10 3,000 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 205 5 8
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brunagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons  Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Curstave Pois to serve	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25th10. College and Olmstead, 85x80. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75. Sth av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Kansas s Napa, 25x100. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120.  Sday, June 20th.	\$ 10 3,000 2,600 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 1 205 6 8 5 5 00 1 2,600 1 42,500 2,500 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brunagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons  Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Curstave Pois to serve	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25th10. College and Olmstead, 85x80. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75. Sth av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Kansas s Napa, 25x100. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120.  Sday, June 20th.	\$ 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 205 5 5 10 3,000 2,600 1 1,205 6 1,205 6 1,205 1,20
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brumagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Gustave Reis to same E A Lawrence to Gustave Reis C F Gallagher to Wm Hollis F L A Pioche to Alice Maxwell R A Swain to E A Lawrence I Adhy Peasley to John Center	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  28th w Guerrero, 285110. College and Olmstead, 85x60. Ellis n Webster, 22;6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x73. Natoma sw 7th, 21:7x75. Natoma sw 7th, 21:7x75. Sth av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 128:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 138:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6. D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Ransas s Napa, 28x100. Bush e Octavia, 137:6x120. Bush w Gough, 68:9x120.  sday, June 20th. Lot 12 blk 407, Salt Marsh and Tide L'ds, Kentucky s Sierra, e 200 s 407:4%, etc Same. Bryant n 24th, 26x100. Blk 124; also, und 3 acres of P N. Harrison and 21st. 38x100. Blk 124; also, und 3 acres of P N.	\$ 1,000 6ift 500 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 42,500 42,500 42,500 400 42,000 12,000 2,000
John McNamara to C P Gibbons John S Luty to Chas W Howe C W Kenitzer to Phillip Erzgraber Cornelius Murphy to Cath. Murphy B J Shay to R McGinley F G Burke to S F Savings Union  McGinley to Adam Upp Godley to J P Pierce  H W Taylor to S L Marks Jane C Morrill to D Plato Jas Newman to Jos H Jennings G Mahe to J and Sarah Turnock J W Brumagim to Thos Young Thos Young to G L Simmons Thur E A Lawrence to Leland Stanford Gustave Reis to same E A Lawrence to Gustave Reis C F Gallagher to Wm Hollis F L A Pioche to Alice Maxwell R A Swain to E A Lawrence I Adhy Peasley to John Center	Lot 6 blk 65, University H Ass'n; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 50x250.  25th w Guerrero, 25th10. College and Olmstead, 85x80. Ellis n Webster, 22:6x120. Natoma w 6th, 18x75. Natoma w 7th, 24:7x75. Sth av se B, 75x100, S S F Hd Asn; also, 5th av se B, 50x100, same; also, 4th av nw A, 150x100. Natoma sw 7th, 24:7x75. Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; also, Sansome and Vallejo, 137:6x137:6; D and 32d av, 660x240. Page w Gough, 27:6x120. Lot 8, blk 125; 6 blk 62, Univ'ty H Asn; also, Sagamore e Orizaba, 40x250. Kansas s Napa, 25x100. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 37:6x1320. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120. Bush w Gough, 38:3x120.  Sday, June 20th.	\$ 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 1,825 5,000 10 3,000 2,600 1 1 205 5 5 10 3,000 2,600 1 1,205 6 1,205 6 1,205 1,20

### Real Estate Transactions .-- Alameda County.

	GRANTOR TO GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
	Same to H Mohur	Same	\$1,000
	Same to E Jacobs	Same Various lots same locality	2,000
	Same to E R Hall	Same-50x150 same locality	500
	Same to M Hill		3,600
	Same to S Hill	Salla	6,500
	Same to J A Pluming	Same -100x150 same locality	1,000
	P Sather to J A Taylor	Same77x200 near High street	600
	R Martinez to W Ivey	Brooklyn Tp-1-6 int in a tract. N'r Hayw'd & Alvarado-385 & 381% acs	500
	Ellerhorst et al to A Himmelmann.	N'r Hayw'd & Alvarado-385 & 381 % acs	27,500
	J Mulinan to A B Mascullni	Haywood—150x92	10
	A B Forbes to R Perren	Near Mission San Jose-1600 acs Marsh.	65,000
	A Borel to G B Ronaldi	Near Sousal C'k & San L'dro Rd260x88	SHALL
	A J Raiston W Buschmann	Oakland-N line Charter av 799:2 w from	
		Telegraph av, thence w 100x129:4	1,200
	G E Lane, Jr, to C M Page	Same 410x150 near Lake Merritt Same—100x120 sw cor 9th and Jackson . Same	5,000
	C Barlow to A Barland	Same100x120 sw cor 9th and Jackson .	6,500
	A Barland to Agnes Barland	Same	Gift
	M Curtie to S Darley	Same - S 1 22d 75 w fr Curtis, th w 25x80-4	230
	J C & E Coleman to L G Cole	Same-W   Webster 260 a tr Walnut th	
		8 140x200 to Franklin	6,300
	Burr & Dean to C Vinzent	s 140x200 to Franklin	4,075
	Burr & Dean to C Vinzent E McLean to Cameron & Rutherf'd	Same-El Brush 50 n fr 18th, th n 50x75	500
	W & Greelev to C W Hodgking	Brooklyn Styllil near Luke Merritt	500
	Pioneer H Ass'n to A E Magill	Alameda 100 Encinal av nr Waln t x 150	1,000
	Same to J B Finley	Same-50 Alameda av n'r Willow x 150.	100
	Same to W O'Brien	Same-50 Alameda av n'r Walnut x 150	500
	Pioneer H Ass'n to A E Magili Same to J B Finley Same to W O'Brien Same to W H Wenck	Same—50 Alameda av n'r Walnut x 150. Same—50 Alameda av n'r Willow x 150.	500
	Same to B Dore	Same-100x100cor Sandose av & Willow	1,000
	Same to D Van Vleck	Same_100 San Ant'nay n'r Welnut v 150	1,000
	H McNally to DC McGlynn	Same-140x100 nw cor Perch & R Ray.	5(6)
	J Morton to R Morton		9,000
	C IT Wild hearn to Wohlow & Chase		1,100
	Same to S Porter	Same -120x135	500
	Same to W P Pinkham	Same—135:4x120	550
	Berkley H'd Ass'n to F V Leb. Jr	Same-61:6x102:5	345
	Same to J S Reed	Same-2 lots each 246x102:5	2,520
	Same to J D Coughlin	Same-123x102:5	M13
0	Some to S Porter Same to W P Pinkham Berkley H'd Asa'n to F V Leb, Jr Same to J S Reed Same to J D Coughlin W A Freeman to J Wheeler.	Near Berkeley - 2009x120	2,400
	F D Atherton to C Puff		214
		Near Valleio Mills -2 scres	400
	L Watkins to A C Reid	San '.eandro40x180	1,276
	L Watkins to A C Reid	Near Teleg'h av & Tem'cal Ck-100x150	Gift
	E Bigelow to S Milbury	Oakland-W line Alice 1260 n from 12th.	
			3,000
	J A J Snyder to A Miller	Same - S 118th 140 c fr West, th c 50x103:9	1,300
	C A Tuttle to H Hemphill	Same N line Charter av 440-9 w from	
		Telegraph av, thence w 50x129:4	800
	A Fairbairn to H C Campbell	Same-WI Har'n 546 n fr 14th, th n 60x150	4,200
	R. M Murray to A C Hughes	Same S 1 10th 125 e fr Grove, th c 25x100	1,400
	A Fairbairn to H C Campbell R M Murray to A C Hughes C A Miller to D Creane G S Brown to H A Palmer	Telegraph av, thence w 50x129:4.  Same S 1 10th 125 ef to frove, the 25x150  Same N 1 5th 90 w fr West th w 50x10.59  Same N 15th 90 w fr West th w 50x10.59	2,000
	G S Brown to H A Palmer	Same-It time Sycamore 900 w from 141-	
		acreath av th w Mix 186	1
	G R Wells to C Dean	Same—150x240, 112x50 near Lake Merritt Brooklyn—Sw l Wash'n 75 se fr Broad-	3,000
	H B Johnston to J S Derby	Brooklyn-Sw l Wash'n 75 se fr Broad-	
		way thence se 75 to Esthary	750
	A G Abel to same	Same—Sw I Wash'n 100 se fr Broadway.	
		thence se 25x50	1
	Pollac & Schroeder to G Mayrisch. S U H'd Ass'n to H Bruck Same to H V Frinkin	Alameda 236x240 near Encinal Station	5
	S U H'd Ass'n to H Bruck		1,500
	Same to H V Frinkin	Same—120x135	550
	Same to K Kelmardt	Same-120x150:4	550
	Same to C F Glein	Same	550
	Same to H Schuldt	Same	550
	Rynn & Cadez to P Portois		1
	A Church to Trust Inman Sc'l Dist	Murray Tp-1 acre Neur Berkeley -61.6x102.5 Same24x102.5 Same61:6x105	1
	Berkeley H Ass'n to A Rosso	Near Berkeley -61.6x102:5	334
	Same to F Derby	Same-246x102:5	1,460
	Same to F Moggis	Same61:6x105	336
	Same to G Ferretto	Same	336
	Jane to E Horn	Same—123x102:5	790
	F D Atherton to M Mommsen	Near Haywood3 acres	450
	Regent St II Ass'n to P Schultheis	Near Oakland N city limits-120x150:6.	740
	J Green to C A Muloey	Dubiin60x112:6	175
	TSUH'd Ass'n to EL Stebbins	Near Berkeley-120x270	625
	Same to A Gibson	Same	625
	Same to R M Murray	Same 451-68 105     Same 123 x 102-5     Same 123 x 102-5     Near Hawwood 3 acres     Near Oakland N city limits 120 x 150-6     Dubin 40 x 112-6     Near Berkeley 120 x 270     Same     Same	625

CR Lewis to W B Elliwood	Oakland-104x110 sw cor 13th & K'kham'	\$1,500
M Curtis to R Teleghman	Same-N line Lydia 100 e from Curtis,	050
E Bigelow to C W Keene	thence e 25x80:4	250
J Robinson to C P Marsh	Same—28x94 sw cor 3d and Linden Same—150x200 b'd 9th, 8th, & w by C'tro Same—1-6th in 102:11x06:5 ne cor Durant	9,000
H Mangels to C Kramm	Same—1-8th in 102:11x06:5 ne cor Durant	2,000
A Mingold to C Mindoline.	st and Telegraph av.	5
A C Mathison to S A Mathison	st and Telegraph av	Gift
H G McLean to O Lamarche	Same—N line James 142:5 e from Wood,	
	thence e 45x135	1,000
Goodwin & Holmes to A P Holmes	Same-56x140 nw cor 28th and West sts	1
A Campoell to M Carroll	Same—N line 12th 115 w from Campbell.	FFO
JT Stewart to W S Philan	thence w 25x135	550
of Stewart to w S Phhan	thence w 50×100	800
O V H'd Ass'n to E A Provines	thence w 50x100 Same—65x94 near Lake Merritt	400
J C Coleman to J M Lord	Same—E l Filb't 100 s fr 10th, th s 82x125	125
G W Dam to same	Same	1
CHF Baun to HG Derby	Brooklyn-Sw line Madison 125 se from	_
	Broadway, thence se 50x140	1,800
OP H'd Ass'n to J Sullivan		300
Same to J Casey P H Ass'n to J Siegfried Same to W Westerfeld	Same Alameda—150 Alam'a av n'r Wil'w x 150	300
P H Ass'n to J Stegtried	Alameda—150 Alam'a av n'r Wil'w x 150	1,500
Same to W Westerleid	Same—150 Encinal av n'r Willow by 150	1,500
Same to J E Chalfant	Same—50x300 & 100x150 n'r Alameda S'n Alameda—50 S Jose av n'r Walnut x 150	2,000 500
Same to J. T. Friend	Same—Various lots n'r Alameda Station	2,500
Same to M L Smith Same to J T Friend Same to S Anarson Same to E Babson Same to E Davis	Same—100 Encinal av by 150 feet	1,000
Same to E Babson	Same—100 Encinal av by 150 feet Same—200x300 b'd Alam'a, Centl, W'nut Same—50 San Antonio n'r Willow x 150	4,000
	Same-50 San Antonio n'r Willow x 150	500
G Parker to F Rogers	Same-N line R R av 200 e from Walnut	
		500
D Scully to W T Van Gent	Same-W I Foley 300 s fr Buena Vista,	
Down & D	thence s 42x140	500
Burr & Dean to S and L Society	thence s 42x140	1,600
T Dealest Told Told Told	Same—oution on Telegraph av	10 200
J Beebee to Linden H'd Ass'n	Same—5 acres on same	16,500
B H Ass'n to T A Lemmers	Neur Berkeley-61:6x102:5	3,000 355
Same to J S Gay	Same	380
A J Gladding to D Thompson. B H Ass'n to T A Lammers. Same to J S Gay. Same to A Anthony. Same to T and C Kufe.	Same	336
Same to T and C Kufe	Same	375
	Same	336
Same to G Evans	Same—184:6x204:10	2,130
SUR d Ass'n to C O Klose	Same240X135	1,000
M Ryan to E and G Ryan	Same—120x135 Near Mission San Jose—135¼ acres	550
B Mowry to S Mowry	Same—40 acres	5,000
Same to H Mowry.	Same-50 acres	2
M Sylva to A L Cunha	San Leandro and Haywood R'd-73 acs	1,500
L Daviggio to T Shelden	Livermore-Parts block 17 and 2	600
L Daviggio to T Shelden  J Matson to G G Briggs  S Merritt to W S Wilkerson	Livermore—Parts block 17 and 2 San Lorenzo & Roberts' L'ding—41 acs. Oakland—N line 17th 510 e from Grove,	4,914
S Merritt to W S Wilkerson	Oakland-N line 17th 510 e from Grove,	
,	thence c 40×100	5,000
R E Ogilby to J Dodo	Same—El Webster 50 n fr 10th, th n 40x90	7,500
T S Tarleton to M D Hewitt	Same—El Webs'r 90 n fr 10th, th n 50x100	4,600
G L Kenny to E R Stockwell A J Gladding to D Rondebish	Same—2½ acres near Lake Merritt Same—W l Ellen 200 s fr 32d th s 300x133	3,500 1,000
R H Bennett to J Ward	Same—E   Linden 99.6n fr 12th thn 6x125 Same—E   Filbert 99.6n fr 12th thn 6x125 Same—W   Filbert 189.6 n fr 12th, thn 2	1,000
Same to J P Flint	Same - E   Filbert 99.6 n fr 12th th n 6x125	î
P Hochkofler to R H Bennett	Same-W I Filbert 189:6 n fr 12th, th n 2	
	by 250 to Linden	1
A Holmes to Cole & Merriam	Same—56x140 nw cor 28th and West	1
T Stack to W Stack	Same—E1 Harrison 50 n fr 5th, th n 50x75 Same—90x103:9 se cor West and 18th Same—N 1 10th 75 e fr Alice, th e 75x100.	1,200
Parthage Colo Enta Rid of Edula	Same—90x103:9 se cor West and 18th	1,700 4,750 2,500
C Des Rochers to A S Riorce	Same—40 e line Market near 14th	4,750
N Weaver to P Thompson	Same—52:10x130 se cor Market and 17th.	1,100
A Hòlmes to Cole & Merriam T Stack to W Stack. P M Craig to D and M Maloney Bamber & Co's Ex to B'd oi Edu'n C Des Rochers to A S Bierce. N Weaver to P Thompson. A Fonti to M Felipe	Brooklyn-Sw line Harrison 75 nw from	1,100
	Brooklyn—Sw line Harrison 75 nw from Walker, thence nw 25x150 Same—100x140 w cor Pierce & Wash'n	5
E B Walker to W Walker	Same-100x140 w cor Pierce & Wash'n	4,000
C H Schnoor to A B Schnoor	Same—150x75 w cor Lacey and Polk	Gift
C H Schnoor to A B Schnoor F Peet, Jr, to E Peet F Glas to F Schuman	Same-175x140 s cor Adams and Peralta	800
F Glas to F Schuman	Alameda-S line R R av 250 w from Oak,	
Court Comin to Pugge & MacCourt	thence w 150x217:8	3,500
Court Com'r to Buggs & McGowan L McMackin to H Eitel	Same—2 acres and strip near High st Same—60x66 near Mastick Station	800
P H Ass'n to H Avers	Same—50 Alameda av near Willow by 150	500
P H Ass'n to H Ayers. B H Ass'n to E S Forester	Near Berkeley—102:5x184:6 and 102:5x123	1,765
Same to J L Prior	Same61:6x162:5	380

E Bigelow to B Dore	Oakland-194x111:8 ew cor 8th & C'pbell	\$8,500
F Delger to L Buck	Same-S line Frederick 110 w from Tel-	Calano
g	egraph av, thence w 40x100	4,200
E B Walsworth to L Schoffer	Same-62:6 Telegraph av by 100	1,100
Russell & Blake to T B Bigelow	Same-El L'den 105.6 s fr 1 ith th s 96x125	10
B M Durell to H L Davis.	Same -W line Jackson 1072 n from 12th,	10
Dai Duten to II L Davis	thomas a 100mich	
TO Deliver to M. D. William	thence n 100x165	10,000
F Delger to M E Wyatt	Same -S line Frederick 200 w from Tel-	4 .300
Y TI (I D. D. D. D. I	egraph av, thence w 50x100	4,800
J E Carne to D B Rickey	Same-W   Brush 40 s fr 18th, th s 40x110.	1,000
Burr & Dean to S & L Society	Same-150x100 sw cor Juba and 7th	7,500
	Alam'a-150x217:6 nw cor Cent') & Wal't	2,400
B Lefevre to M Lefevre	Same 150x435 b'd by Santi Clara and	
	Central av, and e by Walnut	Gift
J Gunn to A and M Barslean	Same-140x100 nw cor Stanish's & R R av	2,350
P H'd Ass'n to J W Cox	Same - 50 San Ant'o av n'r W'nut by 150	500
J W Wark to B Wellmann	Near Fruit Vale av - 5 acs on S L ndro R	17,000
	R d fr Vallejo M'ls to Mowry L'd 2-3 ac	500
	Brooklyn T'p -6% acs Sousal Creek	2,000
B F Peterson to T F Bachelder	8 miles ne fr Alvarado 480 acs	2,500
V&C D Chapman to LA Fereira.	Road San Leandro to Brooklyn-7 acres	2,800
J Dabner to J de F Fagam	San Leandro—100x105	235
H C Grigsby to L Castro	Same 85 Callen on by 160	250
	Same—65 Callan av by 150	
	Oakland T'p- & acre Telegraph av	6(11)
G W Dam to R Wheeler	San Leandro R'd near High st - 7 acres.	6,500
	Near Berkely—61:6x102:5	355
	Same-246x102:5	1,585
S U H'd Ass'n to A M Dore	Same-120x135	1800
TSU H'd Ass'n to LW Reid	Same - 120x270	625
	4 miles nfr Oakland city limits -A tract.	5
F A Kimball to E Ellmy	Near Oakl'd N city limits and San Pablo	
	ev-60x98	150
Same to E A Willetts	Same—128x102:5	740
	Same	829
Same to W Stuart	Same-204:10x128	1,560
	Same—102:5x123	770
	Same-61:6x102:5	365
	Same	345
Same to J Atkinson	Same—123x204:10	1,520
ED Athenton to I Donnoth	Haywood—Lot on D street	650
		6,000
	B'klyn Tp-14 int 30 & 165 4 acs Sou'l Ck	1,000
	Decoto, n'r Alvarado -50x100 & 200x96 .	1,000
	Sunol Valley—A tract	5
C Cowing to J Maloy	5 miles ne fr Haywood—150 acres	200
A Johnson to CPRRCo	Nr San L'indro-Strip along RR track.	200
	Near Berkeley—120x135:4	550
Same to W N Rumwell	Same	550
	Same120x135	500
	Same—135x360	1,600
	Same120x135	550
Same to L II Sweeney	Same-240x135	1,100
	Same-15 acres	1
TSU H'd Ass'n to J Widber	Same-270x120	625
Same to E S Forester	Same—120x270 and 120x135	1,125

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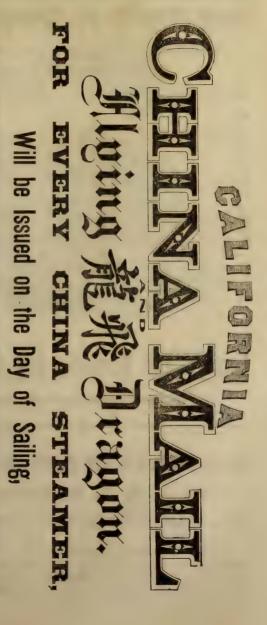
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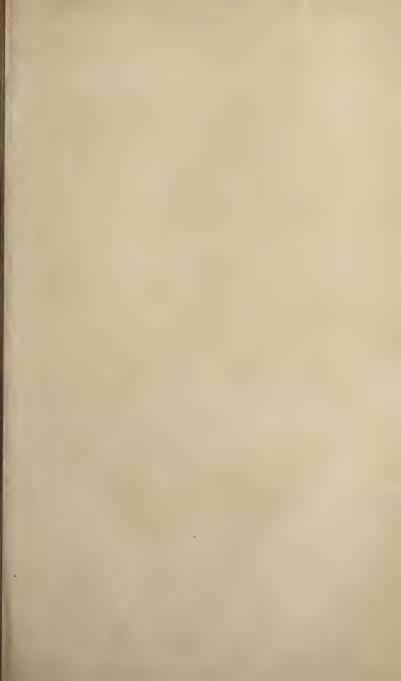


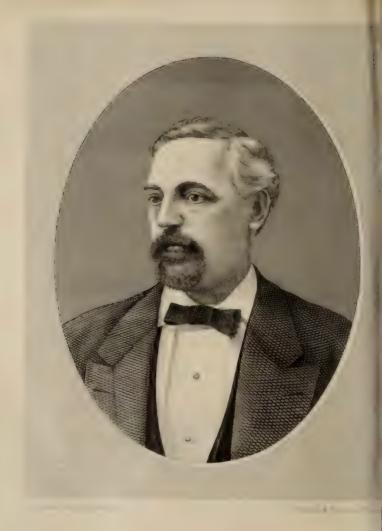
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### THE

# CALIFORNIA



# MAIL BAG.

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1872.

### SAN FRANCISCO:

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By F. MARRIOTT,
of San Francisco, California, June 6, 1871.

### HENRY M. NEWHALL.

Henry M. Newhall was born in Saugus, Mass., May 23, 1825. Till the age of thirteen years he lived in his native town, and picked up as much schooling as usually fell to the lot of boys in a Massachusetts country town fifty years ago, before the labors of Horace Mann and his co-workers had established in that State the common school system which has been the parent of the systems now in operation in every State of the Union. Young Newhall had learned to read, write and cypher indifferently, when, in 1838, he left Saugus, with a stout heart and unbounded energy for his capital, to seek his fortune. The first thing he did was to go to sca. In the capacity of ship's boy he sailed to the East Indies, and after knocking about the world, enduring hardships that were incident of "Poor Jack's" life in those days of wet forecastles, bad provisions and hard shipmasters, young Newhall found himself in Philadelphia, nearly as poor in purse as when he set out, and richer only by one lesson of experience-which was, not to go to sea again. Here he at once sought work and found it, subsequently in the largest auction house in Philadelphia. He found his vocation, and to it he served a faithful apprenticeship. From Philadelphia he removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he prosecuted the auction business till the gold fever broke out in 1849. The old spirit of adventure then welled up anew, and in the winter of 1849-50, Mr. Newhall set out for California. In common with so many hundred others who made the trip at that season, he found himself detained for months at the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived in San Francisco on the 6th of July, 1850. California then presented such an opportunity as has been offered by no other part of the world in this century for a man of Mr. Newhall's composition. He was of that calibre of men who make new countries and give them the history which reads like romance to the citizens of the old and established orders of society. Among men of inexhaustible energy, quick practical sagacity, fertile in resources, decisive in policy and bold in action-firm in their faith in the future of the country of their adoption-he was speedily acknowledged to take a foremost place. His qualities were reco, nized and estimated at their real value. His enterprise equaled his executive abilities, and so he is found foremost among those who, in discerning the needs of the growing State, set about supplying them. The results were mutually advantageous; and to-day, after twenty-two years of labor, unsurpassed in the intensity of its application by that of any one among the hardest worked Californians, he is to-day the possessor of a handsome fortune, which he enjoys with a full recognition of its duties as well as privileges.

Upon landing in California, Mr. Newhall first went to the mines, and was an honest, hard-working miner, at Douglas Flat, for a short time. Subsequently he went into the auction business. It is related of him that his first sale was made from the head of a barrel, and that the invoice

offered consisted of his surplus wardrobe! Of clothing he had some, but of money he had none, and eggs were a dollar apiece in those days. Business came to him in volume that taxed all his energy and iron endurance to dispose of. Ships' cargoes were often sold by the manifest from the auctioneer's pulpit, and sometimes the accounts of sales showed many hundred per cent. profit, and sometimes failed to realize the amount of freight and charges. But there were no warehouses, and goods had to be sold on arrival, and the auction-room was the channel through which they passed. Those were the "golden days ' of this as of some other branches of business in San Francisco, and during that time Mr. Newhall laid the foundation of his fortune, and proceeded somewhat with the superstructure. The foundation was a reputation for probity and business ability of the first order-promptness, thoroughness, and withal a special personal capacity to make sales. When the "golden days" had passed away and profits were smaller and the volume of business diminished, then the depth and breadth of this foundation which he had builded in the estimation of his fellow citizens became apparent. He had the best share of the business that offered in his line; and later, when the system of trade sales became established in certain branches, his auction rooms became recognized as the headquarters of the business. Such they continue to be at this day. Successive buildings have been erected by him for the accommodation of his business, and each remove has furnished a fresh evidence of his practical sagacity. In these well known premises he has held sales for many years past with unfailing regularity, himself "calling" through a catalogue of fifteen hundred to two thousand lots, often continuing through ten successive hours, and involving physical exertion which few men are capable of exerting even in emergency. Yet Mr. Newhall has performed this feat through the sales of a season to all appearance unaffeeted by the drafts upon his powers of action and endurance. That Mr. Newhall's devotion to his work has been hearty as well as absorbing is shown by the steady energy with which he continues to follow it up,

Although the career thus described has been of an activity sufficient to fill the measure of most men's powers, it constitutes but a part of his work in California, and not that part which has brought him most prominently before the general public. In 1865 he became interested in the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad. The finances of the enterprise were in a state of confusion bordering on insolveney and on a "receivership," which is a legal term for ruin in an enterprise of this character. Mr. Newhall threw himself with all his energy into the work of rescuing the enterprise from its difficulties, and pressing it to a successful conclusion. He was elected President of the Board in 1866, a position which he continued to hold until the sale of the road to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1870. From the moment Mr. Newhall took hold of the road, its success became assured. He placed its finances on a sound basis, associating with himself Peter Donahue, who by their joint means prosecuted the work to completion. This one operation—the construction of fifty miles of railroad almost wholly from the private means of three men-was the most considerable enterprise of the kind in California at that time. The only other railroad in the State was the short Sacramento Valley road, which had been financially a failure, and, so far as its example taught, was not encouraging for enterprises of the same kind. Newhall saw for himself that the business resources of the San Francisco and San Jose Road would warrant its construction, and upon that issue was willing to adventure an amount of money which

not even his ample means could well spare to lose. To appreciate this judgment it is necessary to be understood that the other capitalists of San Francisco—men not deficient either in foresight or enterprise—were unwilling to embark in the undertaking. The railroad was completed and proved a profitable property. Three years later, the road, still under Mr. Newhall's Presidency, was extended to Gilroy, thirty miles beyond San Jose, adding to the value of the line and its business and adding, as the original line had done, many millions in value to the property of the valley which it penetrated.

The outlines thus briefly sketched of Mr. Newhall's varied and active career afford sufficient warrant of his soundness of judgment and lovalty to the best interests of that city with which his own are all identified. When recently the approach of the Texas Pacific Railroad under its new management presented the opportunity to connect San Francisco with the Mississippi Valley by a competing trans-continental railroad, which at the same time would open up to development territory adjacent to California and give an impulse to the progress of all the southern counties of the State, Henry M. Newhall was foremost to appreciate the situation and its opportunities. An independent California railroad owned and operated forever in the interest of California to connect with the coming trans-continental road at the southern boundary of the State, and free to connect with all that might come, was, to his mind, the requirement of the hour. He took part in the counsels which led to the organization of the San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad Company on the basis here indicated, was one of the largest subscribers to the capital stock, and was elected Vice-President of the organization. Should this enterprise, pregnant with good for California and the city of San Francisco, be conducted to a successful end, a fair share of the credit of the work must be accorded to him.

To Mr. Newhall's private life, allusion may only be so far made as to record that no man's hand is more ready to relieve distress nor more generously open to the deserving needy. His heart is as tender in feeling as it is stout in endurance; his hand is as ready in relief as it is strong in action; his head is as just in judgment as it is clear in discernment. Mr. Newhall's character commands equal respect whether as a useful citizen or a good man.



View of the Entrance to the Harbor of Pago-Pago. Samoan Group.

### CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG.

#### Mr. Harrison on the Monarchy.

It has been the misfortune of Mr. Disraeli to herald the doom of the institutions that he has chosen to take under his wing. And he never did less service to an ancient part of our glorious constitution than when he rushed to the rescue of the Crown from the attacks of -nobody. The speech in which he glorified the throne on account of the eminent services of George III., would have been sufficient to destroy any institution less deeply rooted. But damaging as was the uncalled-for oratory of Mr. Disraeli, the supreme folly of his conduct only became manifest when the rejoinders to it appeared. The incisive logic and stinging invective of Mr. Frederick Harrison's paper in the Fortinghthy Review will do more to shake the monarchy than Mr. Disraeli, with the Tory party at his back, can do to galvanize it into life. The truest friends of the monarchy are those who say least about t. "Practical politicians," as Mr. Harrison says, "have every ground to discialm an attack on the established monarchic form." The cry of the "Throne in danger" is so absurd, that nothing but the utter want of a policy could ever have led any man to resort to it. But, although the throne is for the present safe enough, the true reason of that safety is seldom distinctly understood. "As to the tableau vivant, which sentimentalists are pleased to call our English monarchy, we can take off our hat decently when it passes our way, as judicious Voltaireuns do to the Host. We must all allow that it seldom gives us that trouble. To us it is a bit of bread; to some of our fellow citizens it is an incarnate deity." The real truth is that the safety of our monarchy lies in its harmlessness; it is recommended to us, as castor oil is often recommended, on the ground that if it does no good it will do little harm. The king can do no wrong because the king can do nothing. Ever since the revolution of 1688 the monarchy has been struck with paralysis. The form is keeplup, but the substance is changed. We have followed, in a different track, the footsteps o

well-bred young lady."

The first question to decide, says Mr. Harrison, in arguing about the monarchy, is whether there is a monarchy to discuss. What is a monarchy? And what is a republic! "The republic is that State, the principle of which is not privilege, but merit, where all public power is a free gift, and is freely intrusted to those who seem able to use it best." In a republic, the President, by whatever name he may be called, is the servant of the people, he belongs to them; in a monarchy, the people belong to the King. His right is hereditary, independent of their wishes, and he consults their convenience just so far as it seems good in his own eyes. Russia is a monarchy. Turkey is a monarchy. "In Prussia and in Austria, though the monarchy is far less real, still it is the effective center round which the governing machine revolves." Charles I. lost his life in trying to be King; the assertion of true monarchical rights led, by a short path, to the block. When the bungling and bigoted James II. revived the controversy, his dutful subjects did not take the trouble to hang him; they let him depart in peace. Since the reign of William III. no King or Queen has exercised a veto on an Act of Parliament; and an attempt od so would probably cost a rash monarch his place, or lead to the abolition of the abourd practice of granting, by a Royal Commission, the assent that must not be refused. It is the boast of our constitutional writers that our sovereign is above the turnoil of parties. "Alas! too far above, like the gods of Epicurus, so far above as to be a mere legal formula; and, for any practical purpose, so far above that itsignifies little if it be there at all." Such, indeed, is the mere common-place of constitutional law, and it is a sort of learning far more useful to the politican than edifying to the enthusiastic loyalists. What Mr. Disraelf's injudicious championship has done is to bring down our "Venetian constitution" into discussion, and to substitute for the god-natured indifference of sensi

their contempt—their pity for the lady who fills the throne, and their contempt for those who call upon them to fall down and worship the "venerable ided" of the British constitution. No republican grudges her "wearisome sinceure" to the Queen, who, "devoted by destiny to a life of public drudgery, in a sphere which is one long plantasmagoria, has left society to its dance of fashion, and toils on silently at her melancholy office."

silently at her melancholy office." The most ardent republican, however eager he may be that the form of government should express rather than misrepresent its substance, must recognize the inexpediency of attacking the throne. Its time is not yet come. Whether the practical question will be left to our children, as Mr. Bright suggests, is of small consequence, if we decide that it is not for us. At the same time, the discussion that Mr. Disrucel has provoked will carry lessons of political instruction to many dark places. We shall probably get rid of the sickening can which has been hitherto considered the "correct thing." While "we are not Japanese kolowing to a Mikado, or Chinamen licking the dust to the brother of the sun and moon," we shall yet know to pay proper respect to the person who, for the time, is the flag, if not the captain of the ship. And when we begin to sak what service the monarchy does, we are at a loss to answer. We cannot hold with Mr. Disrucit that the Crown has made the ann to shipe and our crops to grow, and neither do we hold it redoes, we are as a loss to answer. We cannot now with air, Dismost that the Crown has made the son to shine and our crops to grow, and neither do we hold it responsible for the political bondage in which the farmers have been kept, or the equalid poverty of the tillers of the soil, or the wretched system of land-laws by which the progress of agriculture and the good of the country are sacrificed to the antiquated pomp of a small class.

A great argument against the monarchy is that it is a sham, a "monarchy-in-buckram;" that "our whole public life, which we strive to make serious and true, culminates and is embodied in a conscious mesquerade, "that we are "a republic, which, with a make-believe democracy and a wax-work sovereign, is governed by a cort of counting-house aristocracy. We confess to a prejudice against shame of all sortes thu occasionally they serve a purpose. Mr. Harrison says, "The governing order in Engand could no more manage the plebians without the mysterical rights of monarchy than the Roman aristocracy could have ruled without augurs and sacred chickens." The day of the families is, however, rapidly passing away, and the monarchy serves as a transition to a new order of things. Fiction, once apon a time, served an important function in the development of law. cushled a superstitious people to combine the reality of change with the appearance of continuity. They served as a bridge to connect a stationary with a progressive state of society. In like manner, the fiction of a monarchy has reconciled our governing classes to the surrender of their power.—London Examiner.

Does Mr. Harrison want to abolish the monarchy? Not a bit of it. He is a "thoughtful man" who "sees that the ultimate adoption of the republican form "thoughtful man" who "sees that the ultimate adoption of the republican form is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun." But he is also "a practical man," and is "agreed," with all other practical men, "to await its coming," as a thing of "the indefinite future," and to leave the rival claims of monarchies and republics to be decided "only in the bloodless arens of debating clubs. "After this the "rey Bardolphs and Bohemians," on whom Mr. Harrison is so bitter, can afford to let him have his will, and sound his rattle at his leisure. He is, indeed, the representative champion of our Oxford Liberalism in more seases than one. He is a Jacobin of the Salon, kid-gloved, redolent of chocolate and rout cakes. His lnen-brations remind us of Colonel Newcome's wonderful misquotation, "Ingenuos didicises fieldlifer arises, Finodium mores nee sinuises feras." There is any amount about him of chen philosophy, of rattlessake whit and buzz. of Carlvieses wogla-conintont him of cheap philosophy, of rattlesnake whit and buzz, of Carlylese word-coining. But as tor the real genuine Bradlaugh ring, the ignorant heartinese of Delegalize, the fanatic earnestness of Marta and Robesplerre—for these we have the "Ra-tahtah" and the "Bounce."—Observer.

- How delicious it must be to be an itinerant missionary, like Brother Cunningham. Nothing to do but to ed, not an itinerant missionary, like Brother Cunningham. Nothing to do but to ed, and drink and sleep and beg and write "Notes of Travel" to the Pucific theorem. "I had a pleasant call," says our Christian brother, "upon Father and Mother Brown. She requests me to say that she is 'still making shirts." Now what in called's name does the religious public care. 'etili making shirts.' Now what in calico's name does the religious public care whether Mother Brown is making shirts or not! We fear her shirt making is only whether Mother Brown is making shirts or not! We fear her shirt making is only a make shift with the brother because he has nothing to say. Besides, how do we know whether these shirts will be accepted when the dread question is put to Mother Brown and her sixty-four children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, as well as to Brother Cunningham himself, "how camest thou in hither, not having on a wedding garment?" Will it avail poor Stiggins in that hour to say, "I have not on, it is true, a wedding garment, but I have on me a shirt made by good Mrs. Brown." Non taily austilio neck—but the brother does not understand a classical allusion. How learful would be his "posish" if ordered to "a tail unfold," to wit, the tail of one of Mother Brown's shirts, and to receive fifty issess with a red-hot poker on his carnally minded and unregenerate back. We fear, with a red-hot poker on his carnally minded and unregenerate back. We fear, brother, there is danger in this shirt making. Convey our blessing to Mrs. Brown, with the enclosed measure for half a dozen new shirts, with best linen front. and say to her :

> O good Mother Brown, while you're still making shirts, The flames of perdition are singeing your skirts.
> A shirt's but scant dress for ascending the air,
> So, my dear Mrs. Brown, you had better take care
> Lest in that upper realm you have "nothing to wear!"

### Pyramus and Thisbe .-- A Classickall Balladde.

Two lovers lived in Babylon. A pair of gushing creatures; The maid, of course, was beautiful In figure, form, and features.

The youth, one scarcely needs to add, Handsomest of his sex; Since lovers, in each other's eyes,

Are always treble X.

So constant, too-he'd but one wish That she some day might his be:
The lover's name was Pyramus,
His lady-love's was Thisbe.

Yet still for them love's gentle stream
Ran, as it oft does, roughly:
Since Thisbe's parents snubbed the youth Which Pyramus discovered, and And spoke to him quite gruffly.

But when did ever lovers fail Though pa and ma upbraided? Mostly they love each other more;

At least, I'm sure that they did.

They lived next door, which made love's Now, all you youths and maidens be
If anything, run faster; [stream, Sedate as crones and grannics,
And Babylon, like London, was
And never with a love next door
Talk all night long at crannics,

And thus would Pyramus exclaim: "My own, my darling Thisbe,
Your voice is beautful, but O,

How scrumptious must your phiz be!"

They met sometimes, at Ninus' tomb, Out in the cemetery;

They spooned among the gravestones, and They found it pleasant-very.

One day when Thisbe got there first. A lion-such a critter-Attacked her; but she bolted, so

The monster never bit her.

Went in for suicide.

Thisbe returned, and found him hanged Up to a mulberry tree; And when she sees that fellow, she

Becomes felo de se.

So in their bedrooms, late at nights, Don't make appointments. Such things They never slept at all; A danger past belief; [are But spent the small hours talking through And like this pair of lovers, you A cranny in the wall. May one day come to grief. —Hornet.

### A Bit of Sylvan Life in California.

Two weeks were at our disposal, to be passed out of the city. Twelve children, ages ranging from sixteen to six years, clamored loudly for "camp life." Being the dominant portion of our party, and in this "happy country" the majority always ruling, of course their voices prevailed, and a "life in the woods" was decided upon. The requisite stores, provisions and bedding being provided, a China boy was engaged and we were just on the eve of departure when he basely descreted us, declaring he was afraid to go "so far from his uncle." Determined not be despoiled of our anticipated pleasure by this little contre temps, we bravely assumed the whole burden of the cuisine and scullionary department, and immediately felt. "All Right." Everything was placed on a pretty yeach, and a part of our party accompanying "the luggage," it set sail at eight o'clock P. M., and in a few hours arrived at the little cove which opened upon the farm where our "lodge in the wilderness" was to be made. Another part look steamer for San Rafael, and passing a pleasant night at the Tamalpais Hotel, at ten o'clock next morning entered the carriage and bowled away under the blue and breezy dome of heaven. entered the carriage and bowled away under the blue and breezy dome of heaven. entered the carriage and bowled away under the blue and breezy dome of heaven. The ride was refreshing and invigorating in the extreme, the road winding on the shores of the bay, "up hill and down dale," until it brought us to our companions. Looking around, we could not withhold a shout of intense gratification as we surveyed the beauty of our location. It was a lovely little cañon, surrounded on all sides by undulating hills, except the narrow entrance which gave us admittance to this home of the sylvan gods. Under the "greenwood tree" our tent was pitched; a well of pure cold water, with a "pump attachment." was at our door, and near by rippled and gurgled a little brook whose music has never ceased in the dryest seasons. We began to arrange our menage. Hoes, rakes and brooms were vigorously worked, impromptu tables and seats made under the trees, shelves not not for crockery, provisions, etc., the hollow trunk of a large laurel was seized. put up for crockery, provisions, etc., the hollow trunk of a large laurel was seized upon as a pantry, and in it were stowed our lunch baskets, laden with "good things." The gentlemen built a nice little "range" of adobe, stones, bricks and iron bars, which served us admirably for all culinary purposes, and the wilderness soon began to assume "a local habitation and a name." These things being ness soon began to assume "a local habitation and a name." These things being arranged, the croquet ground and a suitable place for the swing had to be selected, and were soon chosen bo our satisfaction. As the gentlemen and boys were to occupy the tent, and, moreover, being "lords of creation," of course their comfort was to be attended to first. There were no Women's Rights women amongst us, and everything was nicely arranged. Looking around upon the sweet, clean, cool spot, the gentle breeze fanning our heated faces, and the sunlight glinting through the leaves, we gave a sigh of satisfaction and then bethought us of our wants. A few yards in front of us abrupily arose an Indian shell mound, twenty feet in high, leveled at the aper, with an area of sixty feet in diameter, on which stood the furn house, surrounded by beautiful trees. In the upper story was a large unoccupied room, which we were to have for our "dormitory." Three windows opened on the entrance to the cafion, and gave us a lovely view of the Bay. There being no partitions, we recorted to the plan of General Lee, or "revolutionary" fame (not our noble General—God bless him), and marked our boundaries with imaginary lines. Most of us being wanderers from dear "Old Dixie," and having no fear of the "truly loyal" in that isolated spot, we revived the dear old memories, and Dixie, Rebel and Southern avenues proclaimed our sentiments. A load of freshly-cut hay was placed upon each named place, mixed with sweet clover, spread out smoothly, covered with sheets, blankets, comforts and pillows, they formed three nice large beds, capable of holding, not accommodating, twenty persons. Basins, pitchers, brushes, combs, towels, and last, not least, mirrors, twelve inches by six, being arranged, the westering sun warned us to prepare for dinner. On going down to the tent we found a bright fire in the "range" and a huge coffee and teap to on the bars. The table literally creaked under its burden of beef, ham, tongue, pickles, jellies, tards, cakes, breads, etc. The richest and sweetest of cream, milk and butter in unlimited quantities were to be had at the farm house, and our healthy appetites being sharpened by the unwonted exercise, we literally fensed, and the crowning glory of the feast was, as it should be, the coffee, whose delicious aroms would have shamed the fabled nectar of the gods. The whole of the surroundings were lovely and inspiring to the last degree. In front of us rose the "everlasting hills, on whose tops the setting sun glowed like an attar flame." The groups of oak which dotted them seemed calmly resting upon their shadows, The "everlasting fills, on whose tops the setting sun glowed like an attar fiame." The groups of oak which dotted them seemed calmly resting upon their shadows, reminding us of the time when our little barks, after passing life's stormy ocean, shall also rest upon their shadows in that haven of eternal peace. To our left opened a long, wide avenue, entirely shielded from the sun by the deep green foliage of the trees, and through this came trooping the younger members of the party; a verifiable Robin Hood and his followers, nor was the traditionary bow and arrow wanting to complete the illusion of the scene. Here and there, as far as the vision extended in this current work seen even down therefore here it was the traditional trees and the control of the scene. Ing to complete the illusion of the scene. Here and there, as far as the vision extended in this avenue, were seen cool, dewy, lovely dells, where Titania would not have disdained to hold her clifn court, and many a "peas blossom" and colweb have sported in wild delight on the small green knolls when they shimmered in the silvery moonbeams. The next morning at break of day, the gentlemen and boys were "over the hills and far away" with guns and gune bags, and at an early hour all were satir in the camp, for breakfast was to be prepared for twenty persons, and the children had the appetites of cormorants. With plenty of fresh eggs added to our stock, this was by no means a difficult achievement. Just as all was ready to be served the hunters came in with plenty of game, which was to be eggs added to our stock, this was by no means a difficult achievement. Just as all was ready to be served, the hunters came in with plenty of game, which was to be cooked in real "gipsy style." Breakfast being over, a large kettle, half-filled with water, was placed over a slow fire on the bars, the game cut up and put in, the requisite "seasoning" added by those who well knew how to concost savory dishes, and all being put in "ship shape," we left it to its fate and went off on our first "tramp," real gipsies, you know. Nothing on earth can be lovelier than a lovely Californian morning, and this was one of her loveliest. The pure air brought our tower how, and demond away delicate, oneling the non-the hills the contractor. lovely Californian morning, and this was one of her lovelest. The pure air brought out every line and deepend every delicate opaline that upon the hills, the soft golden sun-hime poured its aweet radiance over all, the blue waters of the Bay sparkled with delight in its gladdening beams, and all nature seemed to worship at the feet of her Creator with one throb of universal joy. At such a time life is felt as a boson of inexpressible mercy, and every breath ascends in praise of "Him who giveth fife." We alternately walked, loftered and sat under the trees until it was time to direct our steps homeward. We found the "gapsy stew" a "perfect success." The children had scattered like particiges up the cahon, in search of blackberries, and brought back enough for a "roly-poly," which was made and served up with rich cream sauce. Do you ask if the meal was enjoyed. Oh, News Letter,' you should have been there to have inhaled the savory ofor and felt the additional impulse given to your salivary glands. Then having a plate placed before you, filled with the steaming viands, and a bottle of cool claret to accompany it, cating and sipping at your leisure, with all these lovely scener around, above and beneath you, you would have pronounced it a banquet worthy of the Olympian gods—or the King of the Gipsies. The next day the gentlemen returned to their various avocations in the city, and at noon the last installment of our party, to their various avocations in the city, and at noon the last installment of our party to their various avocations in the city, and at noon the last installment of our party, bringing with them a China boy, drove up and were welcomed with shouts and waving handkerchiefs. Walking, riding, reading, chatting, croqueting, swinging, overlooking the menage, our time passed rapidly until Saturday, which was our gain day, as the gentlemen were to return, bringing some visitors who were to pass. Sunday with us. Ah thu bestirred himself with broom and rake until every pastice of "trash" was out of sight. When finished, he gave proof of his civilization of the strength of the str tic.e of "trash" was out of sight. When finished, he gave proof of his civilization by careering up and down on horseback like an olive-colored centaur. Green boughs were hung around the "parlor," sofas and seats improvised, vases filled with wild flowers set upon the table, children scrubbed and combed, and when all was en regle below, the ladies mounted to their "dornntory" to array themselves in all the glory of their "Dolly Vardens" to welcome their coming lords. The wagon entered the casion, and soon the air was made vocal with their shouts as they drove up, like a company of happy boys just released from the tranmels of the school house. They enjoyed this holiday to their "utmost bent," and the "camp" presented a lively scene whilst they remained. But all things must have an end, and our pleasant days, "barring" a few aches and groans, the result of our unaccustomed beds, having expired, amidst the indiguant protests of the children, and their urgent entreaties for "just a few more days," we packed up what remained of our wardrobe and regretfully turned our faces homeward, the gayest, healthiest and—I must say it—the "gipsiest" looking party to be found in California.

During the Whitsuntide holidays at Berlin twenty-five stray children were picked up by the police.

#### If We Knew.

If we knew the woe and heartache That awaits us on the road; If our lips could taste the wormwood, If our backs could feel the load; Would we waste to-day in wishing For a time that ne'er may be,

For a time that ne'er may be, Would we wait in such impatience For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of our darling

Catch the frown upon our brow; Would the print of rosy fingers Vex us then as they do now !

Ah! those little ice-cold fingers, How they point our memories back To the hasty words and actions Strewn along the backward track! How those little hands remind us

As in snowy grace they lie, Not to scatter thorns, but roses For our reaping by and by. Strauge, we never prize the music Till the sweet-voiced birds have flown; Strange, that we should slight the violets Till the lovely flowers are gone.

Strange, that summer skies and sunshine Never seem one-half so fair

As when Winter's snowy pinions Shake the white down in the air.

Lips from which the seal of silence None but God can roll away, Never blossomed in such beauty

As adorns the mouth to-day.

And sweet words that freight our memory

With their beautiful perfume, Come to us in sweeter accents Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path,
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of the day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from our way.

#### Progressive Japan.

It is over three centuries ago since the adventurous Marco Paulo invaded Japan. That country was then a sealed book to European nations. In 1594 the celebrated missionary, Francis Xavier, landed there with the avowed purpose of converting its inhabitants to the Catholic faith. The efforts of the Jesuits to convert the Japanese were not successful. It was not until 1854, when Commodore Perry concluded a treaty between the United States and Japan, that the western world commenced to exert a marked influence upon the destiny of that country. England, France and the United States have been the great rivals for the trade and commerce of Japan. The geographical position of the United States, together with a state diplomacy, has of late years given this country a commanding influence with the Japanese. The progress of foreign Governments with our Oriental neighbor has been, however, greatly retarded by the machinations of Christian missionaries who, failing to impress the better classes with their delusions, converted a few outcasts, outlaws and murderers. The Japanese authorities, in attempting to bring to justice these vile and lawless individuals, were accused of presecuting native Christians and of being intensely hostile to the Caristian religion. The conduct of the Jesuits and Protestant missionaries, representing various seets, aroused the Japanese Government. For some centuries, to teach or profess Christianty was a high offense, punishable with death. It must be remembered that the Japanese had a most contemptible opinion of missionaries; they say the second It is over three centuries ago since the adventurous Marco Paulo invaded Japan, that the Japanese had a most contemptible opinion of missionaries; they saw these disciples of Christ wrangle and fight with one another; saw them claw the same would-be convert, until a half dozen of them would almost tear the unfortunate creature to pieces. The Catholic missionary would by force lead the convert to Christ in his particular way, and the Protestant missionary, Episcopalian, Presby-terian or Baptist, play a like role. The contempt the Japanese had for the mis-sionaries spread to the nations from whence the missionaries came. It was arrund, and with justness, that nations represented by such wolves in sheeps clothing must be weak and rotten. In time the Japanese learned that the missionaries only must be weak and rotten. In time the Japanese learned that the missionaries only represented the idle, shiftless, fanatical. As the mercantile classes of the western world impressed the Japanese with the honor, integrity, industry, skill and enterprise of the nations they represented, our Oriental neighbors had a more exalted opinion of the outside barbarians. To-day Japan is thoroughly Anglo-Americanized. She not only does not fear the influence of England and the United States, but courts that influence to advance her material interests. Our railroad, telegraphic, commercial and monetary systems are being rapidly introduced. Agricultural Societies, State Fairs, Schools and Colleges for young men and women are making their power felt throughout the entire land. While Japan is making wonderful strides in the material sense, her advance in political and religious liberty has been no less marked. One of the most remarkable religious edicts ever promulgated by a great sovereign has lately been issued by the Tenno, an edict which forever abolishes all decrees and penalties against the ministers, teachers and proforeer abolishes all decrees and penalties against the ministers, teachers and promulgated by a great sovereign has lately been issued by the Tenno, an edict which forever abolishes all decrees and penalties against the ministers, teachers and professors of Christianity. Thus the prejudices of centuries are blotted out by this humane, noble and enlightened act. Hereafter Pagan, Jew. Mohammedan ind Christian stand upon equal footing in Japan. But while the Japanese have shown themselves eager to adopt the innovations a lirendy mentioned, they show no desire to profess Christianity. With their religion and the internal affairs of government themselves eager to adopt the innovations already mentioned, they show no desire to profess Christianity. With their religion and the internal affairs of government they are content. The decree abolishing the penalties against Christians has not resulted from the benefits which missionaries exercised in Japan, but is rather a concession made to the foreign merchants, business men and residents who profess Christianity as a sentiment of the heart, and not as means to exist as drones upon the credibility and impraces of the people. the credulity and ignorance of the people.

— Thirty-nine monks, banished from Guatemala, have arrived in Frisco. They resemble the "Thirty-nine Articles" in appearance, and look as if they had received "forty stripes save one." like St. Paul. They have no shoes nor stockings, neither purse nor scrip. The delicacy of our prudish ladies was offended at their scant apparel, and the venerable Mrs. Harris exclaimed, "but their stockings be darned," an imprecation which set the thirty-nine Guatemala friars mambding their Pater nosters. They need not starve, poor old boys, anyhow, for California is verily a land of promise (where nobody keeps his word and a land flowing with milk quanchs and decleras. Free lanches can be had here, and their steck brethren, the Frist Tucke of San Francisco, will stand them drinks. This is all that is needed to make life endurable to priests or laymen. As a holy blahop once sang:

"Let back and side go bare, go bare, Let foot and hand grow cold, But, belly, God give thee good ale enough, Whether it be new or old!"

As soon as the venerable monks landed from the steamship Sacramento, they were escorted by 999 priests and 99 virgins to St. Mary's Cathelea', where the Most Reverend the Archbishop was waiting to receive them in full canonicals. Ad-

dressing the odd looking band in much the same language as that of Didoto Æneas and his crew, the following response was given by Brother Bellyodorus, the Sacristan of the Gatetemals monastery: THE STORY OF THE MONKS OF GUATEMALA. Poor monks are we from over the sea, Omnes pauperes sumus-From the depths of Central Amerikee; While singing Gremus as became us, So if you can room us In one of your convents we'll cry gratias, We were seized by the soldiers, who did Though we can't read and write, For meddling in politics: [blame as We are competent quite [Mass.

To assist all your clergy in saying the And told as to cut our sticks From the port of Champerico. Da shoes nostris pertibus Put us all in clean beddibus, Non nobis Domine-We all lived on hominy For we're all of us horribly troubled with And fricaseed toads in Guatemala. Et pro spiritu tuo, And irreases to the were sea-sick, We'll say masses a lew ou.

On the voyage we were sea-sick, [sailor, And stay in Francisco as long as you And all had to take physick, [sailor. For a fasting monk makes a very bad please. Beati pacificatores -Dona nobis a stocking In that country where war is [a plot For fear of our shocking They accused us poor monks of raising The eyes and the delicate nerves famin-And Joining a secret scheme for many and poining a secret scheme for when walking the street And the President said to "skeddaddie With these bare legs and feet [scare 'em. Here afraid if we met any ladies we'd We're afraid if we met any ladies we'd In excelsis gloria --We stand here before you And now, Nunc dimittis, Bare-backed, we confess, for our clothes We assure you that it is we've outwore 'em: With pain that your reverend ears we thus We've nothing on but our drawers, For Ave Maria. For which Domino laus We did never aspire To anything else than the fare of a friar. In sæcula saculorum! Therefore, Oro pro nobis, Whose only robe is Wherefore, Pax vobiscum, Whose only role is [hair shirt, Our lives we did risk 'em A pair of drawers each and a ragged in crossing the sea such a harbor to find; But we'll soon feel quite hearty Pro omnibus sanctis, And sing Jubilate. [a skirt. Your Reverence thanked is, If your Reverence will cover our legs with For treating us all in a manner so kind.

Chicago is not without cruel people. Kate Higgins, a widow, addicted to the flowing bowl, jumped into the river about a week ago, during a lucid interval. We call that sensible. If she had been permitted to soak for a couple of days, the whisky would have been count of her, and she would have been cleaned and purified by the execution. purified by the aqueous fluid, which is unrivaled as a washing medium. It is possible that her soul, if she has such a thing, might have been drowned out of her whisky-sodden careass during that period. But what matter? What is one widow more or less in Chicago? And if a person deliberately sets about taking a protracted bath, by what right do people officiously fish them out and insist on their remaining on dry land? We feel moved to say that such conduct is an outrage. remaining on rapidity we refull moved to say that such contact is an outrage. Yet this course was pursued by certain chuckheaded Chicagoans, and Kate has returned to her gin-bottle in disgust. There are always a lot of men ready to prevent a woman's doing a sensible thing. We fear that if Mrs. Steve Pitzens should conceive and carry out the brilliant idea of jumping off Meigzs wharf, there would be some infernal fool from Chicago who would insist on dragging her out.

An exchange says that Sheffield uses seventy tons of ivory a year in manufactures. Our Southern States should ship a few cargoes of their surplus niggers there.

#### Special Brevities.

The scientific committees, who are continually employed at the Royal Arsonal in making investigations for the improvement of war material, have opened as new field of inquiry. The experimental 18-ton gun, whose bore was pierced through and through in twenty places for the insertion of crusher-gauges and other indicators, and has endured notwithstanding many hundred rounds with such heavy charges as to stamp it as one of the strongest guns in the world, has now had its bore enlarged from ten to eleven inches in diameter, and a further series of trials have commenced in order to determine, amongst other facts, in what degree the internal pressure upon the gun and the velocity of the projectile are affected by the increase of calibre, the weight of shot and the charge of powder remaining the same as before. Paring an inch off the barrel of the gun may be expected to diminish its strength, but in practice it has proved itself already capable of marvelous endurance.

sion, and found they could not get back to Lausanne. When they were missed a stelescope was used, and the boat was seen among the waves in evident distress. A boat manned by five men started for her, and on approaching they were surprised to see the men motionless, kneeling in the bottom of the boat, holding a cane to which a bandkerchief was tied. The boat was nearly half full of water, they were quite exhausted, and the skin was stripped from their hands by the frantic efforts they had made to regain the shore. Five minutes later they would have been lost.

The Times, in its Clty article, remarks that, according to the various financial advices from Germany, the extent and buoyancy of business are astounding. The Berlin Discount Company have paid a dividend at the rate of 24 per cent, for the past twelve months, besides placing to the reserve fund about a million thalers, and paying to the directors for their management of their concern 500,000 thalers (£75,000). Money is very easy, and railway shares are in good demand. A large business is being effected in Austrian Silver Rentles, at advancing prices. From Hungary there are most favorable reports of the crops.

— The latest novelty from the Eastern States is paper cab wheels. The tire is of steel, and when turned up ready for the filling it is made taper inside, so that the inside diameter on the flange is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch smaller than on the other. The body of the wheel is a paper block made of strawboard cut into circles, 30 inches in diameter, pasted together with ordinary paste, and consolidated ander an hydraulic pressure of about 300 tons. This block, after being slowly dried for nearly two weeks in a dry-house, is turned and fitted in a common pattern lathe.

It is chronicled that among recent presentations to the Pope was 'hat of Mr. Cox, the linen manufacturer of Dundee, who, having upwards of 2,500 Irish Catholic workmen in his employment, was desirous of gratifying their devotion to wards the Poutiff by conveying to them the blessing of his Holiness. The Pope conversed with Mr. Cox very affably about his extensive establishment, and sent an especial blessing to the Roman Catholic workmen and their families.

On June 3d an immense conflagration broke out at Torbane Hill Works, Bathgate, eighteen miles from Edinburgh, in a heap of 20,000 tons of mineral coal, from which paraffin is manufactured. Engines from Edinburgh and Glasgow were endeavoring to extinguish it, but the supply of water was limited. The loss is expected to be at least £70,000. The works belong to Mr. Simpson, of Benhard Collery, and others.

— At the High Court of Judiclary in Edinburgh, James Glassall, carter, was charged with the murder of Louisa Purdie on March 24th, in Queen's Park, Edinburgh. From the evidence it appeared that there were no fewer than 100 wounds on the body. The jury returned a verdict of "Gullty of culpable homicide," and the judges sentenced Glassall to fifteen years' peans servitude.

— Captain Burton, the well-known traveler, is at present in Edinburgh, en route for Iceland, where the stated, he is to be engaged in certain scientific inquiries. Captain Burton has "ented to Professor Archer, of the Glasgow Museum, a lock of hair which he brought from the Palmyran "tomb-towers."

The Independance Belge announces the death of M. François de Pouhon, director of the National Bank. He was seventy-five years of age. In an obituary notice the Independance says M. de Pouhon was one of the most justly esteemed men in Belgium.

We understand that the original picture, by Sir George Hayter, of "The Burning of Latimer and Ridley at Oxford," has left England for Philadelphia, having been purchased by Mr. Latimer, a direct descendant of the mattyr.

——From New Zealand comes the intelligence that the administration of kerosene has had a most decided effect in the cure of chronic rheumatism. The dose is a teaspoonful in a wine-glassful of water every other night.

A Philadelphia woman who had broken her leg, was so modest that she would not permit the surgeon to set it, and there being no female doctor around, mortification ensued, which resulted in death.

— A politico-religious romance will appear shortly, called "The True History of Joshua Davidson, toid by his Friend John." A sort of Christian Socialism, the Athenaeum hears, will be advocated in it.

— Carl Russell has succeeded George Grote, the historian of Greece, as President of the Historical Society.

### Crowing Hens.

I walked within my poultry yard-

When, lo! one day a prodigy
My wondering fancies struck;
The hens they all began to crow,

And the chanticleers to cluck A feeble, twittery sort of crow Raised those aspiring hens; And straightway all the cocks retired

To sit within the pens. It struck me in my poultry yard

As being a variety; And yet, I fancied I had seen The same out in society.

I'd seen the antitype of hens I'm fond of doing so—
T'm fond of doing so—
To hear the hens go 'cluck, cluck, cluck, 'I n all those spotting lady-folk-And the cocks-doodles crow.

Favorets and Lydis Beckers. Fawcetts and Lydia Beckers.

Soon shall we see the counterpart -The men, poor senseless gabies— Will look the things up for the wash, And nurse and dress the babies.

Whilst women of the lower ranks Will talkee-talk at pubs;

Or. If they be a bit genteel. Go in for Berners Clubs

Chaos will soon have come again, And earth be veiled in Nox When all the cocks are turned to hens And all the hens to cocks.

Such was the moral that I learnt There in my poultry pens: Our prodigy at present is Just this one-Crowing Hens.

- Hornet

— The religious press is much exercised on the subject of dancing. May a Christian dance? that is the question. The Pacific Observer, with its wonted richness, says that "to dance or not to dance is an old question" with pastors, adding that "come religious societies have incorporated it with their social life." But whether they have incorporated the incorporated it with their second me. But whether they have incorporated dancing or not dancing is not stated. The Observer is as clear as Sir John Fulstaff, who, when told "My master bade me ask you whether it were his good fortune to have her or no." It proceeds to argue: First, that "the dance, as it is, is not promotive of true Christian growth in the grace of the other dance, as its, is not productive of the Charlest growth in the grace of ageingt. This objection may be urged against walking, riding, fishing and every other physical exercise. Dancing answers its purpose if it promote growth in grace of another kind, for "those walk the easiest who have learned to dance." Secondly, says the Observer, "Nothing can be more illogical than the dance of modern society." If it were more different would suit our contemporary. A good can solvery. In tweet once acceptance is would said our contemporary. A group deal depends, however, upon the premises one dances on the anomal than a drawing room. There is a great difference between dancing with a Moor Premise at a military ball and with a Moor at a boarding-school hop. But, sider all, why should dancing be legical if it is sufficiently legical? There is too much the legical dancing nowadays for our taste. One partners must have neat ankles. all, why should dancing be teneral it is summerably teneral. There is too much sill-leg and dancing nowadays for our taste. Our partners must have neat ankles. Thirdly, "Dancing rests upon no solid argument." This don't matter, brother, if the floor be solid and not liable to the "illicit process" of giving way. Fourthly, "Did Jesus ever approve anything like it!" Yest for he was a Jew, and they danced as well as the heathen. The maidens danced as they played upon the timbrels. David, "the man after God's own heart," danced before the Ark, and though he was laughed at because he was not in full dress we will bet that the edithough he was laughed at because he was not in full dress we will bet that the editor of the Pacific Observer and all the parsons in 'Frisco can't dance any better. Fightly, "Would it have been consistent with his teaching for Jesus to have been present and taken part in a dance such as prevails in our modern society?" Tempora mulantur nos et mulantur in illis, but Jesus would feel quite as much at home in a modern dancing room as in a modern church. Who can imagine him as taking part in a religious or political meeting in San Francisco to-day': Surfuly, "Is there anything in what He has taught us as Christian duty with which our dance does not in some way conflict?" The editor who could seriously ask a question so absurd as this should never talk about logic in future. A quadrille does not "conflict" with love to one's meighbor. A polity does not extraprish charter. absurd as this should never talk about logic in future. A quadrille does not "conflict" with love to one's neighbor. A polks does not extinguish charity. A schot-tuche is compatible with doing to others as we would that they should do unto us; and there is no Christian temper destroyed by Sir Roger de Coverly except the temper of this egreejonsly pious donkey of an editor. Seventially, and lastly, "What," asks our Christian brother mournfully, "shall be done with the incorrigible?"—that is, with believers who still dance after reading his article. "Suppension," he says, "would, of course, be the shorter method, but would it be the best in the end? Would he be more readily convinced after suspension than before." We should say decidedly not, if you suspend him effectually. Hanging is certainly the shortest method to cure a Christian of dancing. Suspended by our reverend brother, who is a theological Jack Ketch, the dancing believer would perform a pas sent for the last time. Only as an amendment let us suggest that the gibbet erected for the plous who dance be devoted untexed to this uncraceful. form a pus sent for the last time. Only as an amendment let up suggest that sucgibbet erected for the pious who dance be devoted instead to this ungraceful, bandy-legged editor, who might learn dancing with advantage. Let the Town Crier be the hangman and we will teach him to dance as gracefully as the best performer on the tight rope, and David's dance before the Ark shall be a slow saltation compared with our respected brother's Highland, or Presbyterian "Fling!"

#### Court Chat.

January 14th, 1848.—Dined at Henry II., Count Reuss's (who resides at Leipsic). Met the four Princesses of Schleswig-Holstein fat, fair and forty—daughters of the decessed Prince Emilius, and cousins of Duke Christian, the bedd of the family. The ladles spoke warmly for the cause of the duchies, and against the pretencions of the Danish king to get hold of the succession. One of them asked me if I did not think Lord Palmerston would be disposed to help them. I said I hoped so. Count Reuss observed what a fine fellow Lord Palmerston was, and that he would have been a very handsome man but for the loss of his eye. I protested against this assumption, declaring Lord P. had two as good eyes as any-body present. But Count Reuss persisting, and one of the ladies having heard the same story, it was carried against me, and the party separated, I regret to say, in the firm belief that my official chief was a one-eyed minister.—From "Experiences of a Diplomatist," by John Ward, C.R.

— The evening party given by the Countess of Airlie at Holyrood was an exceedingly brilliant affair—as brilliant, indeed, as fair faces and bright eyes, military rausic, lights, flowers, showy uniforms, and the sheen of silks could make it. The only drawback was that during the evening the Throne Gallery was so crowded that it was almost literally impossible to move, and you might be within a foot or two of the man or woman you desired most to see without the slightest chance of ever getting nearer. It was a well-dressed mob, but a mob nevertheless, in which the weakest went to the wall, and the strongest reached the refreshment tables. It is to be feared that the next day many sighs were wasted over dresses that reached home in a very fragmentary state, far beyond any hope of restoration; but the night at the Palace will supply conversation in many a country manse for a long time to come.

— The English papers notice the appearance in London of Mdlle. Marie, who is introducing to London society a class of entertainment which, though well known in France, had not found a place in English drawing-nooms. We observe that this lady has returned to town after a professional visit to St. Petersburg, where her "Saynétes de Salon" elicited expressions of high praise from the press, and that she intends remaining during the London season. M dle. Dumas is gifted with histrionic talent of a high order, besides being a perfect mistress of the art of elocution, and we doubt not that by her efforts the refined entertainments she is now introducing will become a necessary adjunct to the vocal and instrumental music upon which the after-dinner amusement of the British aristocracy almost entirely depends at present.

A duel with swords took place on June 1st in the neighborhood of Vincennes between M. Paul do Cassagnac, of the Pays, and M. Edonard Lockroy, of the Peys Sourevain. The cause of the affair was an article published in the latter journal on May 28th, containing a personal attack on the Emperor Napoleon III., the same being followed by a reply in the Pays of such asperity that M. Lockroy felt bound to demand satisfaction. The seconds were, for M. de Cassagnac, M. Antoine Blanc and Count Maurice d'Irisson d'Herrison; and for his antagonist, M. François Victor Hugo and M. Henri Alain-Targé. After six encounters M. Lockroy received a wound in the right hand, which, according to the declaration of the two surgeons present, necessitated the cessation of the combat.

At a recent sitting of the French Assembly, the Duc d'Aumale spoke with some little fervor of the tricolor as the flag of France. For this he has been taken to task by a Legitimist member of the House, who declares that he felt the most poignant grief when he heard a Bourbon "openly repudiate the symbol of the greatest and noblest family it was ever the privilege of the world to admire and bless." He therefore warns the Duke that he who appeals to revolution is inevitably devoured by revolution, and professes himself a Royalist only because he places the future of his country above every other consideration. The Duke, in a very brief reply, says that he considers be has been faithful to the traditions of his family in speaking as he has spoken of the flag of France.

The papers inform us that a grand dinner took place at the Russian Embassy. Prince Orloff recently dismissed his cook for making him pay a shilling for a bunch of radishes. Ten candidates sent in their names for the vacant post, and the Ambassador invited the chief aristocratic gournels of the capital to come and try their skill. Every candidate had fourteen dishes to prepare; the banquet, therefore, comprised 140 dishes in all. It is not suprising that, after such a tasting feed, the jury postponed their decision.—Echo's Paris Correspondent.

With respect to the decoration of the Legion of Honor, so singularly judged and depreciated by General Trochu in a late debate, Marshal de MacMahon's opinion on the same subject is as follows: "When I receive a salute from an officer, I of course return it; but when I meet a simple soldier with the cross, I always commence."

— The death of Count Hegnenberg-Dux, chief of the Ministry of Bavaria, is announced. It is feared the event may have grave consequences in regard to the present position of the kingdom.

— The Levant Times says that Serkis Bey, the Sultan's architect, has been raised to the rank of bala, a high grade held by very few Christian functionaries.

Rumor says that Prince Arthur is going to contribute to one of the magazines a series of articles on certain customs in the army.

# Wayside Gushings.

[BY MES. HARRIS.]

DEAR NEWS LETTER: - The Fourth of each July Comes only vunce a year, and that's the reason vy I'll celebrate it now in a new sort of werse, So that critics may say as my style is terse Grand Marshal Cole, who's a good old soul, Did ask me if I vould patrol Vith all the big vigs, and he said I might take Sayrah as my aide.
"Vould you prefer, Mrs. 'Arris," says he,
"To be van of the cavity or infantry?"
Says I, "I do not tish to cavil,
But vith infants I've been used to travel; And I vill not valk beside the Red Men Nor vish the dram corpse, for I can't bear dead men; But if the city vill pay for an 'oss As both me and Sayrah can straddle across, Ve'll ride vith Colone! Barnes in the van, For I 'ear as he's quite a ladies' man, And 'Arris vill protect 'im as vell as she can. For Barnes and his infants marches fuet, Vith their Grannies and Meres, as is but just, And I 'ope as 'ow their shells von't bust.' So ven the 'oss was brought to the door, I hordered Sayrah to get on before;
For says I, "I'd better 'old on to the tail,
In case as the vind should blow a gale, And, Sayrah, you cling on to 'is 'air—
Vich ain't no chignon, but nat'ral 'oes 'air—
And if a perliceman gets in the vay,
Say 'tis 'Arris' 'oes, as is 'ired for the day." The critter seemed werry gentle and kind, And cast a retrospect be ind, As I got up with the aid of the staff Of Barnes's regiment, as did some of 'em laugh, And said, "Mrs. 'Arrie, you'll pull out the tail If you tug so 'ard, for 'oss 'air's frail, And is put there for hornament not for use"-And I thought it did feel rayther loose. Ven we both was mounted the 'oss he reared Ven we both was mounted the "os or "oster And kicked that savage I was much afeard We'd be pitched off, but he started full trot Toward the Colonel, who into his saddle had got, And the Colonel's 'ose of a sudding shied, And the Colonel's 'oss of a sudding shied', And threw his rider off on the other side. They picked up Barnes and put 'lm on 'is 'oss, And I fancied as 'ow be looked rayther cross, And, says he, "I'm d—d if ever I see'd A milintary female ride at sich speed As that old 'Arris, for yen she do charge As that old 'Arris, for ven she do charge She's wiss than a viid helephant at large. I'd a werry good mind to send 'im to the rear For passin' sich remarks for me to 'ear, And says I, "the 'oss, though well bred, ain't able. To tell the difference between Barnes and 'is stable. At this hinstant the hanthem did hupward roll. Which were, "Old King Cole is a jol'y old soul," And the Drum Corpoes played as they marched before us, And the 'oss and Sayrah did join in the chorus, But through hagitation I'd lost my woice. A sittin' tail end on this "'Obson's choice." We was both wedged in as tight as bricks, We was both wedged in as tignt as brincies, A listening to "the Spirit of "76," And though we couldn't 'ear the vords of the stanza, I was pleased with the wolce of Miss Speranza. Fred Lyster he roared like a sucking dove, And Sayrah said, "Missue, O, ain't he a love! With a woice as loud as a ball of Bashan, "And have the saited to stahe the consider " And hexackly suited to sich an occasion !" The Prayer sounded like old Boreas a meanin'
Through the trees of the forest and did set me a greanin',
And the angels must 'ave werry long ears As is able to conwey it correct to the spheres. I asked a young man if he'd give me a lift. To see the Oration by John F. Swift, But he said I was too much avoirdapois. I suppose he was one of them 'Oodium boys.

The Declaration of Independence did tickle Sayrah, And says she, "Dear Missus, no words would be fairer, But votsomdever do they mean," says she, "By saying as 'all men are created free?"" Says I, "'Vy, Sayrah, 'ave you reached sixteen And yet do continue so werry green, And yet do continue so werry green,
As 'av got two eyes and yet can't see
As the men in their manners is all of em free?
Indeed their himperence 'ave reached sich a point
That, as Shakepar says, 'the times are out of joint,'
For a wirtnous female can't valk in the street
But some wagabone reskil as she 'appens to meet
Is sure to be takin' of some liberty,
'Cos the men 'aye all been created free.'

"O, is that the meanin, missus ?" Sayrah says,
"Then the Declaration's true, I must confess;
But ven Voman's Rights and Snuffrage 'ave von the day,
The male sect's freedoms vill be done away, And no more takin' liberties vill be allowed And no more takin' liberties vill be allowed By young men as vun 'appens to meet in a crowd, Who think if they treat you to supper and an 'ack They've a right to your vaist, likeways to a smack. But for my part, dear missus, I think sin is in it, And I'm glad the American Constitution's agin it." 'Taint all constitutions,' says I, "is the same, But I readl'y agrees as the men is to blame, Yet since they 'ave all been created thus free, 'Tis our dooty as Christians to go on a spree Vith them vunce in a vile, otherways they might des

'Tis our dooty as Christians to go on a spree
Vith them vunce in a vile, otherways they might despair
And take up vith sich vomen as Mansfield and Fair;
For if wirthous beauty 'olds its 'ed up too 'igh
Young men 'ill seek pleasure vere they didn't ought to try.
But worse than the liberties as is took by the men Is the boldness and brass of each Voman's Rights hen As cants of free love, 'cos no vun man vill love 'er,
And don't respect 'erself nor the vomen that's above 'er.
And if they 'ad their vay they vould soon make it rather
Tryin' for a child to know its own father;
But thank God,'' says I, ''Sayrah, these United States ain't rotten,
But still respect the withyes in viet they was become? But still respect the wirtues in vich they was begotten.

A religious newspaper, reviewing a recent work on the torments of the damned, says: "The Christian philosopher will find this an entertaining work. It is well written and beautifully printed." This strikes us as a waste of sweetness. Why damn us so artistically? For our part, we would as soon be proved reprobate in a one-cent tract or one distributed gratis as on the best cream-laid, with gilt edges. When the Devil puts us on his gridiron it will be small comfort to season us with Worcestershire sauce or mushroom ketchup.

— The Rev. Father Burke, who tells the people of America that Englishmen cannot be Christians, says: "One of the strongest proofs that the Catholic Church offers to the world of her truth is the charity within her." If Father Tom is a sample of Christian cnarity, then commend us to the tender mercies of the devil and the fidelity of Judas Iscariot.

" O for the rarity Of christian charity Under the sun !'

There is a fine opening for another gambler at Salt Lake. A place has been left vacant by the untimely decease of Mr. Charles Dolson, whose presence in town was so objectionable to Colonel Obey that the gallant Colonel emptied his revolver into him. Salt Lake City is a pleasant place to live in, and we do not doubt that some one of our sporting men would find it to his interest to go there. We trust to be speedily able to report more openings of the same kind.

— Father Tom Burke, the latest personification of ecclesiastical buncombe, asks in his farewell lecture in New York, "What is the bark of Peter!" We can tell him that if Peter's bark is anything like the bark of Father Burke, it is the bark of a very mad dog indeed.

Dr. Stone tells us that "getting rich by speculation engenders evil passions." This is the Doctor's last aphorism. He is personally safe, anyhow. "There is no speculation in those eyes"—only a bleared theology and a blinking, hazy philosophy.

| From the French '

# The Strike in Hell.

FIRST TABLEAU SCENE Hell, I wester a . I many small Double.

LICIPER Gentlemen, I tell you I am very much dissatisfied! Hell is no longer warm! Every moment I run the risk of overhearing disagreeable remarks. Only Warn. Every monion I run the test of averhearing disagreeau remarks, only this merion, I found by others and desin disagrees taking a quiet little game of cards in a corner, instead of grashing their teeft as they should, of course I confiscated the cards. Who the dence lef these eards get in, I wonder? (\*\*Course Salenes\*\*) Now listen to me, one and all of you! This state of things can last no longer. Why, your formaces are not even warm. One might sit on them!

As I view Davit country! That is owing to the strike?

Li current—And what the devil is a strike! I know of no such thing. What

mean you ! UNDER DEVIL Why, you see the coal no longer comes, so we are obliged to burn coke

I CLUBER Well! What difference does that make, I would like to know! Coke! the Eterna' pays for esp!, what odds is it to me! However, I intend to make a If the literan pays for osc. what odds is it to me. However, I intend to make a compount above about all this. Mark me well. Exit to a rage.

First I voice Devit. What say you, gentlemen? Do you all intend to submit

quiet's to this toul abuse for forty sons a day? What say you? Second UNDER DRYH - I say it is inflamous!

FIRST UNDER DEVIL Listen to me, then. He says he don't know what a "strike" is. Let us have one.

"SETIES" IS. Let us universally a good idea.

For new David. But if we bese our pieces! It is all very well for you Upper
For new David. But if we bese our pieces! It is all very well for you Upper
Fouris, but I have seven bittle best to take care of who do nothing but eat
First Divit. What a feel you are! How can be do without us! Suppose the Exernal had to blow the fire himself, or get His angels to do it, would their white robos look well in a little while '

Second Devil. For my part I would give a hundred some to see that idle fellow Gabrie farn coal-heaver

Fuser Divil — Come, then, are we agreed. Let us strike for twenty some increase of pay, and we can drop to be. What say on all?
Fuser Divil — Sure. Year. He can't revise
ALL.—The strike. The strike. (Great conjunion.)

SECOND TABLEAU - Inner Chamber of Hell

RATERIC - Well, Dapa Voltaire, so we can't have our sittle game of cards to-day?

VOLTAIRE DON'T speak to me about it. The boss has countiscated the care.

He was in a dov't of a humor, too. I suppose he had had a row with Madame.

ROUSSEAU - This Devict is a brute! But what are you looking for, Voltaire,

on the ground !

on the ground?

Very view "when his feety." Nething only my feet are informally cold. I wonder what can be the marfer with the furnaces. I never feet so cold in Hell before.

D'ALPERSON "which his hearth." There is no doubt that the temperature of Heil has coosed very much of late. What can be the marfer?

Alperson are Messey. While, I find it charming.

Very view "wester". O't course are do yout because us all complain. [Aside.]

I never liked that common man. His description with a substitute of my memory.

Marks area. I cannot explain this change in the temperature at all? Now, were

Mine cred. I cannot expean the change in the temperature at all. Now, were we warmed the arm, beings, by a sin which reversed around the earth. Galilla Ta-ta tat Will you never have any sense. The sun never revolves around anything. Haven't I explained that up there above more than (wenty (imes '

MERCATOR. Yes, but without convincing me. VOLTAINE We'l, no matter Don't quarrel over it here. (Shicering) By

George 1 It is getting as coid as Jericho!

FREDERICK THE CREAT advancing arapped up in circle). Gentlemen, do you know what has happened? The fires are all out. All the Devils have refused to work any more

SUSSEAU - The devil take them, I say! Why, this is a palpable violation of Informal Constitution - We can Laubmit to this

the Internal Constitution We can I submit to this Balkac.—That's true; but if we complain they can roast us!

VOLTAIRE. Well, let them rosst | I m used to it. ALPHED DE MISSET circle. The old ogotist!

D'ALKMRERT We must send a deputation to Lucifer. DIDERGY Or write a communication in the News Letter.

Roteshar Let us rather appoint a committee.
Franchick the Garart — There comes luciter. Let us hear him first.
Liveress — Gentlemen!
And.—This examinations: An abuse of power: An abumination—a violation of the "Constitution."

Lectron Don't all speak at once. I fully understand your grievances; but what can I do? My bevils are all on a "strike!"
D Alexangar Pshawi That is no excuse.

D'ALEMBERT. PSHAW! THAT IS TO EXCUSE PARTIES AND ADDRESS AS A STATE OF THE PARTIES A LIST APPEAL TO THE TOTAL THAT AND ADDRESS A LIST APPEAL TO THE MEAN WHILE. SO YOU AND THE COMPANY OF THE PARTIES AND ADDRESS AND THE PARTIES AND THE PART ground to warm them, for this is the only consolation I can give you. [Alrif.]

### TABLEAU THIRD .- Heaven.

JESUS (to the Eternal.)—I say, Father, give them their forty sous. What difference does it make to you; you are rich!
St. Peter. -Consider, O Father, the enormous wrong which our situation may bring upon us all. Suppose it were known on earth that the fires of hell had gone

MARY.—Oh! this is intolerable! Every time the door opens there comes up such a draft of cold air that I get chilled. Yesterday I was obliged to pass most of the time in the kitchen. I don't think I will far that again, for (to the Elernat) did you not tell me that St. Luke was to wash the vegetables?

you not tell me 'Lak' Bt. Luke was to wash the vegetables ?

THE ETERNAL.—That was to rid us of his presence.

MARY.—I understand. But I was awake all of last night. Why don't you decide upon something, and put an end to this run among the devils?

ETERNAL.—What say yon, Peter? Suppose we offer them five sons.

JESUS.—Why, Father, they have already reduced their demand one half. There is no use of triding. Meanness won't accomplish anything.

ETERNAL—Who talks of meanness! I must look to economy. Already are my money chests greatly reduced. These rascals have been warming well with coke and charging me with coal. I can't stand it any longer.

St. Peter.—But we must look to the necessity of our situation.

ETERNAL.—Ah! Here comes Lucifer; (to Peter) you talked too loud. I hope he

did not hear you.

LUCIFER (aside).—They thought I did not hear them. I know their affairs as well as my own. (Aloud.) Signor, my devils are in a state of revolt; in short they are all on a "strike," and insist that unless their demands are compiled with

they are all on a "strike," and insist that unless their demands are compiled with that they will ask more.

JESUS.—You see, Papa!

LUCIFER.—Besides, there is another difficulty. The "damned" souls have offered to make the fires themselves, without pay. The state of hell is getting desperate. The pumps are all frozen and the water-closets——

"MARY.—Well, never mind the details—proceed.

ETERNAL.—Well, if the "damned" will agree to make their own fires, it seems to me that that would be a great economy.

MARY.—Have you lost your senses! What would they think on earth wereit known there! They have been taught to believe that in hell they will only have to omash their teeth forever. gnash their teeth forever.

LUCIFER. -Yes! until their teeth are worn down to the gums, and then they will have to use their gums.

ETERNAL (to Lucifer).—No hellish wit here. Remember you are in Paradise. LUCIFER (aside).—Yes! a famous old barrack! where one cannot even have his I would not live here for one hundred sous an hour. (Aloud)-Signor, what shall I tell them?

JESUS. - Tell them they shall have their ten sous, and it Papa will not pay it I will give it out of my own purse.

MARY.—Wonderful child! You know I would not let you do that. [They all

disperse. A calm reigns in Heaven and in Hell.] CURTAIN.

### Small-Pox in Trinidad.

West India papers contain statistics of some importance relating to the treatment West India papers contain statistics of some importance relating to the treatment of cases of that terrible disease, small-pox, in the village of Arima, and in the Arima Ward Union, in Trinidad, during March last. We take the following from the Barbados Globe: "The returns are extraordinary in the large proportions of recoveries to death, as compared with other experience in the colony. They are extraordinary also in the cause of this large immunity from loss—water, cold water, with proper diet and care, and plenty of fresh air being the only therapeutic agents employed. While drugs, bleedings, warm applications, herbal and nondescript practices failed, this never did when the patient was uninjured by previous improper treatment, or was not suffering from a dangerous complication of diseases. proper treatment, or was not suffering from a dangerous complication of diseases. In point of fact, out of a total number of 97 treated in the village last month, only If lided for 88 who recovered, and out of the 41 reacted hydropathically, only will died for 88 who recovered. The Warden shows how the two casualities failed to take their place in the long list of recoveries. Many of those who figure in the take their place in the long list of recoveries. Many of those who figure in the village list are persons who were carried into it sick from the neighboring country. In the whole Union there were 214 persons ill of small-pox during the month, 34 of whom died and 144 recovered. 104 out of the whole number were treated on hydropathic principies, and of these only two died (the two of the village already stated), the creole and allopathic treatment having disposed of 32 unfortunates out of the one hundred and ten treated on their rules (including the nine in the village); so that while old methods, creole and orthodox, killed 28 in the country districts of Arima out of 70 treated, not one died of the 57 who followed the water treatment: 18 remained sick on the 31st of the 117 afflicted with the disease in the country district in March, and the same number in the village, of its 97.

Will Filed.—The last will and testament of John Center has been filed for probate. Testator bequeaths to his wife, Etta A. Center, all his property and real estate, and appoints her executrix without being required to give bonds.

# To Coour Volage.

THINKING OF TOU: A MOORE-ISH BALLAD.

I am oftentimes thinking of you. The language of passion is sweet, And it falls on the soul like the dew;

But I know it but lures to deceive. Then why am I thinking of you "

Could I fly from this wilderness world To a heart that was loving and true, Could I live all my life by your side,
I would live and die thinking of you.

- [ Temple Bar.

I thought that my heart had grown cold, But I know when a season had passed
And to loving had sighed its adieu;
But in spite of myself and of fate
You would fly to a love that was new
And I, in my sorrow forsaken, You would fly to a love that was new, And I, in my sorrow forsaken, Should ever be thinking of you.

The chaplet alone love should weave Is of amaranth fadeless and blue: But yours is of roses that wither,

And the roses are mingled with rue. I have suffered too deeply already

My brow with such wreath to endue: Lay it low at the feet of another,
For I will have done thinking of you.

# Great Railroad Meeting.

The "You tickle me and I'll tickle you" Society met again on last Monday evening, at Mercantile Hall, and stirred the pot to the boiling heat the same platform statuary, the same spoken, the same old stereotyped abuse of every body with does not run in their groove, the same everlasting, never ending, eternally ascending incense to the greatness of San Francisco "Sitting ake a queen at the go'den gates of commerce, stretching out her Briorean arms to the Orient and I.d. we are tired of this thing and it must stop. We are tired of Sneath, and he must dry up. We insist upon it, and this is the last time we are going to speak of this matter before doing something decisive.

### RICHARD G. SNEATH, ESQ.,

RICHARD 6. SNEATH, ESQ.,

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RICHARD 6. SNEATH, ESQ.,

the "vensi press" and "danging stinkpots." etc. Sneath stood in a draft and smell his own breath. As for the "vensi press," the Alva, Bulletin and Call must defend themselves. If these journais will go into the business of scange the people, in order to buy up real estate, and will get up railread quarrels to be bought off by the railroad people, they deserve the censure of Sneath, and should be brayed at by every honest jackness, Sneath included. Sneath is honest, because he said so on Monday night, and he ought to know, as he is a self-made man. God Almighty is not all responsible for Sneath. With what seorn and indignation did has whose head glow when he denounced, by name, Messus, Ra'ston, Atherton, Stanterd and Huntington. This imprecuntous adventurer, who does not pay one do lar of axes in San Francisco, to have the presumptious andacity to quest on the motives of the most honored and honorable citizens of San Francisco! Oh, for a muzzle or a Poundanster. Next came master. Next came

### CASPAR HOPKINS.

Well, Hopkins was at least intelligent and acted like a gentleman, and gave the very best that could be said for the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and while he spoke carnesty, did not speak offensively. There is something in blood, so we will address a few sober questions to Mr. Hopkins. Would you put your own money into a concern in Missouri, which you do not and cannot central, which has 33 miles of railroad and \$31,000,000 of debt, that cost \$15,000,000 to construct, that has \$10,000,000 of preferred stock against \$3,000,000 of common stock? Do you not know, Mr. Hopkins, as a matter of law, that the lands of the Indian Territory belong to them by virtue of a national treaty, to which the selemn faith and honor of the country is pledeed, and that the absolute fee, simple sittle is in the Indian, and that it cannot be taken from him, except by parchase, and that there is no law to deprive him of it and can be none. You might as well talk of running the mairead across the Comstock vein and confiscating it, or through the city of San Francisco, and "returing," as you term is, the titles to our property. Do you not also know, Mr. Hopkurs, that the charier of this Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was passed in 1886, providing for the construction of fifty miles during the first two years, west from Springfield, and fifty miles each year thereafter, under penalty of foriciture, and that in six years only one hundred and twenty-four miles of road have been constructed, and that

THE CHARTER OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD IS NOW FORFEITED? Do you not know, Mr. Hopkins, that the Company have no charter and never had to run from the Colorado river to San Francisco, but that the act of their incorperation provides that they shall run from the Colorado in the most direct line to the Pucific (Accuse, and that the same bill authorized the Southern Pacific Railread to Pareije Greate, and that the same Bill authorized the Southern Pareine Railroad to intercept the A and P. road at the Colorado, and gave them the lands and withdrew them from sale, and that the Southern Pareine Company have aircady built more milesin California, from San Francisco toward the Colorado, than your road have built in Missouri! Do you not know, Mr. Hopkins, that the city of St. Louis has never taken a dollar of money from her treasury to subsidize the or any other railroad, and that by the law she cannot do it except by a two-third vote of her registered electors, and that with all the fuss and resolutions and public speechmaking, that the city of St. Louis does not intend to give a single greenback to aid this enterprise, and that the whole thing is a dead blik, and that you, Oh Caspar, are being played by ROBINSON Crusoe for his man Friday.

# T. GUY PHELPS FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Phelps is a Spiritualist, and believes in communicating with the shades of the dead and in getting messages from the ghosts of the departed. Phelps has been in Congress, and the old ghost rises up and beckons him forward, and he wants to go again, so he pitched in. His voice was as solemn as the inscription upon a moss-covered tombstone, and as sepulchral as a seal lion that had faken cold by sleeping on the wet rocks. Phelps made his very hoots talk, he stamped like a sleeping on the wel rocks. Purips induct its very notice tails, he sampled like a pile-driver upon an obstinate pine; he roared as the calf roars in anticipation of heing manufactured into weal pie; he ranted and turned red in the face and make a spiendid bid for Congress; invoked the Vigilance Committee, as did Hopkins de splendid bid for Congress; invoked the Vigilance Committee, as did Hopkins and Jim Dow, and brought down thunders of applause in the happy prospect of hanging somebody who does not agree with them on this business proposition. He abused Stanford and defield him and shook his red face at him and made up mouths and defiel the Bank and everybody. Then came little Wheeler with a set of resolutions. Wheeler is a short horse, and was soon curried, and then came a young man from the Mission, we did not catch his name, who said something about his being also willing to go to Congress, and about San Francisco sitting at the golden gate of commerce, stretching out her Briorean arms to gather all the Congressmen from China and Japan. The next on the carpet was

#### OLD JIM DOW.

Who really made the most interesting and intelligent speech of the evening. Mr. Dow is a classical and elegant speaker - his figures and tropes and things are beautiful. He wants to have a Vigilance Committee to hang every honest man in town, knowing that he will escape. His language is nasty, his heart is bad, his temper is wicked, his form is ungainly, his face is the mirror of his soul, and in his soul he hates every living being. He manufactures whisky for a livelihood, and makes speeches of buffoonry through the pure love of making a d-d fool of himself. An apprentice boy from one of the foundries then took the stand. He commenced by saving that Son Francisco sits at the golden gate of comparers stratching and the soul forms. by saying that San Francisco sits at the golden gate of commerce, stretching out her Briorean arms to gather old iron from Corea and the South Pacific Islands and —. We came away, and the meeting broke up with three rousing cheers for Alfred Wheeler, Esq., thanking him for the able and impartial manner with which he had managed the Committee of One Hundred.

# An Exciting Ghost Story.

A most curious case was heard at Lisbellaw (County Fermanagh) petty sessions, A most curious case was heard at Lisbellaw (County Fermanagh) petty sessions. James Allen prosecuted Francis Armstrong, a domestic servant, for leaving his service without giving notice. The old man, Armstrong, had an impediment in his speech and appeared nearly blind. Captain Butler—What do you say to this charge? Armstrong—Oh! your honor, sir, at night, when all was asleep the house was nearly thrown down, the way things were rattled in the kitchen. I saw lights round me, and —— Captain Butler—What! was it ghosts troubled you? Armstrong—I don't know, sir dear, what unearthly thing it was; but I heard it and saw the lights, and then a white woman came to my bed. (Oh! oh! Laughter.) Mr. Sankey—Did he complain of this when leaving? Allen—He said he would not come back to the house at night for the broad earth. He asserted that my mother was dead in England and that he whost came to him. I have a letter here (on.) come back to the house at night for the broad earth. He asserted that my mother was dead in England and that her ghost came to him. I have a letter here (produced) to prove my mother is a living woman—as live as ever. (Great laughter.) Mr. Graham, solicitor—Bosh, sir; it does not signify a single farthing to this case whether she is living or dead. Captain Butler—This is an extraordinary case. What are we to do? Armstrong—Oh, your reverences—your worships—(laughter)—I was scared to death in it. Before the white woman came, many a night the great heavy things rolled over me in my bed and crushed me to death. I leave myself to the mercy of the Court. Punish me as light as you can, but for God's sake don't bid me go back when I escaped with my life. I would not take the whole wide world and ones it another nicht. Cantain Butler—Let him he de the sake nor to but me go oack when tescaped with my life. I would not take the whole wide world and go near it another night. Captain Butler—Let him be discharged and paid for the period he served. Armstrong—May the Lord keep your worships from all dangers. (Laughter)—Saunder's News Letter.

- There is now every prospect that the getting of coal by machinery will be more generally adopted than has hitherto been the case. At present it has only been adopted at a few places; but a new machine, patented by Messrs. Gillot & Copley, has just been tested at the Wharneliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, in the has just been tested at the Wharneliffe Silkstone Colliery, near Barnsley, in the presence of a number of nining engineers from various parts of the kingdom, and with most satisfactory results. In 136 minutes a bank of coal, fifty-eight yards long, and four feet eight inches thick, was cut to a depth of three feet one inch. The quantity of coal so cut would be about eighty tons in the time stated. In connection with coal machinery a hydraulic coal-breaker, patented by Mr. Chubb, of London, has just been very successfully tested at the Oaks Colliery, Barnsley. It brings down the coal in vast blocks, effecting a great saving by making little or no slack, as wedges, and gunpowder make from twenty-five to forty per cent. The owners of the Oaks Colliery are so satisfied with the machine that they have given orders for four of them.

# An Upright Judge.

The fanatics in Ireland have been burning Judge Keogh in efficy, because, although a strict and consistent Catholic, he has not allowed ecclesiastical projudices to interfere with his administration of the law. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O'Hagam, and, we believe, a majority of the Judges are Roman Catholics. So long as they act with the conscientionaness and impartiality of Judge Keogh there can be no objection to this; but no religious affinities, any more than political, should be allowed for an instant to bias a judicial decision. It is in this that the Judges of Great Britain compare so favorably with the Barnaris, Cardozzo and McCunns, of New York. The former are the declarers and administrators of law, and, therefore, the protectors of the people's rights; the latter are the creatures of intrague, bribery, corruption and Ring despotism. If priests defaming man by name at the rights of persons. In the Gaiway election case the Irish Court of Common Pleas have justly decided that Captain Trench, the defeated candidate, was entitled to seat in the House of Commons, vacated by the unscating of Captain Nolan. Judge Lawson, who devered the judgment, said. "The law not only condemned the exercise of sparitual influence in private transactions in life, but they knew it was contrary to the moral law, and that the best instincts of their nature revolted against it. What judgment should the Court pronounce when a numister of religion, standing on the after in the seared robes of his order, claiming the power to biind and loose, used his position to denounce and hold up to public odhum those who dared to exercise their rights and franchises in a way he disapproved of? He decided this case on its own special facts, which he hoped were of rare occurrence. He believed the conclusion at which the tourt had arrived would promote the free dom of ection, for a candidate would hesitate before invoking to his ad spiritual intuinidation. If it were decided that the result of employing such tremendous weapons would be admin

#### Patience.

Patience! why, 'tis the soul of peace;
Of all the virtues, 'tis the nearest kin to heaven;
It makes men look like gods. The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him, was a sufferer,
A soft, weak, patient, humble, tranquil spirit.

-Decker.

The Court Journal records the death of a very eccentric character: "An Iriehman died last week in London, whose career and attainments entitle him to a mehe in the annals of interature. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and was as odd a figure as one could meet in a day's ride. He was small but firmly knit, generally were a white hat and a dress cost, and always had an old voiume under his arm. He was a confirmed bookworm. Mezzofanto was hardly a more accomplished linguist. Mortimer was a graduate of the University of Dublin, and deeply versed in classic lore, but he added a polish to his enadation by his intimacy with at least a dozen modern torques. He spoke French, German, Russan, Polish, Spanish, Italian, modern Greck, Turkish, Arabic, Irish, Weish, and Danish with fluency. In his youth he had been cabin-buy in an American bark, and subsequently became a medical student in Paris, but had to leave it on account of his connection with the June insurrection of "48. He was a very strong man, and utilized his strength by taking an engagement as a Hercules in a circus in Anstadia. By turns he gave bectures on Shakspeare through Germany; was a Greek professor at Hambure. India troop of Spanish ballet-dancers in Holland; and was the companion of Sir William Don, the baronet-actor, in his wildest continental frolics. In his time he had been tutor to Charles Lever's children at Florence. He cameto the curface one day in the employment of Tom Thumb; another in the company of Murphy, the Irish gant, who was a distant cousin. He had been in London since the Franco-Prussian war, which ruined him in fortune. His learning was of little profit to him, for he died very poor in a ward of a hospital, and is buried in the nameless grave of the pauper's corner of some overgrown cemetery."

# Iris.

# [BY BAYARD TAYLOR.]

I am born from the womb of the cloud, For some have stolen the grace And the strength of the ardent sun. That is hidden in rest or strife, When the winds have ceased to be loud, And some have copied the face And the rivers of rain to run.

Then light on my sevenfold arch I swing in the silence of air, While the vapors beneath me march, And leave the sweet earth bare.

For a moment I hover and gleam On the skirts of the sinking storm, And I die in the bliss of the beam That gave me being and form. I fade, as in human hearts

The rapture that mocks the will; I pass as a dream departs
That cannot itself fulfill?

Beyond the bridges I have spanned The fields of the poet unfold, And the riches of fairyland At my bases of misty gold! I keep the wealth of the spheres,

Which the high gods never have won; And I coin, from their airy tears, The diadem of the sun!

Or echoed the voice of Life; And some have woven of sound A chain of the sweetest control. And some have fabled or found The key to the human soul; But I, from the blank of the air
And the white of the barren beam, Have wrought the colors that flare

In the forms of a painter's dream.
I gather the souls of the flowers,
And the sparks of the gems, to me;
Till pale are the blossoming bowers, And dim the chameleon sea!

By the soul's bright sun, the eye, I am thrown on the artist's brain; He follows me, and I fly;
He pauses, I stand again.
O'er the reach of the painted world
My chorded colors I hold,

On a canvas of cloud impearled, Drawn with a brush of gold!

# Woman Smugglers.

Women are frequently smugglers of fine laces, but rarely of jewels. able jewels were, however, recently seized, having been found quilted into an underskirt. A quiet-looking Frau, recently landed from Bremen, had a double-quilted petticoat filled with Shetland shawis, caps, and stockings. Another had a underskirt. A quiet-looking Frau, recently landed from Bremen, had a double-quilited petitica filled with Shetland shawis, caps, and stockings. Another had a quantity of the finest silk bindings, two valuable watches, two silk dress patterns, two odzen silver spoons, a dozen silver forks, and eight pieces of silk galloon quilted into a skirt of serge. A companion had seventy-three bundles of sewing calk and twenty-nine pairs of kid gloves secreted on her person, scarcely concealed, however, as the foolish Fraulein had tied strong cords about her hips, and the smuggled articles were suspended in such a way that she was scarcely able to reach the dock. The muff is a very ordinary cover for smuggled laces. An English-woman had the cotton removed from her muff, and its place filled with valuable laces. The muff was strapped to her person, where it stood for embonyoint. In one petticoat of this were found gloves in quantity; in the facings in her dress, cigars; and in the voluminous gathers of a second petticoat were meerschaum pipes in sections. A Frenchwoman, extravagantly dressed, and moving about suspiciously, was invited into the room of the Inspectress recently. Her petticoat proved to be nine yards of superior black velvet, one of selvedge being gathered into a waist-band, which also held a dress pattern of Ponson silk. The facing of the velvet petticoat, which was put on with the nicest care, was well padded with Chantilly laces, cunningly run together; and the ruffle on the bottom of this imperial under-garment consisted of five rows of rich Chantilly iouncing, caught together, quite likely, in the hope that it would be taken for one piece. An immense seizure of English open-faced watches has recently been made upon the person of a well-appearing American woman, who had them neatly incased in the tucks of a heavy flannel pen-faced watches has recently been made upon the person of a well-appearing American woman, who had them neatly incased in the tucks of a heavy flannel pen-faced watches has the German wom hanging nine watch chains about one's neck, with a valuable watch at the end of each chain. Frau Stumf said she had been told that watches were worn by the passengers, and the officers did not take them. A desperate-looking woman, coming on one of the English steamers lately, on being examined exhibited an amnesing spectacle, with a silver cake basket lashed to each hip, and two huge dress patterns festooned as "filling," there and thereabouts. On being detected, this woman, in terrible rage, drew a knife on the Inspectress. Some of the smuggling expedients are, of course, extremely amusing. A spiritualle little Frenchwoman had on her husband's red flannel drawers, and these were tied in puffs here and there. On being "unpacked," there came forth a Bohemian glass toilet set, two dozen sait cellars, three dozen sitver forks, several little articles of bijouterie in bronze and crystal, and some fine Swiss wood carvings, all of which were put up in the softest tissue paper and paper-shavings, that they might not strike against each other. When the little body was unloaded, no one laughed more heartily than she.—Scribner's Monthly.

<sup>-</sup> We (Court Journal) have heard a story that the ladies of the congregation of a popular preacher are subscribing to a fund to procure him a divorce.

# The Spoils of Culloden.

Calling upon the Misses Macdonald of Achtriachtan the other day, at Fort William, we were shown some very fine old silver plate, having a history of its own, to the recital of which we listened with no small interest. After the battle of Culloden, a party of "red coat" soldiers entered Lochaber and employed themselves in pillaging and plandering in all directions. Hearing that visitors so unwelcome were in the neighborhood, Mrs. Cameron of Glenewis, a lady of great spirit and decision of character, had all her silver piate, china, and other valuables, buried deep in the ground outside the garden wall, after which she removed, with her children and personal attendants, to a spacious cave called Lainth Shandhairte (Samuel's Cave), far up the glon, in the southeastern shoulder of Ben Nevis. Meanwhile the soldiers visited Glenevis House, but, disappointed at not finding the valuables they looked for in such a residence, they burned and plandered the glen without mercy, the terrified inhabitants taking to the mountains, only too glad to escape with their lives, while their homesteads were in flames, and their cattle cither driven away or slangthered of. the spot. Lady Glenevis was at last discovered in her cave by a party of soldiers who had somehow heard of her place of retreat, and had to undergo much rude treatment at their hands, because, in dediscovered in her cave by a party of so,diers who had somehow heard of her pide of retreat, and had to undergo much rude treatment at their hands, because, in defiance of all their threats, she refused to tell where the valuables of which they were in search had been hidden away. As they were about to leave the cave, one of the soldiers, observing that she had something bulky in her breast, of which she seemed very careful, and over which her plaid, fastened by a silver brooch, was carefully drawn, made a snatch at the trinket and when the lady resisted, drew his sword and made a thrust which cut open the plaid at its point of fasten-ing, wounding her infant son at the same moment in the neck, for the hidden treasure in her bosom, though the soldier doubtless thought it might turn out to be something of more marketable value, was a child only a few weeks old. The soldiers at last departed, carrying with them the brooch and plaid as the only trophies diers at last departed, carrying with them the brooch and plaid as the only trophics of their victory over the defenceless lady of the cave. The wounded child recovered, though he bore the mark of the swordthrust to his dying day. He hved to be laird of Glenevis, was father of the late much-respected Mrs. Macdonald of Achtriachtan, and grandfather of the ladies above mentioned. We remember hearing the late Dr. Macintyre of Kilmonivaig, repeating some very fine Gaelic lines to a waterfall, something in the style of Southey's address to "Lodor;" which he said were by the Mrs. Cameron of Glenevis abovementioned, and composed by her while hiding in the cave. When quieter times came round, the buried valuables were of course exhumed, and were found to be none the worse of their temporary interment.—Inverness Courier.

A Lady with Frogs in Her Stomach.

Dr. Cabarus, who died at Paris last year, was one of those jovial physicians whose presence is equally sought in the sick-room as in society, and who effect more with humor and pleasantry than by medicine. Being a brother-in-law of Lesseps, the celebrated engineer, and nearly related to a princely family of his native land, he moved in aristocratic circles, which deeply felt his loss. One cure, by which, at the commencement of his career, he achieved a great reputation, is characteristic of the man. The Duchess of D., one of the most aristocratic ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, had got possessed of the idea that she had swallowed a frog. She felt this said frog, she declared she did, and its presence robbed her of peace of mind, sleep, and even of health. The Parisian physicians had the rudeness to deny the existence of this animal, ignorant as they were that the poor lady ness to deny the existence of this animal, ignorant as they were that the poor lady suffered martyrdom. A fortunate chance made her acquainted with Dr. Cabarus, and to him she told her tale of woe. He felt, with a seriousness worthy of Hippocrates himself, the pulse of the fair patient, inquired after various symptoms, and, when the charming aristocrat had exhausted all her store of arguments to prove her pet delusion, the youthful doctor said, after a well-feigued pause, "Madame, the frog is there, but I will remove it." He then prescribed an inuocent emetic, and went to the nearest flower-shop, where he bought a small green frog. Arned with this confederate, he presented himself once more before the duchess, and placed a large bash of water in readiness. The emetic began to take effect, the duchess's eyes filled with tears, and our doctor took advantage of the opportunity to slip the green frog into the bash. On seeing the frog a load was removed from the duchess's heart, and for an instant all seemed well. The next moment she turned pale, and, as Dr. Cabarus supported her tottering frame, she cried in a deapairing tone, "Oh, doctor, I am not yet cured, for the frog has left little ones behind her." "Stop," cried Cabarus, without allowing a frace of embarrassment to be seen in his manner, "that we shall soon see." He then threw a searching glance upon the frog, which he had by this time taken in his hand, and uttered, with a certainty that settled the whole question, these words: "Madame, that is an impossibility, for the frog is a male!"—Swisz Three.

<sup>-</sup> Some idea of the value of land in the crowded business portions of the city of London can be gleaned from the fact that a small plot in Lombard street, containing an area of 1,500 square feet—about twenty-five feet by sixty feet—was recently sold for £60,000. This averages over £39 or about \$195 per square foot.

# Pixley and Sneath.

R. G. Sneath, the most egotistical, conceited and shallow-pated ass in San Francisco, presides as Chairman over the Committee of One Hundred. Now, we like Sneath, we are of the opinion that Pixley ought to be arrested for cruelty to this particular animal. Pixley has pricked Sneath's bubble and let the wind out of his gass-bag so completely that he has fallen flat, and would have injured himself if he had not struck upon the top of his head, which, having nothing in it, was uninjured. Sneath tries to snub Pixley, and every time gets a set back. Pixley "openly defiantly and contumnaciously" refused to contribute to Sneath's expenses to St. Louis, and Sneath moved Pixley to be turned out of the Committee; the vole stood 30 for Pixley and 2 for Sneath, Sneath voting for himself. The only notice Pixley took of the incident was to call out in a loud whisper: "What's the matter with you, Sneath, are you dramk?" Sneath pays tax on \$50 worth of property: Pixley pays on \$150,000 worth of real estate. Sneath goes to St. Louis, Boston and Washington at somehody else's expense; Pixley stays at home. Sneath gets wined and dined and excursioned by a railroad company that is confessedly insolvent, comes back to Sun Francisco and fights to steal \$15,000,000 out of the Treasury, to give this company; and while he is so apparently working for pay, and on the moneyed side, he is insolent toward and quarrels with every gentleman of the Committee who differs from him, and charges them with being bought. Sneath was once a Supervisor. The Committee of One Hundred has petered out. It now numbers about forty active men. Little Alf. Wheeler, who hash't a cert; old Hatch, who expects to furnish ties for the new company; Hopkins, who "ate and drank and slept with the St. Louis people for six weeks," who hashe traveling at somebody else's expense and having a good time, and who, if taxed five per cent. on his property for a railroad, would pny less than tendollars; McRuer, who wants to go to Congress on the issue; John T. Doyle, who does n

— Since his release on ball, the most tempting offers have been made to the Tichborne claimant by enterprising managers of public entertainments. The first he received was from the proprietor of a large traveling caravansera. The terms were somewhat enticing—21,500 for three months; but that was completely overshadowed by the disinterested thoughtfulness of no less than three lessees of leading London theaters—the first suggested £1,700 for two months; the second, £1,000 for three months; and the third, £2,000. They only require that the claimant appear in two scenes of a dramatic novelty, in which he was represented, that he might feel quite at home.

— Serious disturbances occurred at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. The Rev. Father Kenney, a Roman Catholic priest, was fined by the magistrates for being drunk and riotous. Large numbers of Irish gathered round the premises of a man named Carberry, a green-grocer, who it is supposed caused Kenney's apprehension. The mob smashed his windows and threathened him with further violence. Extra police were brought from Huddersfield and other districts to quell the disturbances. It is stated that Carberry has received a letter advising him the next time he goes to Wakefield market to take his coffin with him, as he might find it useful.

— One of those fellows who are always getting up strange statistics has discovered "that the combined mouths of the 25,000 singers of the Boston Jubilee will form a cavity of 736 square feet," We have done a little sum, too, and our opinion is that the combined brains of the 25,000,000 people who, it is stated, will go to hear this hullabaloo and call it music, would, if flung into that cavity, bear to it the same relation that is borne by ten grains of lead to the interior of the shottower down which it is flung.

<sup>—</sup> Mile. Titiens will leave England for America early in the autumn, after the musical festivals, and will return to England at Easter, 1873.

# Important Letter.

The following interesting and clearly-worded letter we have been permitted to The following interesting and clearly-worded retter we have been permitted to publish by Judge Hastings. It is in reply to some questions which were suggested to Judge Hastings by hearing the outrageous and false statements made use of by C. T. Hopkins and Loren Pickering in their bland and malicious speeches helper the Committee of One Hundred, ou Monday last. Mr. Curtis knows exactly what he is writing about in the following. He completely upsets the faisechoods of Messis. Hopkins, Pickering and others in their attempts to injure the credit of the Central Pacific Railroad, as this letter is in itself the best possible proof

Grand Hotel, San Francisco, July 8, 1872.

Hon. S. C. Hastings—Dear Str. I have read the speeches of Mr. C. T. Hopkins and others made before the Committee of One Hundred on Friday last, and reply to the inquiries you did me the honor to address to me as to the truth of the reply to the inquiries you do me the monor to address to the as to the truth of the statements made in those speeches in their showing of the debts and obligations of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, permit me to state that up to this time the number of miles of railroad constructed and owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad is 140, on which there is a bonded debt of about \$5,000,000, or \$35,713 per mile. The carnings of the Southern Pacific are at the rate of about Paritle Railfold in Pay, the Santings of the Southern Pacific are at the rate of another \$35,713 per mile. The carnings of the Southern Pacific are at the rate of another \$3,000 per annum per mile, which, after deducting running expenses, leaves ample funds to meet all the interest on these bonds and a considerable sum for the sinking fund besides. There are few Eastern railways bonded for as little as is the Southfund besides. There are few Eastern railways bonded for as little as is the Southfund besides. rung oesines. I acts are two bassern rainways opined for as little as it the South-ern Paculic to-day, and fewer still that peneirate a more fertile, well populated and cultivated region than the Santa Clara and Pajaro valleys, through the center of which the Southern Pacific is located. For these reasons the bonds of this Cali-fornia Raijroad command a premium in Wall street, notwithstanding the repealed forms ranfoar command a premum wan street, however, the repended attempts of late by certain newspapers and interested persons to mjure the credit of this Company. As to the ₹8,00,0,000 of bonds allided to in the debates before the honorable Committee of One Hundred, and which will probably some day be the nonoranic committee of the relative company, allow me to say that they are in the hands of Trustees to be issued as the road progresses in construction, and in exact proportions to the miles completed. The surveys of the Southern Pacific proper and of a branch authorized by Congress to be built from near Tehancapec Pass to a on branch authorized by Congress to be built from hear Tenancapec Pass to a point near San Diego, stretch across a country 1,032 miles in length, and the entire amount of these \$22,000,000 of bonds will only be issued when the whole 1,032 miles of road above mentioned shall have been completed. Eastern capitalists and Ruropean money lenders are satisfied to invest their funds in the mortgages of a

mines of road solve incinned shad nave occur completed. Season explaints a fine for road so well located as this and at a rate of less than \$28,000 per mile, which is all be Directors of the Southern Facific propose to mortgage it for.

As to the Central Pacific having a bonded debt of \$71,000,000, or, as Mr. Pickering states, a mortgage of \$82,000,000 per mile, nothing could be more erroneous. \$31,000,000 is the exact amount of the first mortgage bonds upon the Central Pacific property. There is a second mortgage of \$24,000,000 held by the Government of the United States; but neither the principal or interest of the same is due for twenty-five years yet. And besides, this being a second mortgage, it in twenty-five years yet. And besides, this being a second mortgage, it in the weather the personal creditors of the Central Pacific, as their bonds take precedence. \$31,500,000 is considered a very light mortgage upon a road nearly 1,300 miles in length, the receipts from which were \$1,221,000 in the month of May, or at the rate of nearly \$15,000,000 per annum. The Central Pacific is uponed as nearly 14,000,000 overse of \$10,000,000 covers all its lands and nothing else. These lands are worth considerably more than the amount for which they are mortgaged, viz., about eighty cents an acre. This fact must be apparent to even the most obstinate and prejudiced member of your Committee of One Hundred.

member of your Committee of One Hundred

member of your Communes of the may be, and probably is, mortgaged for a little more than it is worth to-day. But it was not the Central Pacific Directors that did it. Its large debt was contracted before Messrs. Stanford, Huntington and Hopkins took hold of it. But they believe that the California Pacific is so advantageously located as to prove a good investment in time, even with the large debt now hanging over it. At any rate they are willing to pay the interest on these bonds out of their own pockets, in case the road does not earn enough to square said interest account without it, and then wait for a return in, I believe, the not very distant future thus saving the credit or reputation of the State and of all the railroads in it. I close with an assertion I am prepared to prove, and it is this: Take all the railroads together which are controlled by the Central Pacific Board of Directors, rantonus together which are controlled by the Central Pacific Board of Directors, and they are mortgaged for less and are carning more per fille in proportion to their indebtedness than any other 1,600 miles of connected railroads in the United States. I will at this time give but a single proof of this, and it will be found in the quotations of railroad bonds in Wall street. The Central and Southern Pacific bonds rank account to no other railroads in this country. Their six per cents selling for a handsome premium above par. If any one chooses to try and damage so honorable a railroad record and credit as this which Californians have established by much enterprise and hard work, he is welcome to do it. a peculiar ambition which I as a Californian cannot envy. I will only say he has EDWARD CURTIS. Very truly yours,

— The Rev. George Rodgers, of Dorsetshire, is coming to America next month to choose a western site for the establishment of an English colony.

# A Farewell.

Farewell-farewell! thou wert the last, The latest of my store. But thou art gone—the die is cast, The foolish dream is o'er! I weakly hoped with thee to buy Some beer, some bread, some tripe— Plum duff mayhap, or e'en eel-pie, And bird's eye for my pipe.

I clung to you with all my might, Till hunger cried aloud; And then at last to appetite Reluctantly I bowed. They took thee from my trembling grasp, The only coin I had,
My breath all fled in one long gasp, When they declared thee-bad!

Upon the counter there and then They sternly nailed thee down, And left me wretchedest of men, My last-my bad half-crown.

-Fun.

# Mechanical Shorthand.

The taking down a discourse by mechanical means is a problem amongst mechanicians. The bulletin of the Société d'Encouragement de Paris declares that the object has at length been effected, and that an apparatus is now regularly emthe object has at length been effected, and that an apparatus is now regularly employed in stenographing the discourses before the society, which answers its purpose completely. M. Gensonl, the inventor of the apparatus, has adopted a novel mode of striking simultaneously all the letters of each syllable. The apparatus is thus described in the bulletin above named: It is composed of three small keyboards, each containing four double keys, and the combination of these represent all the consonants and vowels. The keyboard to the left, which occupies the four fingers of the left hand is devoted to the initial consonants of syllables, while that on the right hand expresses the final consonants. The central keyboard, which is played by the two thumbs, is devoted to the median vowels. In addition the above there are two supplementary keys, played by the wrists; one of them marks e mute. The operator touches at once all the letters of a syllable, just as a musician static syllable. e muce. The operator touches at once an time letters of a great reference to the color a piano, and this action takes no more time than the emission of the voice which produced the syllable. The mechanism of than the emission of the voice which produced the syllable. The mechanism of the apparatus is so arranged that each key brings down a type, which after being laked by a pencil, impresses its mark on a band of paper, moved forward by clock-work, but which is held in position for an instant at the moment each type is ready to make its impression. The marks are therefore made as rapid as necessary, and to make its impression. The marks are therefore made as rapid as necessary, and they are made equally perfect however fast the apparatus is operated upon: they represent the stenographic discourse in all its integrity. With the knowledge of the characters employed, the bands may be read off at any time with facility. The mechanical stenography caused no sensible fatigue of mind or body, but an operator requires some months' practice before he can keep up with a speaker. In conclusion, the report adds that such an appearatus might be placed in communication with a telegraphic apparatus and a speech thus telegraphed and printed tany distance with the same rapidity that it is traced on the band of the apparatus. -Journal of the Society of Arts.

#### A New Cure for Blindness.

About a year ago, Professor Nagel, of Tübingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from decay of vision or from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves, and Prof. Nagel found that in diseases of the optic nerve, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is sof course exceedingly small, one-fortieth of a grain, mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, which seems to render the result the more remarkable. This remedy has been tried by oculists elsewhere with marked success; and among recent instances occurs a naval captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he required to be led about. Within a few minutes after the injection, as above described, the fog which darkened has eyes became less dense, and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days' use of the remedy (an injection night and morning.) he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; "and, on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at midday in walking alone through the thoroughfares of the city to the home of his family, a mile from the infirmary." May we not hope from this experience that henceforth the number of cases of blindness will be largely diminished?

—Chambers' Journal. -Chambers' Journal.

Strike of the Washerwomen.—The Leamington town crier was heard on Friday week making the following announcement in the streets of that fashionoble inland watering place: "Oh, yes; oh, yes; this is to give notice to all mistresses of laundresses, that at an open air meeting held in Leamington by ladies of the wash-tub, it was resolved that on and after the 1st day of June, no washerwoman would work for less than 1s 6d per day, her board and beer included. By order of the ladies of the wash-tub. God save the Queen!"

# A Transcendental Prayer.

Exalted and living Will, whom no name can express and no idea embrace. I yet may raise my heart to thee, for thou and I art not divided. Thy voice is audible within me. In thee, the Incomprehensible, my own nature and the whole world become intelligible to me; every riddle of my existence is solved, and perfect harmony reigns in my soul. I veit my face before thee, I lay my hand upon my lips. Such as thou really art. such as thou appearest unto thyself—I can no more helod thee than I can become like thee. After thousands of thousands of lives such as superior spirits live, I should be as little able to understand thee as in this house of clay. What I understand is, from my very understanding it, finite, and by no progression can ever be transformed into the infinite. Thou differest from the finite, not in degree, but in kind. I will not attempt that which my finite nature forbids. I will not seek to know the nature and essence of thy being. But thy relations to myself and all that is finite lie open before my eyes. Thou creatects in me the concentrations. In the contemplation of this thy relation to my finite nature, I will be transition, nor need to know. Thou knowest my thoughts and acceptest my intentions. In the contemplation of this thy relation to my finite nature, I will be transitionally and without cavil, for it is thy voice that commands me, and the strength with which I perform my duty is thy strength. I am trangul under every even to the world, for it is thy world. Whatever happens forms part of the plan of the eleman world and of the goodness—what in this plan is positive good and what in good—this is senough for me, and in this faith I stand fast, but what in thy world its mere germ, and what biossom, and wat the perfect fruit, I know not. The only thing which is important to me is the progress of reason and of mornity through the in more than the perfect fruit, I know not. The only thing which is important to me is the progress of the dead cumbrous masses which universe appears to my eye, in a gl

### Death in the Milk Pail.

Not long since, Professor Low, of Cornell University, U.S., observed a peculiarity in the milk fornished by the milkman. It appeared to be ropy, and on subjecting it to an examination under a powerful microscope, it was found to contain a number of living organisms in different stages of growth. Pushing his investigations further, the Professor called upon the mikman to inquire concerning the manner in which the milk was cared for. He found, on looking over the premises, that the cows for want of good, clean water—the season being unusually drywere forced to slack their thirst at a stagmant pool located in a middy swale. Taking specimens of the water and examining it under the microscope, the same class of organism was found as those in the milk. It was now pretty evident where the cause of the trouble lay, but to make the matter more clear, specimens of blood were taken from the cows and examined under the microscope, when these also were found to contain the same organisms. The animals, on applying thermometer tests tor determining health or disease, were found to be hot and fewer ish, thus showing that these living organisms, introduced through the medium of the filthy water, and taken into the circulation, by their power of reproduction and multiplication in the blood, became the source of disease. Investigating still further, a particle of the filthy water was introduced into milk free from such organisms multiplied and took possession in vast numbers, producing the same character of milk as that first noticed. Other experiments and investigations were made, but all similar in result to those we have described. These facts are of very great importance to dairymen, and although it was known that milk from cows drunking the putrid or foul water of sloughs and mud holes had caused much trouble at cheese factories, still, dairymen hardly appreciated the full extent of the rouble, or were aware of the precise nature of the injury caused by such water.

# A New Firm.

During a long residence in San Francisco-this growing city of which we are proud we have been able to number among our friends many men of public spirit and fine business qualities, whose material success has been to us a cause of gratification. We are called upon this week to notice the fact that our oid and esteemed friend, Mr. David Porter, has entered upon a foreign commission business, under the firm mame of Porter, Donaldson & Co. The News Letter heartily wishes for the new firm the most abundant success, and takes pleasure in commending it in strong terms to the business community. Mr. Porters has business at and knowledge of general trade operations cannot fail to be productive of the happiest results to the affairs of the firm, which will enter upon a career that must be profitable to its members and to those who have transactions with it.

<sup>—</sup> There is more than one hundred per cent, profit on every glass of soda water sold for ten cents.

# Special Brevities.

- According to the nineteenth annual report of the British Anti-Tobacco Society, the sum of £18,000,000 per annum was squandered on tobacco. "that enemy to health, that dishonor to the Creator, and that derogator from purity and sobriety," producing heart disease, insanity, parulysis, and diminishing the physical powers of the population of both sexes. Smoking filled the workhouses, lunstic asylums, hospitals and prisons, and was the "chief factor of disease in the present day."
- In his "General View of the Agriculture of Berwickshire," Mr. Arthur Bruce says: "I must here take the liberty to mention an individual of our own species, born in the Merse, who, for his gigantic stature, it is believed, is not at present equaled in Britain, George Buickles. His age at this time is about twenty-six years; his hight seven feet four inches; according to others seven feet six. He teaches a school in the Merse."
- In a paper communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Decaisne gives some interesting statistics concerning what he calls the progress of depopulation in France. "In Prussia," says the doctor, "100 marriages produce 460 children, while in France they hardly give 300; and taking a million inhabitants, the births in Prussia exceed the deaths by 13,300, while in France the excess is only 2,400."
- It is worthy of note that about two centuries ago Parliament did not adjourn on account of races, but races adjourned on account of Parliament. For instance, Peppy relates in his diary that on the 5th of July, 1663, he intended to go to Banslead Downs to see "a famous race," but heard it was "put off, because the Lords do sit in Parliament to-day,"
- A Germany tragedy by a Turk was recently produced at the Hofburg Theater, at Vienna. The tragedy, which is called *Selim III.*, is remarkable for its poetic diction, and is, on the whole, considered a success. Its author is Murad Effendi, Turkish Consul at Temesvar.
- Statistics have been compiled, from which it appears that during the first four months of 1872 the amount of money sought to be raised for new loans, banks, and industrial undertakings brought out in England, America and on the Continent, was about £160,000,000.
- The Scotch manufacturers, especially those engaged in iron and ship-building, are said to be accumulating enormous fortunes. The Bairds, of Gartsherric, leading iron-masters, are reported to be making nearly three million dollars per annum clear profit.
- According to the provisions of a new military law, every Frenchman is now subject to personal military service from twenty to forty, either in the active army or in the reserve; there are no more enlistment bounties; the system of substitutes is abolished.
- The returns of the emigration officers show that during the past month no fewer than 32,066 persons sailed from the Mersey to various parts of the world, but chiefly to the United States. This is an increase of 4,764 as compared with the same month last year.
- Some railroad surveyors between Astoria and Cornelius, Oregon, having found some characters engraved on a rock, traced them up and found a box containing five thousand seven hundred dollars' worth of old Spanish coin and jew-
- According to a report just published, the amount of whisky consumed in Scotland during the last year amounted to five millions of the fourteen millions of gallons manufactured, or about a gallon and a half for every man, woman and child in the kingdom.
- The original picture, by Sir George Hayter, of "The Burning of Latimer and Ridley at Oxford," has left England for Philadelphia, having been purchased by Mr. Latimer, a direct descendant of the martyr.
- From a memorandum on the expenditure of the German War Department, it appears that up to the year 1871 the cost of the war to North Germany was 355,611,122 thalers; about £64,000,000.
- Daniel O'Connell, grandson of the "Liberator," was drowned in the late yacht match at Kingstown. His yacht, the Peri, was only five tons, and it went down suddenly in a heavy sea.
- A postal convention, says L'Italie Financiere, between England and Italy is
  on the point of being concluded, under which post-office orders payable in coin will
  be reciprocally granted.
- Small-pox is reported by the local papers to be raging at Lucknow, and a few cases of sporadic cholera have appeared. The dengue fever has now made its appearance in Rangoon.
- We are sorry to see it stated that Mr. Carlyle has lost the use of his right hand. His writing is now done by a Dunfries-shire lady, his niece.
- Toads sell freely in the English market for twenty-five cents apiece. They are used in gardens to catch flies and clean the shrubs of insects.
- Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne is about to publish a reply to a certain recent hostile critic, to be entitled "Under the Microscope."

#### Court Chat.

— Very shortly the first Sovereign of Persia that has ever visited the English shores may be expected in England. Connected with this visit of the ruler of Persia—a sovereignty of 4,000 years' historic interest—is the organization of a might enterprise, that with the adoption of Mr. Fowler's International Communication settleme will enable a traveler to go from London to India without change of carriage.

— A curious discovery has just been made at the Charterhouse, in the shape of an autograph of Sir Henry Havelock when a boy at that school. It has on it the date of his leaving, and was probably pushed by his own hands behind the wainscot of his cupboard or locker, where the mice and rats have very kindly and considerately spared it for upwards of half a century.

The case of the bankruptcy of the Earl of Orkney recently came before the London Court of Bankruptcy. The habilities were stated at £11,131, and the assets £870. Resolutions have been come to by the creditors accepting £2,000 in incharge of their claim, all costs being paid by the bankrupt, and annulling the bankrupt.

One of the most commendable things a landlord can do in dealing with his tenantry has just been done by the Marquis of Huntly. He has renewed for nineteen years the leases of no fewer than thirty-seven of his tenants, three, and in several cases more than three, years before the expiry of their current leases.

— The new telegraph line between Berlin and London was opened on the 7th ult, at Berlin, and was inaugurated by a telegram sent from the Emperor to Queen Victoria at Balmoral, expressing the hope that Germany and Britain may, by this new means of communication, be bound together still more close and affectionately.

— The King of Denmark solemnly opened the North of Europe Industrial Exhibition at Copenhagen on the 13th ult. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess, as well as Prince Waldemar, were present. The Scandinavian Kingdoms were represented by numerous exhibitors from foreign countries.

The marriage of Mile. Musurus (e'dest daughter of the Turkish Ambassador) with Mr. Warner Heriot, was solemnized recently at St. Paul's, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge. The service was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. E. Liddell.

The splendid train, consisting of eight saloon carriages, built a few years ago by the East of France Railway for the use of the Emperor Napoleon and his family, has been purchased by the Roumelian Railway Company for the Sultan, and was landed a few days ago at Stamboul.

The King of Sweden embarked at Calmar, on the Royal frigate Maërewarte, for Boulogne. His majesty, on his arrival in France, traveled incognito, merely passing through Paris on his way to Pau. He will take the name of his grandfather, the Prince of Ponte-Corvo.

A Paris fashionable paper complains that some of the most noble families of France send their servants to the Paris market to sell the fruit and vegetables grown in the grannds of their country houses. Good friend, remember that if noblesse oblige, so does a short income.

The young Duc de Feltre, who was attaché at London under Prince de la Tour d'Asivergne, is about to be married to Mile. Piroin, of one of the most distinguished and opnient families of the East of France. Their residence is at Lisle.

— A marriage is announced between Lady Ida Feilding, daughter of the late Earl of Denbigh, and Mr. Malcolm Low, eldest son of General Sir John Low, K. C. B., of Clatto Park, St. Andrews.

— The Deihi Gazette says it is rumored that H. R. H. Prince Arthur will join C. A. Battery Royal Horse Artillery at Peshawur as second captain, at the close of the year.

At a special meeting of the Jockey Club, held in their private stand at Ascot, Priace Arthur and the Duke of Cambridge were unanimously elected members of the Club.

On dit that a young French nobleman (whose name is kept secret), on arriving home late at night, blew out his brains. He had lost 60,000 francs at cards.

On dit that a series of articles, to be written by Prince Arthur on certain customs in the army, will shortly appear in one of the magazines.

— A rumor is in circulation to the effect that negotiations are going forward for the purchase of Adare Castle and demesne (Ireland) for the Prince of Wales.

— The Queen of Holland is very literary in her tastes and habits, expending two-thirds of her income in this direction.

— It is reported that the eldest son of a most influential English Duke is about to be received into the Roman Catholic Church.

The Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorn are staying at Turnbridge Wella. The Marquis was much indisposed.

— The King of the Belgians has abandoned his intended visit to Chantilly, the the Queen's acconchement being expected.

Sir Edward Landseer is said to be hopelessly deranged.

# Guardian Angels.

[BY J. E. CARPENTER.]

Guardian angels, do we doubt them! Guardian angels, do we doubt them I Night by night and day by day, Could we guide our steps without them, Where would wavering fancy stray? Every noble thought that's spoken, Every smile and every sigh. Are they not a sign—a token

That some guardian angel's by?

Guardian angels, hovering o'er us Keep the soul in mercy pure; Had we not bright hope before us, Could we this frail world endure? Then, be sure that ever near us Voices come from forms unseen, Breathed by angels sent to cheer us-Watching earth and Heaven between!

# Can Hydrophobia Be Cured?

Every few months we read in the daily papers an account of some new case of hydrophobia. We do not know of any more terrible and shocking form of disease. bydrophobia. We do not know of any more terrible and shocking form of disease. It is harrowing to one's feelings to merely read a description of the sufferings of its victims. Is there any cure for it? A correspondent describes a case where the man was in convulsions and barked like a dog, but which seems to have been successfully treated. The writer says—"During these convulsions the patient would seize the pillows from his bed in his teeth, and shake and rend them with all the seeming ferocity of an angry dog. An intense dread of water also exhibited itself. The doctors decided to place the patient under the same treatment which had been successfull in a former case, which, for the aid it may be to others who suffer from this disease, we here give as follows: The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful this disease, we here give as follows: The injection under the skin of large doses of morphine, and the administration of large doses of castor, which is a powerful anti-spasmodic. About one grain of sulphate of morphine was injected under the skin once in four hours, and half a drachm of the powdered castor, mixed with syrup, given internally. The effect was to produce sleep in about half an hour, which lasted about an hour and a half, when the convulsions returned at intervals of an hour to an hour and a half, when the convulsion returned at intervals convulsion occurred, after which he suffered severely from obstinate vomiting until Monday at 10 o'clock, when that also ceased, leaving the patient comparatively easy, but very much prostrated. Since that time he has gradually improved, and now is, to all appearance, quite well.—In addition to the above treatment small quantities of 'chloroform were inhaled at times, and on Sunday morning the patient was wrapped in a woolen blanket, wrung out of a warm solution of muriate of ammonia, 18 to 20 grains to the ounce. This was the treatment which checked the fearful malady, and which the doctors for the sake of humanity, are anxious should be published to the world and thoroughly tested."—Times.

# Extraordinary Lapse of Memory.

haps think it very strange that I have not been down to see you during the last few days, but I hope you will excuse me when I tell you the reason. I suddenly remembered last week end that I had been married in Blackburn about three years ago, and I left my wife soon after; and I forgot all about it till last week, when my wife sen me her portrait with two twins sitting on her knee. I have only been married once, and I don't think I shall live with my wife again, because I never loved her as I love you. Jonathan does not know that I am married, and I hope you will not tell him, love, as I do not want anybody to know but yourself, and I do not think this outent to keep us from going together as usual. I have been teeton three weeks, and I am saving money fast; and I would do anything for you, so I hope you will consider the matter, and do not let two loving hearts be parted, for I feel that I could not live without you. Please write by return of post, as I am longing to hear from you, love. I send you my best love, and dozens of kisses. From your true love till death, John Henry Boyes." The young lady's reply was short and sharp: "Sir:—I desire that you will keep from the place where I live, for you are a scamp coarser than any brute in creation. Let this note be sufficient, or I shall give you into the hands of the police."

### Amusing Scene in Paris.

The Gare ou Nord in Paris was the scene lately of an amusing occurrence. The Gare on Nord in Paris was the scene lately of an amusing occurrence. A dozen Englishmen who had come to visit paris with tourist tickets under the gaidance of a "Cicerone," had just left the train coming from Culais. It seems that during the journey the "Cicerone" had boasted his knowledge of all the leading men in Paris, and, as a proof of his talent, he pointed out an officer who happened to pass by on horseback as General Ladmirault. "Oh! oh!" exclaimed the English visitors. Encouraged by his success, the "Cicerone" seeing a person dresed in black with a parcel under his arm, pointed him out as Jules Favre, with his portfolio. The strangers again exclaimed "Oh," and continued to advance, when unfortunately they came close to the man who had been designated as Jules Targe, and who turned out to he an undertaker carrying the coffin of an infant Targe. amortunately they came close to the man who had been designated as Jules Favre, and who turned out to be an undertaker carrying the coffin of an infant. The clients of the unfortunate guide administered without a moment's hesitation the correction he deserved (a good beating), which was only stopped by the interference of the police.—Swiss Times.

### To Lake Tahoe and Back.

We left San Francisco at seven o'clock in the morning of the 4th July, leaving We left san Francisco at seven o clock in the morning of the surface behind us the roar of bombshells and splattering of Independence-day crackers. Oakland was still shronded in its mantle of mist drawn from the bay, but the tope of the mountains shone bright and clear in the rising sun. Tamapias positively flashed with a welcome to the morn, and the more solid Monte Diabio littled its cold grey head far above the forgs of the lowlands. Our trainglided like a serpent along the base of the Contra Costa Hills, seeking an opening through which to pass, which having found, it dasted its tortious way along the banks of the San Leandro through the beautiful scenery extending from Niles Station to Livernoics After that the view is monotonous until Sacramento is passed. Nevertheless there are many points of interest even in this flat, treeless line of country. At every station are piles of grain in sacks waiting their turn to be transported to San Francisco. are piles of grain in sacks waiting their turn to be transported to San Francisco. Again there are the lines running to the Calaveras Big Trees, the Yosemité Valley, and, what is of more real importance, the partially finished southern line running the entire length of the fertile valley of the San Joaquin, bringing the harvests of Tulaire and Visalia to the Golden Gate, and opening out a was tract of arable and pasture land. Stockton, too, with its countless windmills and its beautiful asylum buildings, making one sad to think how great is the insanity in proportion to the population of this State. For now the two finished asylums, one for male and the other for lunatics of the opposite sex, are not sufficient, and a third is in course of construction. On we can and the done of the Cauliol stands in our of the crows other for lunatics of the opposite sex, are not sufficient, and a third is in course of construction. On we go, and the dome of the Capitol stands up out of the groves of trees that envelop Sacramento. The town was very prettily decorated in honor of the day. The streets leading from the levee, where the train stopped, were lined with evergreens reaching up to the balcony of the second story, giving the appearence of avenues, decorated with flags and streamers. Everything wore a most holiday look. The rail almost makes the circuit of the city, and then after crossing the American river takes its course toward the foothills of the Sierras. Passengers, who from the heat and duliness of the scenery had hitherto been torpid, now from the increasing interest of the surroundines iound to the arilweine nature. gers, who from the neat and dulines of the exchery and attherto been torpid, now from the increasing interest of the surroundings, joined to the entivening nature of the refreshments which the twenty minutes pause at Sacramento had enabled them to take, begin to be lively and talkative. We must not omit one feature in the shape of a boy. He came on board at Oakland. After we had got through the Livermore Pass and everybody was getting dull, he emerged from somewhere with a bundle of novels under his arm of the Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins stamp, and laid one on the lap of every passenger in the car. About ten minutes afterwards he returned like a fisherman who had spread his nets, and found he had caught about two customers. Heretired with the remainder of his stock to come back in half an hour's time with a change of temptation, in the shape of illustrated comic books, not over refined, which he subjected to the same test of inspection as before, with not over refined, which he subjected to the same test of in-spection as betore, with an increased number of vicetims. His next appearance was with those lottery candy boxes, a prize in each; they soid readily where young ladies were being escorted by young gentlemen, and there was a momentary excitement where a real half dollar was found in one. We thought he was exhausted, but no, he had cherries and peaches when we left Sacramento, and capped the climax after dinner at Colfax by going round with "cigars, gents." That boy will make a fortune. To return to our trip: Rosewille is the junction of the northern line to Marysville and Chico. Rocklin, the next station, is interesting on account of its extensive grantic quarries. Here also is the grand depot for the engines of the C. P. R. R. A semicurel of granite stalls, each stall holding an engine, some of them with their fires banked, ready to start at a moment's notice, others waiting their turn of service, but all burnished like silver and ready for action. This building gives a good idea of the perfect order and workmanship of the company, at the same time there is a sense of discipline and method that matils a feeling of security in the passenger. Now we are among the bills and approaching the mining districts. We look down upon Newcastle, nestled in the valley, with its flumes and datches high up on the mounof discipline and method that maths a feeling of security in the passenger. Now we are among the hills and approaching the mining districts. We look down upon Newcastle, nestled in the valley, with its flumes and ditches high up on the mountain's sides, and then Auburn, which has yielded so bountifully, where the great gaunt rocks, bare as the ribs of a skeleton, stand up on the plain, bearing witness to the relentless hydraulic washing that has strepped them of their earth-covering with its precious contents. Ever mounting, through Clipper Gap we arrive at length at Colfax, two thousand four hundred feet above the level of the sea. A length at Coffax, two thousand four hundred feet above the level of the sea. A busy minin, center, where you get a good dinner or supper, according as you are town or country. The next station is the famous Cape Horn. It is only four miles from Coffax, and yet it is 22; feet higher. That is not all. The cars are running on the shelf of a mountain, the sides of which are nearly perpendicular; many hundred feet below you is a thread of water which you are told is the American river; on the other side of the river the mountains rise equally abruptly; you see a line of railroad running parallel to your own, and are told that it is a continuation of the line. A sharp curve and you are slowly rumbling over a treatic bridge that looks so slight, and yet is so strong; again you turn ever most sharply to the right, and are slowly ascending that line you erstwhile saw from the other side. You appear to be approaching the brink of a precipice, over which you must inevitably plungs when very slowly and carefully, like one treading a path in darkness, the train cings round a bluff and emerges once more into the straight running. This is Capellorn. Gold Run, Dutch Flat, Alts, rich in their mineral wealth, tunneted, dritted, blasted, hydranlic-washed, torn, rent, distorted, and that speck of the world's surface laid bare to its granite foundations in the search for gold, all these are passed, and the shades of night begun to close around us when we enter a gallery; thick, wooden beams, bolted and dove-tailed together, supporting a roof of three-inch

planking. These are the snow sheds. In the middle of one of these is an opening like the side aisle of a church. At the end of this aisle, instead of an aitar, is a nice, comfortable hotel and restaurant, all under the sheltering wing of the snowshed. This is Summit Station, 7.017 feet above the level of the sea. It was now quite dark, and our companion, wearied with her long ride, was fast asleep, so that after passing through galleries of snow-sheds for fourteen miles more, we were glad to get to Truckee, where we found an excellent botel with clean, well-furnished bed-rooms, and, although the house was full, a most obliging landlord, at the same time he had not the least idea that we were taking notes. The following morning arose at daybreak, and after a capital breakfast, wherein trout of course figured, set off for Lake Tahoe by stage. In an instant the exactitude and order of the C. P. R. R. was wanting. The stage service to the lake is in the hands of a private indi-R. R. was wanting. The stage service to the lake is in the hands of a private individual named Campbell, who, although he had most emphatically affirmed over-night that he would start at eight the following morning, yet acted on the principle of the old-fashioned ships that would postively sail on a certain day or until cargo aboard. So our living freight was not stowed away until past nine in a Concord coach. It was our luck to have the back seat, with the mother and grandmother of the majority of the passengers more than filling the other two places. We congratmated ourselves on the fact that the mother, who, although stout, was soft and yielding, was next to us, so that at every jolt we merely experienced the effect of going into a well-stuffed cushion, but 4½ miles from Truckee there was a change, yielding, was next to us, so that at every jott we merely experienced the effect of going into a well-stuffed cushion, but 4½ miles from Truckee there was a change, and the large, angular grand-dame, all bone and dessicated muscle, took her place. We suffered in silence for three hours. Why we stopped at this 4½ mile house was to visit a piscicultural establishment, where we witnessed the interesting operation of rearing trout. The spawn or eggs are brought from Lake Tahoe, andsplaced on shallow trays, the bottoms of which are covered with gravel, over which the river water constantly flows. At the end of forty days—during which time constant care is taken to remove the dead eggs, known by their white color—the young fry makes its appearance: It is then a beautiful little fish, nearly of the color of gold fish, but soon changes to a more sober grey. The young ones are then removed to another tank by means of a trough attached to the breeding trays, along which as stream of water conveys them. Here they remain for a year, when they are about two inches long. After that age they grow rapidly, until at four years old they are from two to three pounds in weight. They are fed regularly on a mess of chopped liver and other meat, and their fiesh is not so firm and well-flavored as their less pampered brethren of the river or the lake, who have to work for a living. The road from Truckee to Lake Tahoe follows the Truckee river almost the entire distance. There is hardly a more beautiful drive in all California. At one moment you are by the side of the river, dark; deep, and moving on in a silent mass; a turn of the road, and the waters are torn and twisted and eddying and foaming, as with an agony of passion. Again your der catches a distant roar, and after a time you an agony of passion. Again your car catches a distant roar, and after a time you come to a spot where the hand of man has erected a barrier, over which the waters come to a spot where the hand of man has erected a barrier, over which the waters fall in one solid plunge, whilst the blockaded stream above rests in a sullen captivity. On either side of the river's bank rise the mountains of the Sierras, from under whose everlasting snows constantly stream down the thousand rivulets that feed the main river. We have no space to describe the ever-changing exquisite scenery of this road. After fifteen miles of enjoyment, spite of the discomfort of compressed animation, the stage crosses a bridge, turns a corner, and Lake Tahoe is before us.

Thirty-five miles by fifteen of glass is a fit mirror for Heaven. And that mirror is set in a frame of mountains such as the eye kindles to look upon. The head of this unruffled sheet of water, which reflects the deep blue of the unclouded sky, is formed by a chain of peaks whose sharp outlines, covered with snow, gleam in the bright sun and reappear in the depths of the lake they guard. On the east side rise the gray barren walls of Nevada; the western shore is covered with dark pine forests, and the south is broken into inlets and islands, and boiling springs and broad grass lands, beyond which, however, lie the eternal hills. But that is not the charm of the lake. It is the perfect beauty of repose, not slumber, but the dignity of absolute caim. It is impossible to gaze down into its crystal depths, far deeper than any other known water permits the eye to sound, without feeling that there is a mystery and grandeur about this mountain lake which others do not possess. Thus far no plummet has sounded its greatest depth. Thus far it has never found, although the search for their remains was prolonged for days. Tahoe, or more properly, Tāhu, is the generic Indian term for a collection of waters or lake. A distinguishing adjective is ordinarily prefixed, such as Red Lake, Hot Spring Lake, etc.; but this the Indians call simply Tāhu, or the lake—and it well deserves the title. To turn to more ordinary matters. There is a capital hotel, called the Tahoe House, with nice, well furnished, clean bed-rooms. The house commands the finest view of the lake, and steps from it lead the visitors to boat-houses, whence, at a moderate rate of fifty cents an hour, they can transport themselves to Emerald Bay, the hot springs, Cornelian Beach and the various fishing grounds. One great desideratum is that of a good steamboat, to go unceasingly paddling about the lake to the different points of interest. The little, wheezy, unsafe arrangement that bobs spasmodically across the bay, won't give a private flap of its propeller under

the lake is idle amusement and good for the pot. You take a boat; if at early morning, go to one of the points that jut off shore or near the mouth of one of the many streams that flow from the mountains, where the minnows abound. Later in the day you must pull out into deep water, and there, having baited your hook with a live minnow, you troll gently along, imitating as much as possible the action of a fish, by jerking the line connected with your bait. Sometimes you will suffer your line to drop plumb down, and there, at the depth of sixty feet, you will see your bait and the greedy, hungry, yet suspicious fish prowling all around it. For tront, whilst as rapacious and cruel as Indians, are equally subtle with You can distinguish five-pounders from two-pounders, and hold your breath them in painful suspense. At length one fellow, rasher or more hungry than the others, can stand it no longer, and makes a rush at your minow: there is a quick jerk of your line upward, and then yoo have hooked him. One spash, and all his companions are off in a hurry, with, "serve him right: he might have known there was a hook there." for the world lives under water as well as above it; and you hand up, hand over hand, until a flooping, gasping, speckled silver trout is repent-ing of the sin of gluttony at the bottom of your boat. Lake Takeo hears every mark of filling the crater of an exhausted volcano. The surrounding mountains show traces of volcanic action. Masses of ecoria protrude in many places, hot springs rise under the waters of the lake and hubble on the surface; the centre, if not fathomiess, is of great depth: the form is that of a circle, and the general appearance of the surrounding country favors the impression. The river Truckee peases over beds of lava, and volcanic rocks jut out above its banks. No thorough geological survey has yet been made of this interesting water, the only slight one having pen taken when the boundary line between California and Nevada, which passes through the lake, was run. One peculiar feature of this water is that it never freezes, even in the most severe winter. Its specific gravity is considerably less than that of water, rendering it, as before mentioned, less boyant. For six months of the year its borders are snow-bound, sometimes to the depth of eight feet, but during the summer months it is the loveliest resort in our State. At part of the year its borders are snow-bound, sometimes to the depth of eight feet, but during the summer months it is the loveliest resort in our State. At part of the year its borders are snow-bound, sometimes to the depth of eight feet, but during the summer months it is the loveliest resort in our State. At part of the year is the part of the year of sent there is not one tenth of the fish in the lake that there were ten years ago, and the unpunished system of trapping the fish as they run up the small streams will eventually render them scarce. Our market is supplied with this peached, inferior, out-of-season quality, which is rejected at the lake. There are four kinds of trout Out-of-season quanty, which is rejected at the large. I here are four annue of growthere. The silver trout, which is the best, the brook trout, the showler or mud frout and the brown trout. There is also a large white fish with scales, which, from the description given us, seems to be a kind of chubb, and another very rate. and delicate fish, analagoue, from what we heard, to the char; but we saw neither of them.

We have purposely refrained from noticing the scenery of the Sierra Nevada, through which the C. P. R. R. passes, until our return trip, commencing at daylight. We came back from Taboe to Truckee at midnight, and, late as it was, were well cared-for at the Truckee Hotel. At daybreak we arose and strolled about the town. The present location is not the same as the old town which was burnt down some short time back, for new Truckee has crept down the bill and lined each side of the rairoad, particularly the northern side, where a row of well built and well filled brick stores betoken the prosperity that clusters round the principal station of a trunk line. Indians abound here: they fish in the river Truckee and Douner Lake, reding many strips of trout to passengers. There are very few about Lake Taboe, for, as one of the setters informed us, "they don't find much favor in these parts," a figure of speech which carries its own meaning. Precisely at ten minutes past five. A. B. schedule time; we started from the station and slowly ascended nearly a thousand feet to the Summit, where we had a capital and welcome breakfast. On our way we had many climpaes through the snow hedds of Donner, a adden unveilling of lovely scenery, and then, crash! and we are in the semi-obscurity of the long galleries. And yet these snow sheds have their peculiar charm. The senses are never the d by pazing on the same landscape, ever changing it is granted, but at the same time with a change so gradual that it may be more properly termed merging or inclining one into the other than change, whereas here the scene passes, like the shdes of a panorama. An opening in the sheds, "View of Lake Donner, looking west." A still, dark sheet of water, shut in by mountains, whose sides are covered with pines down to the water's edge, with the exception of one end, where there is a shelving beach. You are a long way shove it, and the lake appears to be upheld, contrary to the laws of nature, for you see lower I and the lake appears to be upheld, contra

One theory, and possibly the true one, about the extreme purity as well as rarily of the water of Lake Tahoe, is that the supply is subterranean. The surface water is doubtlessly termsised by the melting assured to the supply in the real living foundation, but the real living foundation, springs from the grant forms and the probable depths below. Streamsflow-in the matter, but this water, flowing from the mystery of the inner world, is free from all taint of the outer crust. Another feature of the Lake is that only a high breeze creates waves. The storm-wind, as it sweeps over it, gathers up the ethereal water in the form of spray, and bears it away on its wings, but never lashes it into the fury of breakers.

striking the creat of snow and making even shades of white. You have just time to turn to your companion and exclaim: "How beautiful!" when you are again rattling along in darkness. For forty miles you enjoy this gallery of paintings, all by one Master; from glimpses of mountain tarns that look so small one would think they were made for the deer and wild animals to drink at, to the dark, bare, rugged rocks, scathed by the tempest and scorning again to put on their mantle of green. Once more in the light and sunshine and you come upon a smiling valley, where all is fertile and prosperous. A small river winds through its centre; you can almost fancy you hear the lowing of the cows as they stream from the homestead over their rich patture. Neat honges, with gardens and vineyards, are dotted over this secluded vale; your fancy takes you to a village many hundred miles away, when you are again crashing through the gloom, and the next seene shows you the everlasting hills with their endless variety of light, shade, form and color. Therefore we say that there is a charm in the constantly shifting scene of the snow sheds. We have now returned to Blue Cahon, where we left off coming up. We could write a volume on the wondrously beautiful scenery through which the C.P.R. R. passes, but space is not allowed us; yet we cannot lay aside our pen without paying our tribute of praise to the admirable efficiency in the management of the Central Pacific. Here were we at Truckee, three thousand miles from the starting point of this train and its connections; we were told that it would be at this point from that distant point precisely at the P. m., and precisely at that hour the train swept round the curve and stood before the botel. The cars are all that can be desired for comfort and cleanliness; the officers are all pot their work, and there is that unmistakable token of order and system which evinces the master mind controlling all. One thing struck our companion, and that was, the difference in one respect between the setti

The case of Mrs. Louisa Mighells, reported in the city papers a few days ago, furnishes a forcible argument in layor of the capacity of woman to become a good business man. Mrs. Mighells, if not a sole trader, deserved to be one. There are sole traders, we must all admit, who conduct their affairs with great discrimination. Mrs. Mighells was a woman of great executive ability. She was hampered with a husband whose presence and ways were unpleasant to her; and she proceeded, with commendable alacrity and persistency, to render his existence a burden to the unhappy man, by such devices as are known only to a clever woman. She sent him on a trip to the South Seas, from which he insisted on returning slive. She had him locked up in the Insane Asylum, and managed to get all his property into her possession, being careful never to return it after his release. Finally, the poor man went to England, where no doubt he is at this date. Mrs. Mighells was thus left in quiet ownership of property worth some \$300,000. Now, we think that this is a most notable instance of womanly sagacity and management. If there is nothing so successful as success, surely this exploit of Mrs. Mighells must have an excellent effect upon the advancement of woman's cause. Neither Mrs. Pitts-Stevens' paper, nor Miss Couzins' eloquence can effect so much as the praiseworthy course of this shrewd and calculating lady. Hers must take a leading place among the "successful doings" of women of which the suffrage papers tell us so much; and we doubt not she would have reached a proud position among her sisters, were it not that an unfortunate predilection for the gin bottle has rendered it necessary for the myrmidons of the law to cause her incarceration in the Insane Asylum. It is earnestly to be hoped that her mental affliction will be but temporary, that she may return to us with the remarkable powers of mind fully restored, that she may thereafter restrict herself to the use of a better quality of gin, and that she may the reafter assume that promi

<sup>—</sup> The Baptist State Convention of Imbeciles and Pharisaical Christians has been in session again. We know them not; we should gather our cloak about us if the passed their place of meeting, and pass on in grim scorn. We have a heart full of charity for all who are truly moral and unobtrusively charitable; but we have no patience with the Pecksniffs. These religious Conventions are all of a piece—all full of cant and twaddle, bigotry and intolerance. Their members are all of a set—barren of benevolent or useful ideas and prone to idleness and duplicity. Had we our way, we would flay them every day until they went to work at something—wood-sawing, teaching country schools, holding the plow, or some other occupation that would be of benefit to their fellows.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

JULY 6.-Passed by the scene of the late firework combustion, on Washington street, and as I looked on the fragments of pottery belonging to the Giant Cement Co. I moralized on the vanity of advertisements, and wondered whether the company were going to verify their assertions by mending their own china. Returning along Montgomery street, stopped an instant to scrutinize the crowd that was looking in at Bradley & Rulofson's show window of photographs. There were young girls who admired the long, flowing robes and treases, old and not over good-lookgirls who admired the long, flowing robes and treases, old and not over good-looking ones who criticised acquaintances and found them awhilly flattered; but the majority of the gazers was composed of young men of vulgar minds, who can indulge in a good critical stare, unblushingly and unreproved, at beautiful faces and shoulders coming out of low-necked dresses, and can feed their imagination even to satiety upon charms which they can only behold in the shadow. W— M—brought me a book of MSS, poems to look over. They are of the harmless singsong pattern, where dove rhymes with love, and hate is governed by fate. But there is no sacred fire; he is one of those of whom Keats', I think, said:

"With a pulling in man't's force.

They sway themselves upon a rocking-horse, And call that Pegasus."

JULY 8.—For the first time in California heard a real nightingale. Henry took me down below San José, and in the woods, in the stillness of the night, came the well remembered note of the much loved home bird. There was the long, deep guttural call, followed by the throbbing sustained trill we knew so theroughly. This morning Henry brought me the male bird. It is brown, with a yellow breast, This morning Henry brought me the male bird. It is brown, with a vellow breast, and he says that the female is precisely similar to the European. They make their nest on the ground, as in the old country, and, as a farmer told us, lay four green eggs. What a strange thing is criticism. Many of my triends on whose judgment I rely went to see Les Brigands the first night, and returned saying it was very bad; others went the second night and came back delighted. Now I want to go, but if I do, and am pleased, I shall be looked upon by No. I, in whose musical estimation I stand rather high, as deficient in taste. If I am not pleased my money is wasted, and if I don't go ant all, No. 2 will tell me I missed the best opera of the season. Called in the evening on the E—s. What a hateful man be can be when he is out of temper, or something has gone wrong abroad. He came home with a brow as black as Erebus, and sat in a corner making faces and snapping his jaws as if he were catching flies. People are accustomed to him and take no more notice, or are more alraid of his contortions than the passers-by in Market street shrink from the grotesque faces on Bancroft's building, which, with all their grimaces, are as harmless to people without as they are useless to people without a grimaces, are as harmless to people without as they are useless to people within.

JULY 10.—I don't meddle much in public matters but cannot shut my ears to the din around. What a chaos of conflicting interests. Railroad magnates exciting discontent in distant provinces. Ultras of the most opposite opinions combining to defeat one they mutually detest. What annaes me is, the little value men set on their words now-a-days. The Committee of 100, or as Henry says, the Committee of one, the other two are naughts, make beautiful speeches, urge the immediate expenditure of millions to build a new railroad, but not one backs his immediate expenditure of millions to build a new railroad, but not one backs his argument by a subscription. Formerly a man's word was his bond, to-day his words would lay the bonds on others. How common a thing is it to see in the papers. "Shocking murder at X... a woman the cause." Men always seem to be glad when they can say with cowardly Adam, "the woman tempted me." I was thinking of that as I read the Stokes trial, where the public would fain accuse Josephine Mansfield as the instigator. Poor woman, she has sins enough of her own to answer for. For my part, I should esteem a man a selfish coward, whom I might pity, but I don't think I could ever love, if in any way he did wrong for my sake. Shakspeare knew that, when he makes Lady Macbeth's love for her husband field after his crime. fade after his crime.

# Scorning Public Opinion.

When Supervisor Story, as the Bulletin said, explained his vote on the passage to print of Stanford's street order, he went out of his way to scorn public opinion, the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred being the Bulk-thr's public, Mr. Story said, "we behold a happy family." Saucelito (MacCrellish), South Bench (Dewcy), Visitaction Ranch (Wheeler), Ravenswood (Doyler, Alameda Point (Pickering and Fitch), all united in righting (Goal Island. A happy family, indeed! In the East is rising a sun on the face of which we read, "Five per centalizad subsidy, \$10,000,000. By the light of that sun we must view this happy family. Ere long Goal Island will be retired, and a Kilkenny fight will break out in this happy family, as all the interests cannot possibly be harmonized." This constituted Story's scorn of public opinion. His prophecy is fulfilled in less than one month.

<sup>-</sup> At a meeting of the Produce Exchange Association, held yesterday, appropriate resolutions relative to the death of P. L. Webb, of Littlefield, Webb & Co.,

<sup>-</sup> A dividend of \$300,000 was yesterday paid by the Crown Point Mining Company.

# Our Commerce-Six Months' Development.

The records of the commerce of the port of San Francisco show a degree of development during the past ix months of present prosperity and future promise unprecedented in any similar term during the past ten years. The money market is fairly supplied for legitimate requirements, and an increase in capital at a rate exceeding \$3,000,000 per month is in progress. The grain surplus will be in enormous excess of any preceding harvest, and will realize upwards of \$15,000,000. The wool clip of 14,000,000 pounds will produce \$4,000,000. Of wines and brandies, the value exported by sea alone during the six months has been over \$5,000,000. Ships are doing a profitable business. For grain to Europe, £45 shas been offered and refused. The average freight paid per registered ton on the inward tonnage of the half year was \$15 against \$13 30 per ton for the corresponding period last year. There is now a feet of 151 vessels advised us bound for this port against \$119 vessels at the same date last year. The merchandise exports by sea have been \$7,687,403 against \$6,597,588 for the corresponding term of 1871. The treasure exports, exclusive of the movement through the United States Mails, have been \$4,378,004 48 against \$8,685,234 69; but these figures do not indicate the relative yield of the mines for the periods under review. The amount of coin paid in at the Custom House for duties has been \$3,906,910 against, in 1871, \$3,418,005, not-withstanding important reductions in the bariff rates during the current year. The coinage at the San Francisco Branch Mint for the six months has been \$9,284,500 against \$8,565,775 in 1871. The reason of the decreased coinage is reflected in market price for builton, which opened at \$800,885, advanced in Marcu to \$81, not receding until June to \$80,0886, and closing at \$800,870. The passenger movement of the port shows a gain in the number of arrivals over departures of 5,210 against, during the first six months of 1871, 4,200. Real estate has been in very elightly improved demand, the transac

MONTHS,	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January. February March April May	\$7,964,734 6,818,644 6,954,145 7,266,211 6,961,913	\$3,857,789 3,139,433 6,662,996 5,972,748 4,558,765	\$7,686,934 7,256,645 12,758,146 9,770,935 12,511,546	\$17,778,915 24,774,331 17,629,387 36,359,646 19,781,296
June.	6,536,337 \$42,501,984	\$29,837,521	13,470,665	\$124,554,381

It will be observed what an impetus mining shares obtained during the first five months of the current year, as compared with any period since the establishment of the Board. The break in the market is very apparent in the June transactions. The figures in the foregoing paragraph have been extracted from the comprehensive and reliable Commercial Herald in its issue of yesterday.

— The bloody pistol lent by the meek and dark-eyed Churchill to the fair and blushing Emily Pits Stevens for the purpose of perforating the tottering clay of Father Mecker is now in the possession of the Town Crier. Like Emily, it is small in size, and like her also it goes off at half-cock. This death-dealing instrument has a revolutionary history. Washington wore it next his heart, and at his death willed it to one General Jackson. "Old Hickory" pawned it to a New Orleans Jew, from whom it was rescued for the sum of two bits by the body servant of the aforesaid Jackson. Upon the death of the oddy servant he willed the article to the great grandfather of the existing dark-eyed Churchill. That venerable cues left it to his third wife, on condition that she should never advocate the cance of woman suffrage, or marry a man with a glass eye. She did both, and the pistol was lost for three generations. A woman named Frost, the "champion lecturer" of he nineteenth century, came into its possession, we know not how and the pistol again turned up at Platt's Hall, in the village of San Francisco. We learn, from the most unreliable sources, that the death-dealing instruments to wit, Emily Pitts Stevens, the dark-eyed Churchill and the pistol storesaid are to be on exhibition at the City Gardens. Ditto, a stuffed monkey and a petrified pig.

<sup>—</sup> Appleton's Journal, of July 6th, contained the opening chapters of a new serial story, by James De Mille, entitled "An Open Question." It promises to excel his "Awarican Baron" and "Dodge Family" in Interest.

# Stings from the London Hornet.

- An individual writes to the Lancet to tell how he put a Cornhill Magazine and an Rhostveted London News in a bag suspended at a railway station to receive such contributions for the benefit of a hospital. The generous soul signs himself "Americus," and we believe he is. We have been merry. Once, in our joy at the conclusion of a very hard-baked charity sermon, we put a pantaloon button real brass into the plate; another time we gave a humptions snob a thrashing without being asked to do so. Late one night, or rather early one morning, we gave achana a han-sovereign in mistake for a sixpence for driving us from Whitechapel to the New Cut. We sent a pair of boots that we couldn't use any longer to Cheago for the hencefit of the sufferers by the late fire. In short, we've performed countless acts of benevolence; but we never—no, never—have been clever gnough to get them advertised for nothing.
- We are awfully distressed to hear that Miss Patti Josephs and Miss Amy Sheridau are shortly to sail for New York, there to join the Lydia Thempson troupe. Whether we shall ever recover the fearful blow—the agonizing loss which will be inflicted on the English classic drama by their departure will be recorded by such of our posterity as escape drowning in the great flood of our tears. The onion market, we hear, has, since this harrowing announcement, ominiously fluctuated.
- One of the ostriches in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, died the other day, he having been killed by the kindness of the Whitsuntide holiday folks. At the pied mortem examination, an entire copy of the Daily Telegraph was found in his crop. No wonder he died! The manuscating leaders of the durmal twaddler are too much for even the digestion of an ostrich. May thus said affair of the poor ostrich be a warning to other geese—we mean other voracious devourers of the Daily Telegraph.
- Mr. Phear has applied for an injunction against Mr. Strange, of the Royal Surrey Gardens, to restrain that gentleman from bombarding his client's house, and produced a formidable-looking witness, in the shape of a shell, nine inches in diameter, which had made its way into complainant's back garden a reasonable cause for the Strange Phear. Mr. Strange may have lavished a mint of money upon the improvements of his grounds, but he musn't get "shelling out" in this extravgent manner.
- upon the improvements or many contents are also assertion that "not mel ibi apes" means "where there are bees there are monkeys." Decidedly not; what the old classic intended to convey was this. "Where there is Honey there are Bery meaning, of course, Bancrofts. We must request "Ignoranus" in future to address such problems to the Editor, whose answers to correspondents are a caution to School Boards and a blessing to the uncivilized.
- and Some gentlemen who relieved a medical student of his watch, chain, rings, and superfluous cash, in the Bromley Road, after purioning him and rendering him insensible, was so considerate as to leave in his pocket his keys, a railway ticket and suxpence—that sum being exidently meant to allow him light refreshment on his home journey after the unexpected exertions he had undergone.
- Miss Kute Sautley, while playing at Washington, was presented by twaking, the Ambassador from Jupan, with deveral Jupanese articles of value, as tokens of his admiration for her beauty and accomplishments. This suggests a new future for burlesque ladies, who might make the best missionaries at Yokohama, and prove saintly charmers with the Celestials.
- "It is no leved that in future, when the country is fully developed, America will be able to feed four times as many persons as a rc in the world to-day." We suppose this carehation is founded upon the same figures by which America comes to the conclusion that she is in a position to "chaw up" the rest of the world now.
- According to the Times' telegram, the late cyclone at Madras "appears to have been so disastrons from want of competent headship." The telegram had been some sentences before speaking of recriminations between the Government astronomer and officials.
- The Globe, of Friday, June 14th, reviewing a novel called "Sweet Bells Jangled," by Timothy Jones—or whatever his name was headed the notice thus: "Sweet Bells. Jangled by Timothy Jones." After this let no one call the Saturday Review scartfying.
- Realism has reached its zenith at San Francisco, where genuine leaves were introduced in the Forest of Arden. Miss Carlotta Leclercq was voted charming as "Rosa"ind," but advices do not state if she was supported by real sticks."
- Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is to be made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The reason why Mr. Airy is to be made a Knight Commander must be obvious, or ought to be—astronomers are generally off duty by day.
- At the late boat-race, the crowd that lined the banks at Putney gave the American crew three cheers. Had they given them four-coars it would have been more to the purpose.
- Truly, " $\pounds$ s. d." in any perceptible quantity, will be a new comedy called " $\pounds$ s. d." Truly, " $\pounds$ s. d.," in any perceptible quantity, will be a novelty indeed at that highly prosperous house.
- What Exhibition of Academical dress took place at the late Commemoration at Oxford?—The University College Millenary.

# Poetical Parliament .- The Galliant Granadiers.

[BY A FEMALE MEMBER-IN POSSE.]

O que j'aime les militaires!"
And I own it made me stare,
When I heard our household bands Could be sent to foreign lands.

Cardwell-Cambridge give you leave! That I never will believe-Leave to banish each red-coater-Did he now, Lord Yarmouth-bloater?

But if you could prove your words, Sure fine feathers make fine birds. Still we'll stick to each red-coater, Won't we, Earl of Yarmouth-bloater?

No, they shan't-that band so spanky-Tootle-too for any Yankee; If they do it, I from hence shall Sue for damage consequential.

Nor will I believe that mee, Even though you kissed the Bible; Thus to take them from the panace. That those bandsmen—warbling dears, But that damage is remoter, That those bandsmen—warbling dears, Thanks to you, my good Lord Bloater.

# Letter from Dr. Livingstone.

Stanley, the correspondent of the New York Herald, has brought a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujiji, November, 1871. After detailing his sufferings among the Ujijians, and the manner in which supplies forwarded him from England were appropriated and squandered by those to whose care they had been entrusted, and

appropriate and season whose care they had been entrusted, and who reported him dead, be says:

"Well, when we had got to shout the lowest verge, vague runors of English visitors reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusa-"weit, when we had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of English visitors reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, but neither Priest, Levite nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet a good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and in great excitement gasped out, 'An Englishman coming, I see him,' and off he darted to meet him. The American flag, the first seen in these parts, at the head of a caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger. I am cold, and undemonstrative, as we I slanders are usually reputed to be, but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was indeed overwhelming, and I said in my soul, 'Let the richest blessings descend on you and yours.'

"The news that Stanley had to tell me was thrilling. The mighty political changes on the continent, the success of the Atlantic Cables, the election of Gerail Grant, and many other topics riveted my attention for days, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years, save what I could glean from a few Saturday Reviews and Punch, of 1868. My appetite revived, and in a week I began to feel strong again.

"Mr. Stanley brought me a most kind and encouraging dispatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore, the first I had received from the Foreign Office since 1866, and information that the British Government had kindly sent one thousand pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid, and I became dissatisfied; but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that, though uncheer

and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that, though uncheeredly, I have stuck to the task which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me with

John Bull tenacity, believing that all would come right at last.

The water-shed of Southern Central Africa is over seven hundred miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable; that is, it would take a man's life The fountains thereon are almost innumerable; that is, it would take a man's life time to count them. From the water-shed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the Nile Valley, which begins in ten degrees South latitude. It was long ere light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way every step of the way, and was generally groping in the dark; for who cared where the rivers ran? They went and drank their fill and let them run by. The natives, who visited the Chambeel, asked for stores, and I heard nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydronybride.

drophobia.

"My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down the country of Kivibal, tendants, was following the central line of drainage down four lakes in line of drainage has four lakes in called Manyuema or, shortly, Manyema. This line of drainage has four lakes in it, the fourth I was near when obliged to return. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be reached at any point or at any time of the year. The two western drain Luguira or Bartle Fries river, which flow into it at Lake Ramolono; the great river Lomaine flows through Lake Lincoln into it, too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile on which Petherick traded.

"Now, I know of about six hundred miles of water-shed, and unfortunately the "Now, I know of about six hundred miles of water-shed, and unfortunately the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole; for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains arise from an earthen mound, and the last of the four becomes at no great distance off a large river. Two of these run north and two run south. I have heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of a sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family, I want to finish up by their rediscovery.

"Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been entrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where these fountains lie, ere I can put a completion to my work."—San Francisco News Letter, July 27th.

### The Butler Family.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, may be set down as one of the ablest Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, may be set down as one of the ablest and most unscrapious of the present public men of the United States. Commencing as a criminal lawyer in a New England village, he became the terror of capital as the advocate of factory girs. As a Democratic pointinian he became the terror of a national organization and added to destroy it by adhering to the interests of the Slave Democracy. He turns war Democrat, and by force of his political genius became a General in the armyonly to display ha eminent disqualification for the position. He is made Military Governor of Lonisiana, distinguished for administrative ability, and for a reckless confissation of the personal property of the enemy, whereby he becomes rich. He quarrels with the Adminisproperty of the enemy, whereby he becomes rich. He quarrels with the Administration, and only becomes reconciled the price of his adherence is paid in influence and office. Andrew Jackson Butler is a brother of Brajanin. He was charged, when in California, with having been particeps cranic is to the forzing of the wild of the Hon. David C. Broderick, and escaped punishment for the offense through a technical construction of the law, which decided the probate of a will may not be distarbed after one year her elapsis. He went to New Orleans, and after accumulating much spoil, died poor. Benjanin I' was his executor. George W Butler is a son of Andrew Jackson, and while in our State was noted for his want of first respect; went to New York and became the companion of actors and actresses; noted for his quarrelsome disposition; assau ted Smonton of the Buildin; married Rose Eytinge, an actress; and on the reconciliation of his uncle Benjamin with the President was made Consul General to Egypt. Two years ago he caused great scandal by encouraging a fight between the natives of the upper Nice. These barbarians, for money, strip naked and light each other with a black-snake winp, every cut of the lash drawing bood ake a bown karle. A brutal and ftendish exhibition which public option thought a Consul occurrance ought not to encourage. The ast act of Mr. Butler was the attempted as-assination of one of the Knedive's American officers, for which he iled from two and has been by the President removed from office. We shall watch the career of this promising young man with interest.

A Scandal on Humanity.

A Scandal on Humanity.

The South Pacific Times, published at Celluo, has a remarkable article on the subject of Chin se emigration to Pera and the horrors attending it. During the eleven years ending with the year 18-1, there arrived in that it public 38-618 Chinnen. This number was the residue of the 13-301 shipped from Masco, the because, 4,693, having dued on the passage, being a little more than 9 per cent. On the 16th of May last the National fregate Loise University at the data of May last the National fregate Loise University at the at called having on board 547 celestuds. The vessel made the trip in less than a month and during that time 182 duel from "dysentery," as the correspondents have it. "Egilt years ago," says the Tenses, "we are credibly informed that out of a cargo of 300 only 30 arrived at Callon, 270 deaths occurring on the voyage, whilst two years since, about 120 died out of the number of 210." The editor says: "It is evident to us that the vessels in which the unfortunate Chin ninea are packed, are selected without to vessels in which the unfortunate Charamen are packed, are selected without consideration as to their sustability for the trade, and are loaded with such a quantity of human freight as can be obtained, without regard to their carrying capacity."
Editornally and through its correspondents, the Times demands that the good name of Peru be no longer tarnished by the scandal on humanity committed in the emigrant traffic under her flag. Our contemporary, as the representative of English and American interests in Peru, does not forget that Chmainen are human beings, and that slavery in any form is obnoxious and incompatible with such interests.

### International Courtesies.

The Court Circular gives an account of the reception of a party of distinguished Americans by Queen Vectoria at the Marine residence of her Majesty. Among those presented to the Queen were General Sherman and Admiral Aiden. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the American fleet, and afterwards entertained a dumer party in the Royal yacht, which included Admiral Aiden, General Sherman, Munster Schenck, all the Captann of the fleet, and others. Many other honors have recently been shown to Americans in England. The Manchester General ors have recently seen should be Americans in Jagana. The Stationary of the first state of Peers, says: "Some distinguished strangers have visited St. Stephen's during the week. On Monday the covers which conceal the throne and royal cheers of state in the House of Lowest were removed in honor of a visit from Mass Neilhe Grant, daughter of the President of the United States. This is a compliment which has never been paid to a royal visitor. These extraordinary contresies shown to Americans by the Queen and Royal family are an earnest of the hearty desire of England that an intende or dialect. may be firmly established between the two countries.

One of the lunatics who are proud to exhibit their agility as amateur gymnasts has kindly relieved the usual tedium of such displays by falling off a trapeze and masting limesef. This was in Marysville. We should be peased to attend such an exhiberating exhibition here.

# The San Francisco Daily Press.

From our acknowledged position as head of the California press, we are constrained to look down upon the struggling mass of less important contemporaries and give them some good advice. We are pained at their small jeudouses and evil contentions, and, like the wise mentor that we are, we counsel them to stop this wrangling and devote themselves to legitimate journalism. We remember their small beginnings and know their early struggles, the accident of their birth and the incidents of their various lives. We remember the Alla when its carriers' routes were more valuable than the newspaper itself. A kindly paragraph to the murdered Joseph King of William gave it a new lease of life; an unkind paragraph let Frank Soule's Chronich languish and die, and the blood of the martyred King was the seed of the church that gave life and value to the Bulletin. This one tragic incident killed two papers and gave life to two. The Call is the old Town Talk of Pat Hull & Co., the first cheap paper. The Chronich is all charleting the Third, born with teeth, like Minerus, full grown and full armed, it came into existence; and the sooner Mr. Pickering recognizes that it is a definite and fixed fact, the sooner will the foolish quarrel between the two journals be ended. The Paul is an infant yet, and has all its infantile diseases yet to undergo—teething, mamps, croop and cholers infantum. From its size, it is but a seven monthis child, but sometimes they live. Its paper is too small; its price is too low. The Republican is the last edition to the founding asylum of journais. It was untimely ripped from its mother's womb and laid upon the Custom House door-steps. The Ohee-holders refused to take the infant in, and it was carried over to the Republican it possible to take the infant in, and it was carried over to the Republican it possible and and hence their journals languish and grow this; but as the Feraminar goes for Greeley, and all Greeleyites are bound to read, drink water and (who knows?) may live to a green and vigorous o'd

— The town is in a broad grin over the performances of the excellent Sneath. That worthy gentleman has a keen eye for the welfare of the greatest number, which, in his estimation, is eminently No. 1. He invests in real estate in a county where the Assessor has a happy knack of keeping down values; and although he disputes with Dog Jack about the amount of personal tax paid by each, no one seems to have any very definite idea as to the extent of his personal possessions. He pulls off his coat to do battle with the Central, and makes himself the prominent figure of the Atlantic and Pacific ring. All this extraordinary zeal is now explained by the current rumor that he was actually engaged by Governor Stanford to advocate the St. Louis scheme. The shrewd Railrond King thought he saw his way clear to triumph over the whole combination of his enemies by the simple maneuver of employing the biggest fool in the State to howl at him, well knowing that all sensible people would be at once disgusted. Sagacious Stanford! Useful Sneath! Unhappy St. Louis!

The poor convicts at San Quentin have at last made known what it is that they most desire. It is a canary bird. Under the sweet influence of a feathered songster their souls would be filled with peace. Were a canary bird within reach, they would have possessed it long since. None being handy, they ask some one to send them one. Itad these benighted creatures read Mr. Greeley's book, they would have planted a few canary seeds and made the yard alive with canaries.

<sup>—</sup> The Levant Times publishes a horrible story of cannibalism at Flamastani in Persia, during the famine. Nine persons were found to have stolen and caten three children. Two of them, women, were hanged, and the others sentenced by the Grand Vizier to death by starvation. At the end of a week all were dead, and it was found that five of them had eaten the other two.

### OUR FOREIGN HORNET'S NEST.

FROM THE LONDON COMIC JOURNALS.

A very untortunate Fish,

If hungry, or suffering from drouth,

Who had opened too widely his favess, Remember, dear Fish, if you're wise,
Has gulped, very much 'gainst his wish, It's as well, while you open your mouth,
A dose of the hottest of sauces 
Not to close so, completely recorded. Oh, wasn't that Fish very flat!

Oh, dear! what a flounder you look! He opened his mouth very wide-For claims indirect - and that's flat -To enlarge it what trouble he took ! Directly your claims will pay cost; By trying to snap at a sprat,
You a mackerel clearly have lost-He expected some millions inside, And he gotall he wished with a hook !

You've got all you asked -with a hook! Oh, wasn't be savage at that!

At the Wadsworth Police-court a young lady was summoned for assaulting a donestic. On a slight provocation the defendant called plaintiff a blackguard, threw knives and forks at her, cast gooseberry pudding in her face, and otherwise ill-used her. There are some who would object to being the butt for small-arm practice; but there are comparatively few, very few, who could patiently bear the external application of gooseberry pudding. Goosberry pudding—warm goosberry pudding—has an inconvenient habit of bursting, when projected with any considerable force against so hard a substance as the head of a domestic, and when burst, of scattering its basicious contents in several directions, which contents import an unseenly amperature for the objects they attach themselves made. Betale burst, of scattering its inscious contents in several directions, which contents impart an unseemly appearance to the objects they attach themselves unto. Retailation is, unhappily, instructive to the female bosom; and, when the domestic discovered the mess into which she had been brought by the young lady, she maturally desired to get that young lady in a like condition. So the young lady had to pay about three pounds sterling, and received a caution from the magistrate, together, presumably, with a rebuke from her mamma.—Hornet.

> ODGER VERSUS ROGER. A rather rumbustions old codger Was asked for subscriptions for Odger, When he said "Oh! I see! Exchange R for a D, And you've Roger, and Odger and Dodger."

The Swiss Times tells a deeply interesting story: Felix Pyat, when the The Siteus Times tells a deeply interesting story: Felix Fyat, when the Communic's fall was imminent, asked aloud in the Assembly for an instantaneous poison to prevent his capture by the Versailles troops. A friend, with truly Christian consideration, took him a small bottle of prussic acid: but Pyat, on neuring that if the cork came out it would be dangerous of course if the cork never did come out a tellow might carry a phial of it forevers, declared he would prefer a poniard. Nevertheless he went home and took it. The prussic acid? No! The poniard? Not very! What then? He took flight.—Fun.

The acouchement of the Queen of the Belgians is expected hourly! Continental journals say, "The cannon have been drawn up on the Champs de Maunental journals say, "The cannon have been drawn up on the Champs de Manouvres, ready to fire a salute of 101 rounds in case of a princes." The advent of twins does not appear to have been provided for, and the emergency of triplets would probably be very awkward indeed. The big guns are all animation, and are prepared to go off with the news at once-meanwhile, the world awaits!—Hornet.

APE-PARTMENTS TO LET!

Discusted Uncle to young Nutcracker, who never can keep a situation anywhere.

"'I'll tell you what it is, my boy. I fancy I know just the thing for you. Plenty to eat and nothing to do! You've heard the Chipanzee's dead at the Zoo! Well, I don't think they've got anything yet in his place."

First Aberdonian (from the road)—"Fat's the man-nie deein?" Second ditto (who has got over the wall to inspect)—"He's draain wi' paint." First Boy—"Fat's draain 'I s't bonny?" Second ditto (after a pause, critically)—"O, na, it's onything but bonny?"

A "Knock-Down" Blow.

Gus (gushing)—"Hannah, you're the dearest girl in the world!" Hannah—
"Don't be foolish, Gus, you talk like an auctioneer, or what's-his-name!"
Gus—"Explain, love!" Hannah—"Why, don't you see, goosey, you're Hannah—

Drawing-room Minstrels.

(What they have to put up with sometimes.)—Affable Duchess to Amateur Tenor, who has just been warbling M. Gound's last: "Charming! charming! You must really get somebody to introduce you to me!"

# Night and Morning.

How pleasant it is after midnight has past
To be quaffing, and joking, and smoking;—
"Its too bad that forever the pleasures don't last,
But give place to reaction provoking!
For the wine may be bright and the weeds may be right,
But, believe an old roisterer's warning,
You buy the delight and the mirth of to-night
With a head-ache the following morning.
Oh, the higher you soar, the more fearful the fall;—
The more the champagne has been sparkling,
The worse will its memory be to recall,
On awaking, with agony darkling.
For the greater the hight, to which joy took a flight,
The earth's dull sobriety scorning,
The worse is your plight, when the mirth of to-night
Brings its head-ache the following morning.

No matter! 'tis better to suffer the pain,
Than forego all indulgence in pleasure;
Do not balance too closely the loss and the gain,
But believe that you get the full measure.
Then we'll revel, despite of the thorns hid from sight,
Mid the roses our temples adorning,
Though the fates will requite the delight of to-night
With a head-ache the following morning.

### Another Letter from Dr. Livingstone.

The Herald has another letter from Dr. Livingstone, cabled from London, and addressed to James Gordon Bennett, of which the following is an extract: "In trying to make the eastern African slave trade better known to Americans, I indulge hopes that I am aiding, though in a small degree, the good time coming yet, when slavery will, as piracy, be chased from the world. Many have but a faint iden of the evils that trading in slaves inflicts on its victims, and the authors of its atrocities. Slaves generally, and especially those on the West Coast, at Zanzibar and elsewhere, are extremely ugly. I have no prejudice against their color; indeed, any one who lives long among them foregets that they are black, and feels that they are just tellow men; but the low, retreating forchead, pugnacious jaws, lank heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and the West African necroes, always awaken some feelings of remorse. I would not utter a sylabele calculated to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which it is already snuk, but livish to point out that these are not typical Africans, any more than typical Englishmen, and that the natives on nearly all the high lands in the interior of the Continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity.

Continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity.

I happened to be present when all the head men of the great chief Msema, who lives west of the south end of Tangyanycka, had come together to make pence with certain Arabs, who had burned their chief town, and I am certain one could not see more finely formed intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Paris, and the faces and forms corresponded finely with the shape of the heads. Msema himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days. Many of the women were very pretty, and, like all ladies, would have been much prettier if they had only let themselves alone. Fortunately, the dears could not change charming black eyes, beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well-shaped forms and small hands and feet, but must adorn themselves: and this they do by filling their splendid teeth to points like cats' teeth. They are not black, but of a warm brown color. In Cazembe, the queen, Maraia: Nyombe by name, would be esteemed a real beauty either in London. Paris or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage near the tip of her fine, slightly aquiline nose."

The Doctor details the peculiarities of the people, called Rua, and rells of a number of them who were captives, dying of a broken heart. He also tells of a water shed or broad tree covered upland, some seven hundred miles in length, from west to east, with a general altitude of more than five thousand feet above the sea, having mountains standing on it at various points, between six and seven thoasand feet above the ocean level. On this water shed, springs rise, which are well nigh innumerable. These springs join each other and form brooks, which again converge and become rivers, or say, streams of twenty, forty or eighty vards wide, that never dry, and all flow towards the center of an immense valley, which he believed to be the Valley of the Gile. In this trough we have at first three large rivers, then tell units in one enormous lacustrine river, the central line of the drainage of which he named Webster Lualaba.

named Webster Lualaba.

In this great valley there are also five great lakes—one near the upper end called Lake Bemba, but it is not a source of the Nile. No large river begins in a lake. It is supplied by a river called the Chambesei, and several others which may be considered its sources. Out of it flows a larger river, the Luapula, which forms Leke Moera, and comes ont as the great lake river Lulusba to form Lake Komalondo. West of Komalonda, but still in the great valley, lies Lake Lincoln, which he named as a tribute of love to the great and good man of America, whose friendship

he enjoyed for some time. The last one of three great rivers he named Bartle Freres Luffra. This false into the Komaloudo, and Lake Lincoln becomes a lacenstrine river, and joins the central "neerinange. But lower down all these united forms a fifth lake, at which the shares sent to me instead of men, forced me to my great grief to eave as the unknown lake. By my reckoning, the chronometers being all dead, it is five degrees of longitude west of Speke's position at Ujij. This makes it probable that the great location are recommended in the walter is the western branch of Petherick's Nile—the Bahar-Ghazal—and not the eastern branch, which Speke, Grant and Baker bell-ved to be the river of Egypt. If correct, these would make it the Nile. After the Bahar-Ghazal enters the eastern arm, he found that the mighty river left its washing and flowed right away to the North. The two great western arms drain the Lufra and Tomaine, and running northeast before joining the central line or main streams. He had been told by the natives that the western side of the great valuey was high, like the castern, and as this main stream is reported to go into large reedy lakes, it can scarcely be anglit else than the western arm of the Nile. But besides all this, in which it is quite possible he might be mistaken, there were two fountains of probably seven hundred miles of water-shed, and giving rise to two divers—the Leambi, or Upper Zambezi, and the Kafne, which after the probable of the sides and the rich soit raises everything planted in great luxuriance. A friend of mane-treed rice, and in between three and four months the crop increased one hundred and twenty fold; three measures of seed yielded 300 measures. Matte is so abundant that I have seen forty-flye loads, each of about sixty pounds weight, given for a single goot. Maize, dury or below, songhum, hambistine, cashound with goats, sheep, hogs and fowls, while clephants, buffalo and zebras, abound with goats, sheep, hogs and fowls, while clephants, buffalo and zebras abound w

# The Diamonds, Rubies and Sapphires now on Deposit with the Bank of California

The first parcel of precious stones obtained from the American Diamond and Ruby Mines recently discovered, are now on deposit with the Bank of Cabfornia. The diamonds number about one thousand; the rubbes and garnets amount to about lour pounds weight. There are also a number of large supplies. Most of the one thousand diamonds obtained by Mr. Janin are sund, we infringation to careful the largest is eight carats; one obtained before Mr. Janin visited the place weights one hunered carats, but is black and of little value relatively. There are 100 carats in an avordapors onner, so that a diamond weighing a carat is a small affair, but yet if ever and well-shaped it may be worth from \$15 to \$50. The value of the larger gams is greater relatively than that of the smaller ones, going up to more than \$2,000 per carat in some cases. Some of the suppliers are as large as pigeon eggs.

— A little party of young Christians, last Monday, happening to stroil past the garden of a leathen, became possessed of the singular idea that some carrots would add to their happiness. They began to purk the ascious fruit. The heathen appeared upon the scene, and after reviling them without effect, attempted to expel them from his premises. Of course, he was promptly killed. This is in accordance with the spirite of our institutions. Both of our great positical parties recognize the equacirables of all men. Carrots must be common property. The Tenno of Japan, who is coming here, should take warning of the fate of this illiberal Chinaman. Foreigness must be made to understand and respect our system, which is the best in the world. Our chimate, also, is the best in the world, except for the heathen who thinks he has a right to the exclusive ownership of the carrots which he grows, or indeed any other right.

"Boware of the wimmen," said a wase paternal to his offspring; "keep away from the wimmen, lad; if it hadn't been for my marryin' your mother, you and your dad might hat been in South Ameriky huntin' durons, my son," Similar reflections will pass through the minds of unhappy married men at this time, when the Frontoneal Postsorieth has made public the intelligence from the new diamond fields in New Mexico; and the foolishly yoked will have to remain here and toil, while the Town Urier and his bachelor friends hie them to the mines and adorn themselves with diamonds that will cause them to outshine even the great Boss Tweed or the lamented Fisk.

We rejoice with an exceeding great joy over the tribulations of the spiritnaists who went upon the Cocos Island treasure-hunting expedition. We only regret that their experience was not more bitter. We shed tears of cestacy over the narrative of their long and fruitless toil.

### The Atrocities of Religious Butchers.

The last number of Human Nature, a monthly magazine published in London, contains a remarkable article entitled "A Mad World." We would gladly publish it entire, but its length prevents us. We give the spirit of it, however. The article treats of the fearful delusions that have in various epochs seized the minds of men, and through which the most bideous cruckly has been practiced. History affords too many instances of the madness of mobs, crusades, holy wars, inquisitions, St. Bartholmew massacres, and epodemic insanity of like character. The murders committed through the pretext of witcheraft receive special attention. In 1405, a formidable manifesto was issued by Pope Innocent VIII., by which he called the nations of Europe to the rescue of the Church of Christ upon earth, imperiled by the arts of Satan, and he appointed inquisitors in every country, armed with the apostolic power to convict, punish, and torture to death the unfortunate creatures charged with witchery. For fear the zeal of the enemies of Satan should cool, coarged with witchery. For lear the zeal of the enemies of Satan should coll, successive Popes appointed new commissions. One was issued by Alexander VI. in 1494, another by Leo X. in 1521, and a third by Adrian VI. in 1522. The authorities were all armed with the same powers to hunt out and destroy, and but too rapidly executed their fearful functions. In Geneva alone 500 persons were burned in the years 1515 and 1516, under the title of the Protestant witches. No less than 1,000 persons suffered death for witcheraft in the district of Como in the year 1524, Again persons suitered death for whicheraft in the district of Como in the year 1524, and for several years afterwards the average number of victims exceeded 100 annually. One inquisitor, a priest named Remigius, took great credit to himself for having, during fifteen years, convicted and burned nine hundred persons. In France, about the year 1520, fires for the execution of witches blazed in almost every town. France, Germany and Switzerland were the countries which suffered weet from the turnish together. most from the terrible madness. In Germany the victims were so numerous, that were they not to be found in the official records of the tribunals, it would be almost impossible to believe that mankind could ever have been so deluded and maddened. impossible to believe that mankind could ever have been so definded and mandement. All the great cities of Europe were madhouses. Cologne burned 300 witches annually. Nuremberg, Geneva, Paris, Toulouse, 1,000 victims a year. The district of Romberg had its 400 sacrifices yearly. The madness spread to Sweden, and in the village of Mohra, province of Dalcarlin, 70 persons were condemned to death at one time as late as 1699. Of these 23 were burned to death in one fire in the presence of thousands, of delighted, frenzied spectators. On the following day 15 presence of Indusands of delighted, frenzied spectators. On the following day 15 children were murdered in the same manner, victims to the bloody Moloch of superstition. The remaining 32 were executed at the neighboring town of Tahluna. Besides these, 55 children were found guilty of witcheraft in a minor degree and suffered tortures. Of all the records of the witch trials, preserved to startle future generations, that of Würzburg, from 1627 to 1629, is the most frightful. This record, which brightes to the city only and not to the province of Würzburg, contains the generations, that of Würzburg, from 1627 to 1629, is the most frightful. This record, which relates to the city only, and not to the province of Würzburg, contains the names of 157 persons who were burned in two years, in twenty-nine burnings. The list comprises actors, hote-keepers, common councilmen, fourteen vicars of the cathedral, choristers of the cathedral, the burgomaster's wife; the wife, two sons and daughter of Councellor Stoizenburg and Fraulein Babelin, the handsomest Foung woman in the town. We cannot enumerate any more of the terrible atrocities committed in Europe, but must come to the witch madness as it prevailed in Europa. The statute of Elizabeth in 1652 was the first which recognized witchcraft as a distinct crime of the highest magnitude. From that date it raged with frightful violence both in England and Scotland. During the forty years preceding the accession of James to the throne, the average number of executions for witchcraft in Scotland alone was more than 400 annually, or 17,000 allogether! ceding the accession of James to the throne, the average number of executions for witchcraft in Scotland alone was more than 400 annually, or 17,000 altogether I During the whole of James' reign, amid the civil war of his successor, the sway of the Long Parliament and Cronwell, and the reign of Charles II. the persecutions continued. Dr. Zachary Gray says that he himself perused a list of 3,000 witches, who were executed in the time of the Long Parliament alone. During forty-eight years of the seventeenth century the number executed in England has been estimated. mated at 500 annually, making the frightful total of 40,000 victims! The Lutherans and Calviniets became even more demoniacal as witch burners than the Catholics. Another mental madness called lycanthropy seized the learned doctors and disciples of Christ. This means a temporary change of men into wolves, the entire possibility of the change being based upon the history of Nebuchadnezzar. Thouspossibility of the change dead gased upon the inversion reconstituents. House, ands, men, women and children, convicted of lycanthropy, were burned to death. We leave this frightful subject, and can only hope in our heart of hearts that the religious butchers of the past may never have their counterparts in the future. If we are not vigilant, ecclesiastical butchers of all sects will return to their vomit of human blood.

<sup>—</sup> The Rev. Bramble, who has long been a plous thorn in the side of this wicked community, feels that the Lord calls him to accept a bgiger salary in New York. We trust that the congregation here will have grace to hang their altar linen upon some more luxuriant bush.

<sup>—</sup> The Police Commissioners have removed a policeman for no other cause than that he insulted a citizen and pushed him off the sidewalk. This is astounding. We look for an indignation meeting of our efficient guardians of the peace, whose time-honored rights are thus assailed.

# Wayside Gushings.

[BY MRS. HARRIS.]

DEAR NEWS LETTER: Quite frequently I hear the people say That San Francisco, as a place, is the gayest of the gay; But for my part I think this week it's been unkimum slow, For when the theater's shat up one don't know where to go. Of hopera buff we've had enough, though I hope that sweet Aimée Will come back before werry long, for I loves a good French play. Two nights this week Sayrah and I did go to 'ear the Nun Tell all about the Popes and Priests, and the wictory she'd won Over them wile detectives, as swore through thick and thin, They'd known 'er in Australia, and 'ad seen 'er buying gin. Sayrah did laugh so werry much I thought that it would 'urt 'er, Yen she 'eard about that Pope Joan. whose true name was Gilberta. Says she, "Dear missus, p'raps if you was now to take the wale, You, too, might be elected Pope, though a helderly female." I felt so tickled at 'er words I thought that I should bust, A-fancying myself made Pope Matilda Jane the Fust.
The Nun did prove as clear as day that all the Popes 'ave erred,
And are no more than sinful men, either in deed or word. And are no more than singul men, either in deed or word.

And in her second lectur's he showed that prests may stray
Like other folks from honest paths and wirtue's 'evunly way.

There are good Priests, good Popes, good Nuns, as all men must allow,
But wirtue ain't in any dress, nor yet in any vow.

It is the man, and not the creed, at which we all should look,
For evil minds have evil thoughts in spite of bell and book.

Vun day, vile valking, Sayrah cried, "Lor what a lovely creatur,
Sich holegares I rower too. of the in form or forms." Sich helegance I never see, either in form or featur! Sich helegance I never see, either in form or featur!"
And she pointed to a picture I 'ad never seen before,
Of a lady with a long silk train, dressed a lat Pompadour;
Leastways that's vot I card folks say ven apeaking of 'er vaist,
Though I did think the pictur' showed more wanity than taste.
Vile looking at 'er warious charms, I' card a youth say, "Crikey!
That is the voman as did write the hamorous pocm, 'Payche,'
Vich is so werry shocking no publisher dare print it,
And as for vot it advocates, 'faint proper for to 'int it.'
This made poor Sayrah beg that I would take 'er to Platt's Hall
To 'ear this naughty voman speak on Voman's Rights and all
That endless stuff of 'ow the vorid is to be born again
Ven yoman triumphs and begins 'er universal relgn. Ven voman triumphs and begins 'er universal reign Ven voman triumphs and begins 'er universal reign.
The lecture were a fine epun yarn on voman's vondrous mind
And 'er 'lgh mission to subdue and govern all mankind.
'Aif of 'er vords was stretched that long they quite perplexed poor Salrey,
Who 'oliered, "I do vish we'd brought a Vebster's Dictionary!''
Ven ve got out, says I to 'er, "Stick to your catechism,
For all this, Smillrage and Free Love is heresy and schiem; The place for wirtuous voman ain't the platform or the polls, But in a 'umble, 'appy' ome, where true and modest souls Will find quite work enough to do for this brief span of life, Will and quite work enough to do for this orier span of life."
Without loud talking on the stage and politicans' strife."
Says she, "Ven I am asked to vote for Greeley or for Grant,
The only answer I shall give will be the vords 'I shant,'
For Greeley swears, and Grant do smoke, and so I do not care
Vich of the 'orrid monsters 'as the Presidential chair!" I was much pleased that Sayrah 'eld sich 'ighly proper views, And I promised she should ave a treat votever she might choose. Says she. "Dear Missus, them old friars as come across the sea, Next veek is to be treated to a most tremenjous spree; The folks is giving them old clothes, so if you 'ave a gownd Or pettent to give away, the valet would just go round Some of the monks as is grown stont since coming to this city And being fed on fatted calf through generous people's pity. And to the picnic we will go, where 'Arris pr'aps may waitz
With some of the more hactive moults, although their views is false."

We have heard a horse laugh, have been amused at the caperings of the playful billy-goat, and have noted occasional friskiness in the usually stolid mule. We have also been glad to see an effort on the part of the local-sketcher of the Call to kick up his hee's like a lively coit, to launch the shart of screams at those who sneer at him, and to gibe his bigger neighbors. This is as it should be. Let us not always be mildly bored, thou giant of the Call. Munch thy peanuts more merrity, and let the shells rattle upon the pales of those who are within reach. Put on the cap and hells and disport thee; with patience and long practice, thou mayest become a passable joster. Meanwhile the cautions Town Crier will approach the Bohemian lair and inscribe this warning: "Don't str up the monkeys."

### Court Chat.

- Two great weddings which have been solemnized according to the Ritual of the Roman Catholic Church have taken place this season. The first was the marriage of the Marquis of Bute at the Oratory at Brompton, and on Thursday Prince Liechtenstein espoused Miss Marie Fox, the adopted daughter of Lord Holland, at the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington. At a few minutes after eleven o'clock the organ began to play the "Austrian Hymn," and the young bridegroom, his Highness the Prince Aloyse Liechtenstein, entered, accompanied by his brothers Prince Alfred and Prince Henri. The bridegroom was dressed in the uniform of the Liechtensteinscher regiment of Hussars, and Prince Henri, who officiated as groomsman, wore the uniform of the Knights of Multa. Hardly had the congregation, who stood up to have a look at the Prince, resumed their seats, than the organ again pealed forth, and the bridegroom, rising quickly, walked up the aisle to meet the bride. Miss Fox entered, leaning upon the arm of Earl Granville and followed by her bridesmaids, with the Prince and Lady Granville bringing up the rear. The bride wore a dress of white faille trimmed with two flounces of Brussels lace carried up at the front of the dress, and looped up on the sides by garhands of orangerical parts. the Roman Catholic Church have taken place this season. The first was the married up at the front of the dress, and looped up on the sides by garlands of orange flowers; and the bodice was also trimmed with small bunches of orange blossoms. She were a wreath en diadeene of orange blossom and trails falling at the back over her halr. The only jewels she wore were magnificent diamond carrings, a present from the bridegroom's father. The brideamalds, six in number, were very simply attired in white gaze de Lyon, with satin stripes, demi-trin skirts, with flounces of the same material, white tulle veils, and pink oleanders. Each of the youthful ladies wore a gold bracelet, given by the bridegroom, engraved with cypher, and containing photographs of both bride and bridegroom. The bridesmaids were—Miss Caroline Coventry, Lady Emily Fitzmaurice; Miss Powys, Miss Florence Herbert, of Llanarth; Miss Callender, Miss Ponsonby. The bride knelt for a few moments at the priedien, and then was led by Earl Granville into the vestry, Lady Holland following with the bridegroom. At half-past twelve the organ pealing forth the "National Anthem" amounced the arrival of the Prince of Wales, who led the Princess of Wales to her seat before the sanctuary. Prince Arthur and the Duke and the Duchess of Teck followed. The Royal Princes and the Duke of Cambridge were dressed in simple morning costume. The Princess of Wales were a train skirt of purple velvet, funic of blue-gray crepe de chine trimmed with lace, tight-fatting jacket, quite plain and sleeveless. Her bonnet was of blue crepe de chine piped with purple velvet, small gray-blue feathers. The arrival of the Royal party was the signal for the re-appearance of the bridal party, who came out of the vestry led by the bridegroom, Earl Granville again conducted the bride. Lady Holland knelt at the prie-clieu, Earl Granville stood by his chair, and, the Archbishop advancing to the steps of the sanctuary, the Prince led Miss Fox up, and the ceremony commenced. Without any pracace, the Archbishop, following the usage of the Roman Catholic marriage ceremony, at on ried up at the front of the dress, and looped up on the sides by garlands of orange flowers; and the bodice was also trimmed with small bunches of orange blossoms. ceremony proceeded in mear accordance with the Clurch of England ritual up to the point where the Archbishop, making the sign of the cross, pronounced the couple man and wife. Then he sprinkled them with holy water, and receiving a ring from the bridegroom, blessed it, sprinkled it also with holy water, and returning it to the Prince. The latter took it, and giving to the bride some pieces of gold and silver, said, following the dictation of the Archbishop, "With this ring I thee wed; this gold and silver I thee give; with my body I thee worship; and with all my worldy goods I thee endow." Next he placed the ring on the thumb of the left hand of the bride, saying, "In the name of the Eather," then on the second finger, saying, "In the name of the Son," then on the third finger, saying, "And of the Holy Shost," lastly on the fourth finger, saying, "Amen." After a brief prayer the service was concluded, and the bridal party moved into the chapel of the Sacred Heart, where the register was signed. The Archbishop's address over, the bride and bridegroom left the church for Holland House, whither Lady Holland and the members of the Royal family proceeded for breakfast, the organ pealing forth, as the company left the church, "Mendelssohn's Wedding March." The bridal presents, displayed in the library, were very numerous, and some from the bridegroom's relatives of considerable value, the most notable being a superb tiara of diamonds, forming leaves and fruit, from the Princess Dietrichstein, Prince the fisher of the bridegroom, among other presents, gave a pair of diamond ear. ceremony proceeded in near accordance with the Church of England ritual up to Louis' aunt, who also sent the bride a beautiful pendant set with the emeralds. The father of the bridegroom, among other presents, gave a pair of diamond carrings (which the bride wore at her marriage), formed of wreaths of diamonds and a diamond pendant en suite, also an emerald brooch and earrings en suite, enriched with diamonds, also a heautiful diamond and pearl locket, formed of acorns and rosebuds, the acorns being formed of diamonds and the buds of pink pearls. The Princess Julie Liechtenstein, mother of Prince Louis, presented her daughterinlaw with a magnificent pearl necklace consisting of five rows of large Oriental pearls containing alls howels and a invalid class set with three americals are pearls, containing 215 pearls, and a jeweled class set with three emeralds sur-rounded by brilliants; also a diamond sprig of oak leaves and acorn cups formed of diamonds, the acorns being of pearls of remarkable size and color. The reign-ing Prince of Liechtenstein's presents was a beautiful fan of Valenciennes lace, the polished ivory frame being set with a monogram and coronet in diamonds and rubies. In addition there were upwards of 250 bridal presents, including several

valuable gifts from Lady Holland; and among other donors may be included the Princes and Princess of Wales. Princess Dolgorosk, Prince and Princess Corace Carafar, the Duke and Duchess di Bruzzano, and many others. The band of the First Life Guards, conducted by Mr. Waterson, the bandmaster, played during the aftermoon a varied programme of music, and at the termination of the performance "God save the Queen,"—Court Circular, June 20th.

Among the most accomplished Enguists in Europe are sons of some of the kings and emperors. The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria spacks six languages and understands three more. The eddest son of the Crown Prince of Prinssia, Frederick Wilsam, who one day hopes to be Emperor of Germany, fluently speaks terman, Pobsh, Danish, Frederick Wilsam, who one day hopes to be Emperor of Germany, fluently speaks terman, Pobsh, Danish, Frederick Wilsam, who one day hopes to be ing fauntiar with all the numerous didects speaks in Italy The Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark speaks Denish, Swedsh, German, French and Russian; and the eddest son of the Emperor A exader II. of Russia can converse with you in Russian, Polish, German, French, Danish, and English.

Another marriage to chronicle, that of Victorien Sardon to Mdlle, Soniić, It was a ceremony performed with a right royal mine en even, the properties being of a regal rather than of a republisem character. The multiple fled to one was been not been sounded in the chapel of Louis XIV, at Versailles, and gorgeous Suisse colled in a livery of scarlet and god, and armed with a halberd that formerly belonged to the King's Guards, led the procession to the altar.

— Pope Pius has signalized this new era of his sovereignty by causing copies of a sort of Encyclical letter to be distributed among the members of the dipomatic copys. The document, which has been made public, touches on the present state of political and religious affairs in Europe.

The Prince of Wales has conveyed to the inhabitants of Bethnal Green his sense of the gratification afforded to him by the opening of the East London Massum, and of his benef in the beneficial results likely to arise from the establishment of that institution.

The Town Unior bath for many years been strong and steadfast in the faith, and bath kept the standard of his Master duly excited above the banners of the and both kept the standard of his Master duly excited above the hanners of the pulpit chuntrebers and other pions frands who have vainly sought to divert the attention of the people from the enjoyment of the true things of this fits to the fabled glories of the New Jerusalem. He hath been Satanic at all times and in all places, and teaches his innumerable renders to despease all things commonly held satered, to cast away the deutsions of pretentions revelation, and to hood fast only to that which is substantial. He hath made of Satan at once the personification of realism and the ideaustic essence of all that is purely voluptions and sensually subline in the wondrous and cestatic thing that we call Nature. He hath ever had ready the homeons what to denily satirs and the buting eight to hearth ever had snother in the wondrous and cestate thing that we call Nature. He hath ever had ready the pieus-ant shart of genial savire and the bring gibe to larunch swiftly at cant and twaddle, and he hath made it the object of his glorious life to strike down hypoerrsy and error wherever found. In this good work he grieves that he has been left to stand alone. The world has gone on in its treless round, and preachers have droubed, quacks have ensuared, and humbigs have flourished on all sides, with none to strike at them but the Tome Criev. At various times false laths have appeared, but have gone out in darkness, Under the genery name of Reform, many offers have how now made but all increasing to be taken in being. Shrinkers, many efforts have been made, but all have proved to be talse in basis. Shricking women and howling men have appeared, to meet with deserved neglect and scorn. Women reformers, hard-faced and shaped like things of evil, have brazeniy preached that which is justly repudiated by our truer humanity and progression. Occasionally we have had hopes. The mild eyes of the dove-like Couzins shone upon us as stars set in the East, and raised our hopes high; but they have been dashed. And now comes a new enchantress, waited on gales of adulation, and clothed in such exquisite form of voluptuousness as Cleopatra may have displayed to subdue the fierce Antony. But again is the Town Urier doomed to bitter disappointment. He wanteth not the platitudes of the lecture-room, wherewith he hath been disgusted these many years. He looketh for something purifying and ennobling, and is not to be put off with the stale Woodhul vagary, no matter how pleasantly proferred him. He will crown this syren Queen of Free Love, if her spirit asks nothing better; but he will then dismiss her, robed in parple, but reci-ing with decay, and her vitals gnawed by insatinte and unattainable desires. The ing with decay, and her vitals gnawed by insatiate and unattainable desires. The T. C. repulates the mere adoration of passion. His godike frame may be enaptured by the voluptuous visitor who chants of love and freedom, he may not refuse to respond to her passionate appeals, but he yet puts all this heliuid him as not being the name of his desires nor the object of his far-reaching sont. As a plaything, he doubteth not be might derive from her some very pretty fooling; but as a goddess of Reform—ah! no. Again he asks, why "Mrs."? Why do all assected delight to find affinity in many? Why brand as cuckoids every day and hour the poor worms who are but a part of their voluptaous system? Let them marry and be "Mrs." or love freely and often and disdain to seek the poor retuge of a cuckoid a name? Think of this, sweet Rose; be true to thy theory, fair Frances; be thyself, glorious Mackiniey. The Torne Order welcomes the ewith open arms as "Psyche;" but he must fair reject thee as a reformer. He sees with pain that he must walk alone the path of genuine progression, although he may rest in that he must walk alone the path of genuine progression, although he may rest for odd moments of sweet dailying with such as thee.

# The Daisy.

Daisy, I have heard it uttered That thy magic leaves can tell, By their numbers rightly reckoned, If our loved ones love us well.

Tell me, therefore, tell me truly, What I long so much to know, If the love I bear my loved one Is requited? "Aye," or "No?" Yes, I'll risk thy answer, Daisy, Though thereon lies all my bliss;

Tell me, then, but tell me truly-Read me not my lot amiss.

One by one I plucked its leaves off, Saying as I let them fall: "Much" or "little," "fond" or "fickle," "Not at all," or "all in all?"

And these words came three times over, Whilst my heart beat more and more, Till at last my fingers trembled-

Face and features quivered o'er. For I thought the fickle flow'reis Falling from my feeble hold Counted wrongly, yet not falsely, And a saddened fate foretold.

But my sight had reckoned falsely, And the leaflet last let fall Fell with words which said my loved one Loved me truly—"All in all!"

# The Japanese Abroad.

The Mikado, or Tenor, or Emperor of Japan, with his Tycoons and Damios, his Princes and Dukes, has determined to go abroad, strange countries for to see. It is not settled whether this young gentleman will go first to Europe or come first to America. He will create a sensation when he does come, and all the marriageable young ladies will be on the qui rive to see his Royal Mikadoship. The Prince of Wales, the young Duke of relimburg, the Crown Prince Alexis of Russia, Prince of Endo of America, and the Princess Nellie, will all be celipsed by this fairy Prince of the island in the sea. 'Certainly the world moves. Twenty years ago Japan was a mysterious land; the Mikado was a velied prophet, invisible to his own people—a sort of Grand Llama, half god and half mortal, approached upon the belly and with the most abject humilitation. His Government was run by a Tycoon. Foreigners were put to death who by accident reached the land. Japanese were never permitted to return if driven by storm or tempest from their own waters. All religious, save their own, were forbidden. Now everything is changed—Embassadors abroad in Europe; Commissioners seeking the latest foreign novelties and inventions; foreigners invited to Japan, and all foreign manners and customs counventions; foreigners invited to Japan, and all foreign manners and customs countenanced and encouraged; railroads, telegraphs, postoffices; streets paved after the European fashion, guarded by police, lighted by gas; soldiers armed with repeating rifles, drilled and disciplined in the use of foreign arms; citizens clothed in the dress of foreign countries: codes of laws adopted from Europe; a mint for the coinage of money; a financial system and a system for the collection of revenue, modeled after the outside world; their young people sent abroad to America, England and France for education; teachers introduced from those countries to Japan; forty millions of people introduced to the civilized world, anxious for all the new inventions and new processes to be engrafted upon their old ways; an ingenious, inventive, progressive race, occupying a splendid country on the coast of Chinanan unrivaled commercial position. Already they have a steam navy and a splendid army, Embassadors abroad, a royal court, foreign Ministers resident at their capital. This nation has arisen like an exhalation from the sea. It is like a fairy tale This intro has arisen lake an exhaution from the sea. It is like a larry die for genii. It is a magic story; and now the young fairy Prince goes abroad to mary the king's daughter. We hope he may escape all the traps and springs of artful royal mammas in Europe, and we will give him our Princess Nellie for his bride; or, perhaps, by the time he reaches America we may have changed our Mikado, and if so, he shall have the Princess Ida Greeley, and her illustrious sire shall send him our young men to teach his people farming, and thus we shall be bound to Japan in bonds of love and friendship, of trade and commerce.

— The back track is now being very rapidly traversed by the old granny Alta.

Our Mrs. Gamp of California street has suddenly discovered that Leland Standford Our Mrs. Gamp of California street has suddenly discovered that Leland Standford is doing great things in the southern portion of our city. The senile female has just found out that Governor Stanford has an army of men at work in our city; that a quarter of a million of dollars has been expended by the C. P. R. R. in depots, warehouses, and great, massive, substantial buildings. The names of Mills, Raiston, Peter Donahne, George Howard, et. id. om., have had a marvelous effect upon the optic nerves of Mackerel-ish. They do say that Governor Stanford, having a corps of engineers unemployed, sent them over to Saucelito to operate for a few days. There was quite a humorous twinkle in the Governor's black eye as he gave the order, and it seems from Granny's a! ered tone that the little movement has had its effect. has had its effect.

<sup>—</sup> A Yankee, on being told that a person to whom he was introduced was "a self-made man," said he was glad to hear it. On being asked why, he answered, "Wall I recken it relieves the Creator from a nile of reanonsibility." "Wall, I reckon it relieves the Creator from a pile of responsibility.

# Special Breveties.

Success still attends the Turkish troops in South Western Arabia. From Aden, it is said that on the 24th April the victorious Ottoman commander, Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha marched with his army to the oid capital of Suana, and there received the submission of the deposed Iman Ghaith, and took formal possession of the city. The Pasha was welcomed by the inhabitants with great demonstrations of cordiality, and he granted them a free pardon for all past offences against the Turkish Government. After hoisting the royal standard under a saints of 101 zuns, the Pasha visited the city, and on the 26th chastised, with a detachment of his forces, the refractory chiefs in the neighborhood, killed twenty of their chief men, and demolished their most important stronghoid. It is rumored that the Pasha is about to send an expedition against the other robber tribes who have long rendered the approaches to Saana almost impassable for travelers. No news has been made public recently as to the position of the Turkish invaders in Central Arabia and the Wahabi Terrifory.

— The power of the novelist's pen lives after him. In the Times there is a change of surname evidently owing to Mr. Charles Dickens, who, forty-five years ago, traveling through Bath, hired horses from a very respectable postmaster whose patronymic is now known over the world—Pickwick. This appellation, after having been applied to hats, coats, confectionery, and little cigars—to which object it still adheres—has become so suggestive of comedy that Charles Henry Sains-bury Pickwick, Esq., of Bradford-on-Avon, notifies to all the world that thereafter he abandons for ever "his own family name of Pickwick," and takes in lieu thereof that of Sains-bury. This hard to be laughed out of a surname, even by a master novelist, especially if that name be of the knight'y origin of Pickwick—i. c. Piquez-vite' spur fast, or spur onwards. Mr. Sainsbury has not changed his name for the better. But what will not one do for a quelt life?

A court martial has been held at Versailles, the delinquent being a captain of the French Mobiles, who has been tried for deserting to the enemy in 1879. The accused pleaded, by way of justification, that he had taken the outh of sillegiance to the Emperor Napoleon, that when the Emperor fell he considered he was no longer bound to serve, and therefore placed himself and his wife under the protection of the Germans and went to Wiesbaden. He was so convinced he had acted legally that he returned to Paris last June and had no idea that proceedings would be taken against him. The court, however sentenced him to death. Hard tate; surely mercy might be extended to such an one?

A new description of "honeyed sweetness" comes under our notice. The strong hand of the law has been upon a certain rural flyman. The bailiffs sought to take possession of some of his household goods. The cabman, ever ready in an emergency, brought in his bees, and, freeing the hive, suggested to the bailiffs that they should seize the honey-makers. The bees, as is their wont under provisation, took the law into their own hands, and setzed the bailiffs, but, unhappily for the truculent debtor, their assaults were laid at his door. As he has thereby been ordered to pay an extra forty shillings, and has probably lost his swarm of bees, it will be a caution to bee-masters not to copy this novel way of entertaining unwelower visitors.

— The Tichborne Gazetle is a big paper, very well written, with summaries of the principal facts in the Claimant's favor. And it would seem that the proprietors anticipate a steady demand for it during a lengthened person as they announce that "Subscribers can ensure having a copy by post on Wednesday mornings for half a year by sending 3s. 3d. to the editor, Southampton Buildness, Chancery Lane." On reading this, one is tempted to ask whether it is possible that the interest or the case will "stretch out to the crack of doon." The Tichborne Times I have not seen, but am told that it is creditable. The third paper represents the opposition.

— It seems the penny postal card system is to receive a severe trial at the beginning through the irrepressible propensity of the live American to "advertise." Letters are pouring into the department asking when the cards will be ready. New York merchants have made applications for over two millions, to be used as advertising cards. Firms in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pitsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other large cities have similar requests filed, and it is believed that at least one-half of the first lot will be immediately disposed of to corporations and business houses.

— Notice has just been issued by the British Postoffice that a telegraphic message of twenty words can be sent to Queensland, in Australia, for £10, and that it will be forwarded to Port Darwin by cable, and thence to its destination by horse express and telegraph. The whole distance such a message will travel will be some 14,000 miles, and it will reach its destination in about thirty hours. It will go from London to the Land's End on land wires, will enter the sea and resappear at Alexandria, pass over Egypt, re-enter the sea at Suez, and again appear at Port Darwin.

— A lottery project has been set on foot by the Union Club of Berlin (under the same anspices that the fund for the purchase of Blue Gown was raised) to buy as many marce and stallions at the approaching sale of the Middle Park stud as possible, with the object of improving the breed of horses in Germany. For this purpose the sum of 100,000 thalers is to be subscribed in shares of two thalers each.

— General Cushing expressed his opinion at Geneva, before things came to their end, that "if he and Sir Roundell Palmer had been left alone for a few hours some months back, they could have settled the whole matter to the satisfaction of both countries. Perhaps not now; matters have gone too far." "Then you are for 'amart solicitor' theory, general?" "Precisely so, sir," was the reply.

— Madame Peschka-Leutner has been offered and refused \$100,000 for 200 concerts in the United States; the French band had also refused a New Yorker's offer of \$1,800 a day in gold for six concerts, with all expenses paid and \$200 thrown in for incidentals, while Strauss has consented to accept \$1,100 a night for two or three concerts in New York.

The French Cable Company has divided 12 per cent, and has a surplus of 291,295 for the reserve fund. This company was aided by the Anglo-American, for which the latter was to receive 52 per cent. and the French company 48 per cent. of the receipts. The Telegraph Construction Company, in the meantime, divides 25 per cent. for 1871.

A dealer in old books in London occasions a good deal of amusement to those who inspect his stock by the curious labels which he attaches to different works. What, for instance, would Dr. Johnson say to the following I: "Lundun, and 'ow to see hit;" and another labelled "Leives of they Poyats—price 'arf a crown."

London will soon know its Blue-coat school-boys no more. Christ's Hospital is to be removed into the country, and the well-known building in Newgate street, dear to Charles Lamb, has been sold to the Mid-London Railway Company for £600,000.

— The French language is not to be supplanted by German in Alsace until January, 1878, and judicial office-holders who are willing to become naturalized Germans are to be paid full compensation for damages sustained during the war.

Ludgate Hill, London's great thoroughfare, is to be paved with wood pavement.

- A new federal census for New York city is to be commenced at once.

# Let the Weary World Go Round.

Let the weary world go round;
What care I?
Life's a surfetting of sound;
I would die.
It would be so sweet to lie
Under waving grasses,
Where a maiden's footstep sly,
Tremulous for a lover nigh,
Sometimes passes.

O Death! beautiful Death!
Why do they thee disfigure?
To me thy fouch—thy breath—
Hath no alarm or rigor.
Thee do I long await;
I think thee very late;
I pine much to be going.
Others have gone before;
I hunger more and more
To know what they are knowing.

Heart, heart! be thou content!
Accept thy banishment;
Like other sorrows, life will end for thee.
Yet for a little while
Bear with this harsh exile,
And Death will soften and will send for thee.

— It is amazing to note the number of asses in this community. One after another come humbugs of all kinds and delinde the besorted public in to patronizing their trashy "lectures." The most ridiculous exhibition of all is that of a crowd listening to the stale and worthless mouthings of a peripatetic "doctor." The amount of information derivable from a thousand of the lectures of one of these "doctors" may be summed up in a 0; and yet the ignorant boobies gather and gawk and think they are being enlightened. As long as there are so many noodles in the community, so long, we suppose, will these mountebanks find eager listeners and liberal customers.

— A lady writes to the Academy of Sciences that she has at last found the principle which differentiates the finite from the infinite. She demands that five other academies shall join the Academy of Sciences, and that together they shall pay her a sum of one million sterling. At this price she will yield up her secret. The Academy has declined to refer this vast and indirect claim to arbitration.

— The Town Crier lays down the thong, and, gathering flowers, weaves a garland for the brow of a young man who risked his life to save that of a lad who fell into the bay a few days ago. Such noble efforts deserve recognition and praise from all; and we grieve that the modesty of this brave youth has withheld his name.

'Frisco Lyrics .-- What I Should Like.

Shall I telt you what I'd like to do!—

I should like mand, a job's full moon,
On acquist and private balcony,
Should sike, too, an evening in June;
Should sike, too, an evening in June;

On acquiet and private balcony,
From Fresco's distractions afar,
Just smoking a tragrant cigar
With my dear little, nice ditte crony.

And spooning by moonizeful most pleasant.

I should like you to let down your hair— We diforget, though the hours sped away, Tes so golden, so saky, so fair. That there was such a thing as the day, And my longers, I know, won digo straying Or business, or labor, or sorrow.

The the insents of that untreast maze. That s the notion we both of us like,
The the most fascinating of plays
So, dearest, it's go out on a strike
With amanden, s sort looks to be playing. Gainst that odd in-titution to-morrow

## The Carping Press.

A few prominent gentlemen, some time since, were tordated enough to obtain control of valuable damord field. They quietly proceeded to perfect ther title, and took messages to secretic the view of their acquisition of the proceeding to be present the restriction of the proceeding o

## San Francisco Transfer Co.

In the Stock Reports to-day will be noted the first sales of the shares in the S. F. Transfer Company. This Company has the exemisce pravilege of checking and delivering all baggage to and from the Central Pacific Rayroad, the Cardornia Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and on all the hoats of the old Steam Navigation Company. It owns the burding in which are its offices, No. 6 New Mont once, Steep, opposite the Grand Hotel, and employes twenty-the men and system teams. Its present carmins are stated to be something over \$100 a day, and excessing. Its present carmins are stated to be something over \$100 a day, and excessing a addition to its baggage business, the S. F. Transfer Company has the contracts for delivering the U. S. Mails from the Post Office to and from all the trains and stransfer Companies in Lastern crites are said to have become weathy, and to have divided very large smax in dividends. Sales of the stock to-day were made at \$50. There are two thousand shares of capital. It is stated that out of its present carnings a unvidend at the rate of one per cent a month can be paid. With increasing business, this rate may be increased.

<sup>—</sup> The preachers are going to discuss as to how to put down hoodlumism. If the hoodlums should determine to put down the preachers, the effect will be more marked.

The Town Crier is selling out his Nevada stocks, and going in on the diamond line. "And he shall walk in silk attire, and diamonds had in plenty."

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

JULY 29.—Went to see the last painting from Hill's prolific brush. It is called "The Sources of the Saco," and in some points I like it as well as anything that he has painted. His foreground is, as usual, a minute detail of shrub and flower, as, very mosaic of color, but further on, from a gorge in the stern, ragged mountains, there winds a small river, which, as it approaches the beholder, changes to a gush of living waters, white and foaming among the boulders and hurrying over the obstructing rocks to a large, deep, still pool, where the vexed waters rest under the shade of overlanging bushes. Therein lay, to me, the charm of the picture. Saco, I found, is somewhere in the White Mountains. Apropos of paintings, their Imperial Majesties of Prussia are duly stared at through a window in Montgomery street by the gaping mob which leves to gaze on royalty. Henry calls the portraits "Court plaster for the German Hospital." "The Sources of the Saco," and in some points I like it as well as anything that he

JULY 30.—House hunting all day, than which nothing is more tiresome. Went to see one tenement that must have been built by a servant, out of her savings. to see one tenement that must have been built by a servain, our or net saying. There were two small parlors subdivided up states by one and a half bedrooms, but there were seven different rooms appropriated for different domestic duties servants in this case ought to pay the rent. Read a translation of Reclus called "The Earth." The author travels over his subject like an electric telegraph. At one moment he is in the Himalayas and the next paragraph is wandering over one moment he is in the tunanyas and the next paragraph is wanded ing over the South American pampas. One thing struck me and that was, how great a portion of our globe is unknown to us. Central Asia, Central Alrica, Central Australia, even the center of Borneo is at present a seaded book. Herein I can ifter that one world is very young, or that man is very young upon it. We have only yet hecome acquainted with the fringe of our habitation, are but at the threshold of our home and have not yet explored the yast halls and corridors of the interior. or our nome and mave not yet explored the vast items and corridors of the litterior. The maps of thirty years ago settled the African question by "sandy deserts without water," to-day we more humbly say "unexplored regions." I always thought that California was great in ferns, but having received some moss from Organ which was wrapped up in dried fern, out of curiosity, I unrolled an adiantom and

which was wrapped up in dried fern, out of curiosity, I unrolled an adiandum and it spread out to the size of three feet.

July 31.—Went to hear Mrs. Mackinlay lecture, and do think that discourses upon training, etc., are so many vain words. There is no machinery for modeling the minds of woman or man, no steam unrse to nourish an infant. It is true that Hood says, "As the twig is bent so the tree's inclined;" but the human twig is less likely to be bent if let to the natural care of its mother. Young B.— was there as handsome and defiant of the world as ever, and Fannie M.— was with him. To look at her one would say sin had never crossed her path. She looks as lovely and pure as she did when I was at school with her. I could not help thinking of

those dark lines-

I had dipped in life's struggle and out again; Bore specks of it here—there—easy to see. When I found my swan and the cure was plain,
The dull turned bright, as I caught your white
On my bosom—you saved me—saved in vain, If you ruined yourself, and all through me. Yes! all through the speckled beast that I am, Who taught you to stoop. You gave me yourself, And bound your soul by the vows that damn; Since, on better thought, you break, as you ought, Yows, words no angel set down, some elf Mistook for an oath--an epigram But what will God say? Oh, my sweet, Think, and be sorry you did this thing;

Though earth were unworthy to feel your feet,
There's a heaven above may deserve your love. Should you forfeit heaven for a snapt gold ring, And a promise broke, were it just or meet?

After all, she must love him very dearly, indeed, to be so calm and apparently so contented, whilst the whole world shans her-

Woe to the maiden, or mother, or wife, tempted by pity to name her, Even a thought of the sisterless one, charity given, would shame her, Mothers will speak of the motherless one, only to shudder and blame her,

Was amused to-day when Sam B— insisted upon reading aloud a bit of Wordsworth, and came to the line, "The man that made this plaint was one of iron mould." By putting the accent solely on the word "iron," he made it appear that the individual had just come from the wash.

An apparently well founded report says that Miss Julia, daughter of General Robert C. Schenck, American Minister to the court of St. James, is the fiancee of Mr. Sturgis, a well-known London millionaire.

<sup>-</sup> A new temperance organ is advertised; it is called a "first-glass paper." Surely, there must be a misprint somewhere.

## Ho for the Diamond Fields!

Diamonds are discovered in New Mexico! Good! Just what we wanted, Gold and silver are becoming too plenty; the precious metals are a drug in the market; precious jewels, diamonds and rubies, are the necessity of the age. It was a matter of national pride that we should discover a diamond mine. The English had found dismonds at the Cape of Good Hope, and we are determined that the blasted Britishers shall not excel us in anything, so we turn to and find jewels the biased privates shall be called a many in business and politics. Fisk wore of the first water. Diamonds are a necessity in business and politics. Fisk wore a splendid stone, and Boss Tweed had a gorgeous jewel. Our shodd, and petroleum females must adorn their persons with blazing sparklers. We hope these mines are extensive, so that all our flash females, all our swindling rairoad chiefs, mines are extensive, so that all our hash females, all our swindling ratifoad chiefs, and all our thereing politicians may have at least one each. Herestoloris the exercise has driven some of our ambitious ones to wear posts. Now that the harvest is over, we advise everybody to go to New Mexico at once. Do not delity. Remember Gold Lake, Kern Rever, Fraser River, Gold Buil, and the other excitements of Washoe, W ite Pine, Pioche, and Paraneghut. Those who get there first well get the largest and most precious jewels. Every one is sure to get rich and return.

> With rings on his fingers and bells on his toes, Blazing with diamonds wherever he goes.

# Affairs in British Columbia.

The survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway is being pushed through rapidly, According to the British Colomis, Mr. Marque Smith left Victoria on the 19th for the manifold, and will proceed at once to the Chilcoaten Plans to un-pect the Teelthe mainland, and will proceed at once to the Chilcoaten Phans to uspect the Techeman surveyurg party. Returning to the Fraser, he will ascend to the head waters, where he will meet Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chief Engener, and return with that gentleman to Victoria. On their homeward trip Messrs- Fisming and Smith will inspect all the surveying parties now engaged on the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific. The surveys on this department will, it is thought, be completed by next Christmas. The Nanahimo coal exports for the half year ending June 30, 1872, were as follows: San Francisco, 14,135 tens; Honoidiu, 1,300 tons; Mazadian, 360 tons; Portland, 397 tons; to will, Cundaiska, 392 tons; Youth tons; Agent tons; Mazadian, 400 tons; Portland, 597 tons; to will constitute the Special Columbia of the Chiliwhack, at the head waters of the North Branch of the Chiliwhack river, about thirts-five miles from where it emptes into the Franch of the Chiliwhack river, about thirts-five miles from where it emptes into the Franch of the Chiliwhack river, about what, at the beau waters of the North Drahen of the Chillwhatk river, about thirty-five miles from where it emptes into the Fraser. The iedge is of great thickness, and has been traced for a distance of about two miles. The ore was assayed at the Government office, New Westminster, with the following results: Silver, 594-1-2 owners per ton of twenty cwt; 200d, traces; copper, a large percentage. The Ominica mines present 200d prospects. In the Cariboo mining districts and the Upper Country generally, the mines are being worked extensively. The \$250 premium offered by the Government for the best essay on the resources of the Province was awarded to Mr. A. C. Anderson of Sannich, who had attack one. the Province, was awarded to Mr. A. C. Anderson of Saanich, who had eight competitors.

#### The Judge and the Carpenter.

The Dorset Chronecle reports that during the progress of the Assize business in Dorchester, recently, Mr. Baron Bramwell was repeatedly interrupted by the noise of the chief and hammer. The learned Judge dispatched a messenger to request that the work should be put off, but he had again to inquire, "Who's that knocking!" which was loud and incessant. The answer to the third inquiry that knocking. Which was fold and incessant. The answer to the third inquiry was that the industrious carpenter did not see the force of obeying the Judge, and had put the query, "Who's to pay me, I should like to know, my day's wages!"

The learned paron, vexed at the man's persistent knocking, but amused at his impudence, said, "Go and tell him to come and show cause why he stant not be fined £50 for contempt of Court!" Away went the messenger, and no longer were law and justice impaded, or the dignity of "my lord Judge" slighted by "that knocking" within the precincts of the Court.

German Immigration.

Our excellent contemporary, the California Journal and Sonntage-Gast, a German weekly newspaper published in this city, translates from and credits the News Letter with an editorial which recently appeared in our columns on the subject of German immigration to the United States, in which we commented most favorably arm the above for the distance and recently above for the States. upon the sobriety, industry and peaceful habits of our German-American popula-tion. We take it that such acts of courtesy and such interminging of ideas must have a most beneficial effect at home and abroad. The Germans of the Fatherinand who desire to immigrate, upon reading the article referred to, will find that the Americans have a high opinion of their worth, and that every avenue, political or social, is open to him. We repeat that it would be a benefit and a bleasing to the commonwealth of California if, within the coming year, five hundred thousand stardy, and healthy German implicants landed moon our shores. sturdy and healthy German immigrants landed upon our shores.

## Sweetheart, Good-By!

A SONG.

Sweetheart, good-by! Our varied day Is closing into twilight gray, And up from bare, bleak wastes of sea The storm-wind rises mournfully; A mystic prescience, strange and drear, Doth haunt the shuddering twilight air; It fills the earth, it chills the sky-Sweetheart, good-by

Sweetheart, good-by! Our joys are past, Sweetheart, good-by! The vapors rolled And night with silence comes at last:

Athwart you distant, deploying world All things must end-yea, even love-Nor know we if, reborn above The heart-blooms of our earthly prime Shall flower beyond these bounds of time.

"Ah! death alone is sure!" we cry—
Sweetheart, good-by!

Pass the pale phantoms of our years, Once bright with spring, or subtly strong When Summer's noontide thrilled with song;

Now wan, wild-eyed, forlornly bowed, Each rayless as an Autumn cloud Fading on dull September's sky-Sweetheart, good-by !

Athwart you distant, darkening wold, Are types of what our world doth know Of tenderest loves of long ago; And thus, when all is done and said, Our life lived out, our passion dead, What can their wavering record be But tinted mists of memory?

Sweetheart, good-by! Through mist and Oh! clasp and kiss me ere we die-Sweetheart, good-by!
Paul H. Hayne in Appleton's Journal for August. tears

## The Mysterious Milliken.

Milliken was a mystery—not only to his neighbors, but even to his wife. When she married him he was a stout hale man, with constant work as a theatrical bill-poster, and a merry, jovial disposition. For many years all went on well. Little Millikens were born and bred with a success that spoke volumes for the salubrious air of New North street, Red Lion square. Their father stuck to his trade-sometimes his trade stuck to him, for it was a pasty one—and in the busy season he was sticking bills all day long. His habits were not bad ones. He did not burke his bills, and bury them stealthily in the bit of ground at the back of his residence, to save the paste, and the trouble of putting them up. No, he displayed them on every available wall and hoarding, like a man, and then came home, and sat in the bosom of his family, willing away the hours by reading out back numbers of the San Francisco News Letter aloud, and making a scrap-book for his youngest child out of theatrical wood-blocks which he had a chance of collecting in his business. But, presently, a change came. All at once he ceased to stick bills, and sold his paste-can and brushes to a neighbor in the same line. From that time he appeared to have no trade or calling. He loafed about all day, and at night would mysteri-Milliken was a mystery-not only to his neighbors, but even to his wife.

paste-can and brushes to a neighbor in the same line. From that time he appeared to have no trade or calling. He loafed about all day, and at night would mysteriously disappear about half-past six o'clock, and not return till after midnight. These disappearances did not happen every night. On Saturdays, as a rule, he was always out; but on other nights he seemed to have no rule. His wife remarked that as evening draw on, he would always anxiously scan the inside page of his newspaper. If, as he read down the columns, he sighed heavily, and mouned, she knew he would certainly put on his best clothes, and go out. If, on the other hand, he smiled as he read, he always stayed home, and spent a pleasant evening with her and the children, unless he took her out to a neighboring music hall, when he

her and the children, unless he look her out to a heighboring mann and always placidly slept.

The change in his life did not disadvantageously affect his monetary prospects. He brought home his wife more money than before. Still she was pricked to the heart to note how his new way of life affected him. Instead of being hale and stout as before, he gradually grew weak and thin. From being merry and joint, he became morose and peevish, and it was easy to see his new mode of living was

rapidly wearing him out.

His wife often asked him to tell her all, to unburden his soul to her, and tell of

His wife often asked him to tell her all, to unburden his soul to her, and tell of his mysterious grief. But with a shudder and a groan he would change the subject. Poor Mrs. Milliken felt all this keenly. It was no satisfaction to her that her husband brought home more money; she dreaded to think how he came by it, when she saw him grow daily more dejected and dismal.

One thing struck her especially. That was the very thick-soled boots her husband would always wear, and the unusually quick period in which he wore them out. She also remarked that generally when he came back after an evening's absence his voice was terribly hoarse, and his hands so tender, that she had to cut up his meat supper, which she always kept waiting for him.

Time went on, and Milliken grew sadder, and paler, and thinner. He became an absolutely melancholy sight. He failed to get his rest at nights, and would often start up in his broken sleep, give hysterical shouts of "Bravo!" laugh deliriously and knock violently with one of his boots against the bed-post. By day he preserved a tacitum silence, and seemed to have no heart for anything. He took no interest in his old trade. Anything in the shape of a theatrical bill or programme made him break out into a violent rage; and he actually raised his hand to strike his wife one night, when she innocently proposed he should take her to the theater. The Summer of 186-came. All the play-houses were open, and theatrical novelties were being almost incessantly produced; but for some occult reason the successes amongst them were very rare. Runs of only a week or a fortnight were

frequent, and the dramatic critics had a hard and a hot time of it. About this time. too, Milliken was absent from his home nearly every night, and his poor wife saw, with great grief, that his bad symptoms were becoming more aggravated. Money was never more pleutiful; but, alas! Milliken was never less able to enjoy it. A strange whim entered into his head. In the mornings, as he laid weak and wan on his horselair sois, he would send out his wife to get all the papers. Then he would tell her to turn to the dramatic columns and read him all the criticisms. As she read, if the critique happened to be a severe one, he would chucke gleefully and eat large funches; and on one occasion, after hearing two columns of very severe "slate" on a comedy which was only played one night, he so far came back bo his old self, that he kiased all his children and embraced his wife with effusion.

But, also ! it was only a temporary relief. The end came at last. He had been

But, suss' it was only a temporary relief. The end came at last. He had been out for four nights in succession, and on the morning of the fitth day he was too exhausted to rise from his bed. He never rose again, nor, indeed, was he conscious. The following Sunday, about half-past two in the afternoon, as his wife entered the room, he caught up a jug of wall-flowers which were on a table by his bed-side, and flung it at her feet. Then jumping from the bed, he gave three hysterical cheers, shouted "hathout?" at the tun of his waits decreased. bed-side, and flung it at her feet. Then jumping from the bed, he gave three hysterical cheers, shouted "Author!" at the top of ke's voice, drammed with ins bare feet upon the floor, and then fell back insensible. Before nightfall Mrs. Milliken

was a widow.

Three days after the funeral, a theatrical agent called upon her. "Ah, my dear madam," be said, "we miss your husband more than we like to confess. I never knew one man make so much noise on a first night as John Milliken did, in the whole course of my experience. He was invaluable madam and I telt safe about the fate of a piece when I had him well posted in the front row of the pit, with his well-known Bluchers on. He could stamp and clap down a hundred hissers. I fear, madam, we shall never have his like again. He was cheap at a dollar a night."

Then Mrs. Milliken knew that her John had been a "claqueur;" and if she had
only known what he had to analysis again.

only known what he had to applaud, she would have ceased to wonder she was a

widow.

### Advice to Lecture Committees.

1. Don't hire enny man tew lektur for yu (never mind how moral he iz) unless yu kan make munny on him. 2. Selekt ten ov yure best looking and most talking members tew meet the lekturer at the depot. 3. Don't fail tew tell the lekturer at members lew meet the texturer at the depot. So Journal texture at the least fourteen times on yure way from the depot tew the hotel that yo hav got the smartest town in kreashun, and sevral men in it that are wouth over a milyum. 4. When you reach the hotel introduce the lecturer immediately to at least twenty-five over the that are the three times in the latter of the contract that the second of the contract that the second of the contract the second of the contract that the second of the contract the contract that the second of the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract the contract that the contract that the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contract the contract that the contr ov yire first kas crizens, if you not eve send out or incin. 3. When the leadurer's room is reddy go with him in masse to hiz room and remind him four or the more times that yo had over three thousand people in yure city at the hat census, and area talking about having an opera house. 6. Don't leave the leakturer about in his room over fifteen minutes at once; he might take a drink out ov his flask on the sli if yu did. 7. When yu Introjuce the lekturer tew the sudience don't fail tew make a speech ten or twelve feet long, occupying half an hour, and it yn kan ring make a speech ten or twelve leet long, occupying and an lour, and it yn kan ring in sunthing about the growth or ynre butfful city, so mutch the better. 8. Always seat nine or ten or the kommitty on the stage, and then if it iz a kommit lektur, and the kommitty don't lan a good deal, the audience will konklude that the lektur iz a failure; and if they do laft a good deal, the aujence will konklude that they are stool pigeons. 9. Jist az soon az the lektur iz thru bring some seventy-five or eighty ov the richest ov yure populashun up onto the stage and let them squeeze the hand and exchange talk with the lecturer. 10. Go with the lecturer from the hall tw hiz room in a bunch, and remind him once or twice more on the way that yure city iz a growing very rapidly, and ask him if he don't think so. II. If the hall to whit room in a bunch, and remind that once of tweet more of the way that yure citty is a growing very rapidly, and ask him if he don't think so. II. If the lekturer should inquire how the comik lekturers had succeeded who had preceded him, don't forget tow tell him that they were all failures. This will enable him tow. guess what they will say about him just az soon az he gits out ov town. 12. If the lekturer's fee should be a hundred dollars or more, don't hesitate to pay him next legarers are should be a hindred dollars or more, don't hesitate to pay him next morning, about five minnits before the train leaves, in old, lop eared one-dollar bibls, with a liberal sandwitching or tobbakko-stained shinplasters. 13. I forgot to say that the fast thing ya should tell a lectarer, after you had soffeiently informed him of the immense growth of yure city, it, that yure people are not edukated up tow leckturs yet, but are grate on neger-ministrels. 14. If it is knownien, i would always a borrest use allies are tew lekturs yet, but are grate on nugger-minstrels. 14. If it is konvenient, a would alwas hav a boy or two selling peanuts among the aujence, during the lekture, at 5 cents a kupfull. 15. Never fail tew ask the lekturer whare he finds the most appreshiated aujences, and he won't fail tew tell yu (if he is an honest man) that thare ain't no state in the Union that begins tew kompare with yures. 16. If the night iz wet, and the inkum of the house won't pay expenses, don't hesitate tew make it pay by taking a chunk out or the lekturer's fee. The lekturer's all like this, but they are too modest, as a klass, tew say so. 18. I know of several other good rules tew follow, but the abuv will do tew begin with. —Josh Billings.

<sup>-</sup> The village of Watsonville contains one whom we should crucify, but we do not desire to be cruel to animals. He has been guilty of opening and reading a lady's letter, and attempting to reseal it so as to avoid detection. The utter meanness of such an act should make Watsouville too small to hold the scapegrace.

# Horticultural Display.

The Horticultural Hall Association is an outgrowth of the Horticultural Society, whose exhibitions in conjunction with the fairs of the Mechanics' Institute have been very attractive and successful. The officers of the Association are: President, Hon. H. N. Bolander; Secretary, F. A. Miller: Treasurer, Hon. Robert J. Betge; Managers (including the foregoing), C. Stephens, E. L. Reimer, Wm. Meyer, F. Weisenborn, F. Luderman. The object of the projectors of this new and praise worthy enterprise is to provide for the people of San Francisco a place of resort where the advancement of hosticulture and accidentary may be seen any design. Weisenborn, F. Luderman. The object of the projectors of this new and praise-worthy enterprise is to provide for the people of San Francisco a place of resort where the advancement of horticulture and agriculture may be seen and studied with pleasure and profit, and the best music may be heard. The exhibition, it is believed, will be a great agency in the education and refinement of our people. The Association has purchased the buildings on the corner of Post and Stockton streets lately owned by the Skating Rink Association. The Islank, together with the stores adjacent, have been purchased for this purpose. The hall is 100×200 feet in size, with an excellent floor. The roof has been raised and galleries constructed, with orchestra platforms at each end. The galleries, as well as the whole roof, rest on twenty-four massive columns, which are decorated with rustic composite, resembling the walls of a grotto. On each side of the orchestra at the end urthest from the entrance is a beautiful grotto, through the arched roof of which will fall a stream of sparkling water. The rippling waters and mossy sides will be lit up by brilliant reflecting lights hid away by the sides of the grotto. In the center of the hall will be a large standing gaslight in the form of a palm tree. It is about twenty feet high. Surrounded by a miniature garden, it will be elevated above the heads of the gay promenaders, shedding an effugent light on all. The main floor will be reserved exclusively for promenades, after the European style. The galleries will accommodate about twenty-five hundred spectators, for whom seats will be provided. Between six and seven thousand persons can be brought together in the Pavillion. The construction of the orchestra, the roof and the arches over the galleries, are such that the whole volume of sound coming from eighteen pieces of music will penetrate every part, and be thrown down upon the audience without being broken by echoes. Three thousand jets of gas light, surrounding lit by galleries and arches, a glance to be a long continuous vine, will make the whole scene resplendent with brilliancy. The exhibition will be opened on the 22d inst, and will continue for three weeks. A rare display of plants, trees and flowers will be made, and, with choice selections of music, will constitute a very attractive exhibition. It is not yet determined what will be done with the pavilion in the interim between the anand to arrange the hall tor balls and receptions. Similar exhibitions have long been very popular, under the name of Winter Gardens, in Berlin, Paris, London, been very popular, under the name of whiter Gardens, in Berlin, Paris, London, Hamburg, and other principal European cities, being frequented by all who appreciate the beauties of art and nature. The opening of San Francisco's Horticultural Hall cannot fail to be productive of great interest, as it will introduce a novel and delightful exhibition. Messrs. Reinner and Meyer, scientific landscape gardeners, made a visit to Europe some years ago, with the view of studying the peculiarities of the principal winter gardens and concert halls, and the results of their observations will be seen in the coming exhibition.

# Colonel Stevenson's Important Office.

On the 7th instant, Colonel J. D. Stevenson entered upon his important office as Shipping Commissioner, under an Act of Congress approved June 7th, 1872, which, among other things, provides that the several Circuit Courts of the United States shall appoint Shipping Commissioners for the various scaports within their jurisdiction, which shall in their judgment require the same, and shall have full and complete control over the same, subject to the provisions of the law. The various sections of the Act are designed to give full protection to sailors who have so long been at the mercy of land sharks and sailor boarding-bouse keepers. They are very complete and comprehensive, and have been adopted principally from the English custom and law on this subject. The Commissioners are constituted the recorders, transcribers, custodians and preservers of all the accounts of the merchant marine as they relate to the agreements, contracts and wages of sailors. The interest of masters of vessels, shippers and sailers will be alike scrupulously regarded. Section 63 of the Act provides that every person who unlawfully goes on board any ship before her actual arrival, and before she has been completely moored, without the permission of the Master, is liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months. The Master or person in charge of such ship is empowered to arrest and deliver up to the police authorities the violators of this provision. Section 63 provides that land sharks and sailor boarding-honse runners who entice sailors away, or take out of such ship any effects of any seamen, except under his personal direction, and the permission of the Master, the offender shall incur a penalty not exceeding three months. That such an Act will prove of incalculable benefit to our commercial and mercantile interests cannot be doubted. Colonel Stevenson will have the hearty sympathy of the public in his enforcement of the law and his efforts to abate the outrages committed upon

#### Book Notice.

SIX MONTHS IN CALIFORNIA, by J. G. Player-Frowd. London: Longmans, Green

There are two classes of travelers, the one who makes locomotion the object, and the other who ness it as a means to an end. The one finds a pleasure in awakening in a new place, the other has watched and noted the varied objects as they passed. Of this latter class is the author of this unpretending book. It does not assume to be a scientific treatise on geology or mining, or the administration of not assume to be a scientific treatise on geology or unning, or the administration of the laws of the Pacific Cosat, but is the narrative of a man who traveled with his eyes and ears wide open, and who profited by every occasion to acquire information. The consequence is, that his descriptions are peculiarly vivid, whilst at the same time they impart knowledge. For instance, we have graphic details of the scenery of the main attractions for tourists, such as the Geysers, Yosemite Valley, and Big Trees, added to which is a popular sketen of the geology and geographical divisions of California, an account of the various mining districts in that State as well as in Nevada. Agriculture, who growing, wool raising, and sericulture are each separately and concisely treated, and the whole book, of about a hundred and sixty pages, is an interesting sketch of travel, as well as a valuable guide to the tourist. As an example of the descriptive style of the author, we quote the follow-

ing:
"The Yosemite Valley proper is seven miles long. It can hardly be called a valley. It is in reality a rift in the earth's surface. Let the reader fancy such a chasm, of a width varying from one mile to ninety feet, with granite walls from one thousand to four thousand feet, that is to say, from one-fifth to three-quarters of a mile high. Let him imagine some of these masses of rock to be detached, and standing in all their solitude like giant obelisks. Let him picture others cieft from top to bottom as though by a thunder-bolt. Added to this let him imagine a river, top to bottom as trough by a unuber-bott. Added to this let him imagine a river, cold as ice and clear as crystal, following the windings of the valley, that same river having descended as from the clouds with the thunder of a great flood. Let him conceive the most luxuriant vegetation and the extreme of barrenness, the softest carpet of moss and grassy lawns and great ferns and wild roses, alternating with the huge scathed rocks, where not even the lichen will cling, and then he will have a prosaic idea of the Valley of the Yosemite.

"But it is impossible to describe the endless charms of light and shade and coior and form, or to picture the sunbeam as it strikes the summit of one of the grant senties, or to note it stealing down the sides of the cold waits and then filling the whole valley with a flood of glory, relieved here and there by the deepest shade, more gloomy still by contrast. Here are spots where the sun never shines, cold and damp and dripping forever, and others where the gorge opens its arms wide to receive the bridegroom and bask in his rays; somewhere the river hurries along anxious to be free from its stony prison, and others where its repandy into a still, deep lake, as if for rest and enjoyment of the lovely scene, for it takes it all in, and in its immest depths the whole valley is mirrored."

We can speak from our own knowledge of the accuracy of the statistical and mining information, and we are glad to welcome this work to California.

# Prorogation of Parliament-The Queen's Speech.

Parliament was prorogued on the afternoon of the 10th. The members of the House of Commons assembled at the bar of the House of Lords, when the speech of the Queen, who was not present, was read by Royal commission. With regard to America, the following language was used: 'I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which had arisen between my Government and that of the United States, in consequence of the presentation of the American claim for indirect damages, under the Treaty of washington, was ended by the apontaneous declaration of the Arbitrators—entirely consistent with the view I announced to you at the opening of the session. In concurrence with your action on the part of the United opening of the session. In concurrence with your action on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed the Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty within the Dominion. All the arrangements contemplated by that instrument are therefore now in progress, and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to a perfect concord between our kindred nations." The revenue is stated to be in a flourishing condition, trade and industry active, and the general measures adopted by Parliament are referred to with satisfaction. It is thought that Parliament may be reassembled in December.

## A Good Showing.

The public debt of the United States, when Grant came into office, was \$2,525,483,280. On the list of July last it had been reduced, in a period of three years and four months, to \$2,191,485,343. The amount paid off was \$33,343,393,395. During the same period the monthly interest payments had been reduced from \$10,532,482 to \$3,665,705. This makes an annual saving in interest charges of \$37,335,145. Parallel with this great reduction of the principal and interest of the debt, we have had successive reductions of taxes and customs amounting to over \$130,000,000.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

Aug. 12 .- I don't often go up Sacramento street, above Kearny street, but some-Act of 12.—I don't older go up sacraments street, above realing street, one thing led me there this morning, and I saw a white man buying one of those flabby pieces of pork of a chinese butcher that he displays so temptingly to the gross appetites of his countrymen. The sight shocked me. It seemed even to astonish appeares of the countrymen. The sight shocked me. It seemed even to astonian the butcher. Margaret I—came to lunch, and, as usual, began to complain of the want of sympathy she found everywhere, that she had nobody whom she could really call her friend. What do you mean by friend? I asked. Of course she began the usual detail of one whom you could trust even with your life or give your life for, etc., etc., whereupon I took up a clever French book I was reading yesterday and showed her what the author classed as friends. "There is the despotic friend who makes us execute all her commissions and run all her crands; the with the trust who makes us execute all her commissions and run all her crands; the witty friend who makes jokes at our expense; the indiscrect friend who exposes our weak points to women and our personal defects to men; then there is the friend in embarrassed circumstances which is infinitely more embarrassing; the friend in emparassed circumstances which is numberly more emparasing; the parasite who feeds on us; in fact the thousand and one sorts of friends whom it would be too long to enumerate, from her who borrows one's books and never returns them to her who borrows one's husband to send him home sulky and discontented.

tented."

Aug. 13.—The anniversary of Aunt M.—'s death; went to the cemetery with some flowers, and wandered among the graves. What a satire on humanity! When grief is new, we trim the garden and deck the tomb, but time brings oblivion, and weeds obliterate the name of the departed. If the dead could get up and read the eulogies graven over them they would blush, or, like the prisoner whose counsel was expatiating on his virtues, blubber forth, "I didn't know I was so good." Riding back in the street cars, I noticed the different ways women enter them. Some come in 'n a state of nervous excitement, generally dragging a small child after them; others bounce down wherever they see the slightest opening; some enter as if they expected to be insulted, and sit down with an air of defiance, as much as to say, "come on, I'm ready for you."

AUGUST 15.—Crowds flock to see \*Humpty Dumpty\* and Weil and Schmidt play their fine music to a hall only two-thirds full, but one-third of whom enjoy or understand it. I took up to-day a little written sketch that Emily had made of herself

stand it. I took up to-day a little written sketch that Emily had made of herself stand it. I took up to-day a little written sketch that Emily had made of herself and was amused at the way in which she dwelt on her good points and glided over her failings. The character was truly drawn but self-softened. Many a woman has a kind of mental kaleidoscope, where the bits of broken glass are her own merits and successes, they fall into harmonious arrangements and delight her, sometimes harmfully and to her ultimate detriment, but they are a present pleasure. Young W—— came in the evening. I quite envied him his youth, both of mind and body. He had been deer-shooting up Tamalpais and gave us a glowing account of his life in the woods. His love of nature, both animated and scenery, amounts to a passion, and his description of a small, still, dark lake that he came to above the clouds brought to my mind those lines by Leighton:

The mountain tarn whereto the weary sun Hath clomb the hill to drink, and where the stars Come stealthily at night to bathe, like nymphs That shame to strip until the sun is gone.

Went to see the famous diamonds, rubies, sapphires and precious stones that have been brought here from savage Arizona. The table looked as if the Princess Preciosa had been talking to the broker in whose office they were. The effect on me was very strange, and I was literally demoralized for the rest of the day. I could think of nothing else but ant-hills teeming with brilliants. I am curious to see what it will be when the next batch comes. I expect that people will go crazy.

### The Samoan or Navigator Islands.

The action of the United States in the proposed annexation of the Navigator Islands, is attracting much attention in England, and has even been mentioned in the House of Commons, as the following extract from the Times will show:

"In answer to Admiral Erskine, Lord Enfeld stated that on the 8th April last numerous residents in the Samoan or Navigators' Islands signed a petition asking for annexation by the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton had been instructed by her Majesty's Government to make inquiries as to the decision the American Government had arrived at with regard to that petition."

We have received from the Secretary of State, at Washington, a printed pamphlet, containing official information as to the truly important action taken by the United States Government in reference to the Samoan Group. In March last, Commander Richard W. Meade, of the United States Navy, in charge of the Nurgagansett, visited Pago Pago, in the Island of Tutuila, and Apia, in the Island of Upolu, and, by treaty with the duly authorized chiefs, acquired as a naval and coaling station for the United States the magnificent harbor of Pago Pago; in return for which a guarantee of protection was extended. An important code of laws was adopted by the chiefs and recognized as the laws of Samoa by the United States anthorities. A petition for annexation was presented by the chiefs, but that being a subject beyond the power of Commander Meade to deal with, the petition

was forwarded to Washington and was in due course referred to the Senate, and remains yet to be acted upon. It is understood, however, that President Grant favors the establishment of a local Government, recognized and protected by the United States and founded upon the model of Hawsil. As this course satisfies all parties, it is understood that it will be adopted.

## ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

The following are the articles of confederation which, pending the formation of a permanent Government, have been adopted by the Chief:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Maunga, Chief of Le Pagaloa: Leiato, Chief of Le Alatana; Faumuina, Chief of Le Laloi; Loliai, Chief of Le Itaa, Samoa, having met in counce; this 9th day of March, A. D., 1872, do hereby agree to form a league and confederation for our mutual welfare and protection, and to unite our several districts under the flag raised at Pago Pago on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1872; and we hereby do solemnly bind curselves to carry out this covenant faithfully, and to maintain peace with each other and to carry out in our several districts the commercial regulations and laws of Pago Pago, promulgated and recognized by Commander Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer Narraganett.

United States steamer Narragansett.
"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and scals this 9th day of March, 1873.

O. AU O. LEIATO,
O. AU O. MAUAGA,
O. AU O. MAUAGA,
O. AU O. MAUAGA MA ITUAU.
(Witnessee.] R. W. MEADE, Commander U. S. Navy; T. MEREDITH, U. S. Vice-Consular Agent.

THE PLAG OF SAMOA

A flag, of which we annex a drawing, was raised and saluted with fifteen guns by Commander Meade:



The nine stripes represent the nine islands of Samoa. Tutuila is the central island of the group, and Pago Pago is the key to Samoa. The four white stripes and white stars represent the four large islands of Savii, Upolu, Tutuils and Tan. The five blue stripes represent the small islands. The moon an ancient emblem in Samoa is shown in the first and last quarters representing the letter "S," or Samoa. The corner ground is red.

The Samoans are a line-made race, very light in color. The women are in many instances exceedingly beautiful. English missionaries having been residents among them for thirty years past, and they warmly approve the steps now being taken to given same a stable Government. The natives have long since recognized Christianety, and for the most part live according to its teachings. In no place have the missionaries been more successful. A United States commercial Agent, a Consul of Her Britanic Mijesty, and about one hundred British and Americans are residents in Samoa. The islands are tertile and beautiful in the extreme, so much so as to have extorted from all who have visited them language of admiration that almost sounds extrawagent.

ADDRESS TO THE CHIEFS BY COMMANDER MEADE.

After the harbor of Pago Pago had been duly ceded by treaty, Commander Meade delivered the following address;

"The Government of the United States of America is about to establish commercial relations with the Samoan Islands by means of the line of steamers now plying between California, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, and wishes in the own interest as well as that of its citizens, to secure a convenient port in the Samoan Islands, to use as a coaling station and resort for its ships of war which are to cruise in the South Sea, to guard commerce and to give you the protection we

have guaranteed.

"I came to Pago Pago as it is the finest harbor on the Islands and the key to Samoa, and have surveyed it for that purpose, and secured from the Chief of Pago such rights and privileges as will prevent other nations from acting in a way adverse to the interests of American citizens, or to your injury as a free people and

verse to the interests of American Chazala, of the Spanning of the soil.

"The United States Government does not seek your territory or the control of your affairs, but wishes simply to secure to its own people, who may come among you to buy land for themselves, the lawful enjoyment of their rights of property

under such wise laws as you yourselves shall make.
"The Government of the United States will from time to time send ships of war (and they have many) to your islands, and also, no doubt, wise persons, to assist you in framing good laws for yourselves and the foreigners who may settle among you, and will aid you by its influence and protection to establish a sound and stable form of Government under which the Samoan people can grow prosperous and

"The Government and people of the United States seek your friendship and welfare and will aid you to establish yourselves as a nation by peacefully exerting its influence to prevent your independence from being taken away from you by

any foreign power whatever."

#### LAWS OF SAMOA.

The following code of laws were adopted by the chiefs and recognized by Commander Meade on behalf of the United States:

ist. All foreign Consuls, duly appointed, shall be protected and respected, both

1st. All foreign Consuls, duly appointed, shall be protected and respected, Journ their persons and property, and all foreigners settling on the Islands and conforming to the laws shall receive the protection of the Government.

2d. The fullest protection shall be given to all foreign ships and vessels which may be wrecked, and any property saved shall be taken in charge by the Consul of the country to which the vessel belongs, who will allow salvage on the property so saved. No embezzlement will be permitted. The effects of all foreigners deceased will be given up to the Consul of the nation of the person so deceased.

2d Every was elements.

3d. Every vessel entering Pago Pago shall pay a port charge to the chief, to be regulated by agreement between the chief, the agent of the Californian and Australian Steamship Company and the foreign Consul. Pilots shall be appointed by the same persons. The agent of the Steamship Company to be Pilot Commissioner ex-officio, and the pilotage for men-of-war and merchant vessel to be \$1 per foot of draught and \$1 per day for detention on board. Where pilots are declined, half pilotage will be paid. Each pilot to be furnished with a copy of port regulations, and to show the same to the masters of each yeasel which he may bring into port.

4th. No work shall be done on shore nor shall any natives be emyloyed on board

4th. No work shall be done on shore nor shall any natives be emyloyed on board ressels on Sunday, under a penalty of \$10, except under circumstances of absolute necessity, such as aid in case of the wreck of a vessels or the coaling of the steamship obliged to proceed on time on her voyage north or south.

5th. All trading in distilled or spirituous liquors or any kind of intoxicating drink is absolutely prohibited. Any person so offending shall be fined \$100 on conviction before a mixed court. All such liquors found on shore and kept for sale or barter in any way, shall be seized and destroyed. If any native is found intoxicated, the individual who has supplied him with drink shall pay a fine of \$10. If any foreigner beformed drunk or victors is shall pay a fine of \$10.

Intoxicated, the individual who has supplied him with orbits soalt pay a fine of \$10.

If any foreigner be found drunk or riotous he shall pay a fine of \$10.

6th. Any person found guilty of offering inducement to a native female to prostitute herself to a foreigner, to pay a fine of \$10; and any native female found guilty of prostituting herself to a foreigner, to pay a fine of \$20.

7th. Deserters shall be apprehended by the chief on application to him through the Consul, to whom he must be delivered. The usual rewards required by regulation to be paid by men-of-war, and \$10 shall be paid by merchantmen—one-third to go to the chief.

8th. All fines to be paid in specie, or its equivalent, or be commuted at the rate

of one month's labor on roads for \$10.

9th. Should any master of any merchant vessel refuse compliance with the local regulations, the case to be referred to the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, who is required to afford redress.

Clongs, who is required to afford redress. (Signed by the High Chiefs.)

Approved and sent to the United Governments for the information of all masters (reasels witting Pago. RICHARD W. MEADE, Commander U. S. N. of vessels visiting Pago Pago,

#### REPORT OF CAPTAIN WAKEMAN.

Forming a part of the pamphlet issued from the Secretary of State's Office is a

highly interesting report upon the Islands by Captain Wakeman. We regret that we have space only for brief extracts from this document. Captain Wakeman says: "I left Honolulu July 30th, on board S. S. Nevada, and proceeded to the Navigator group of islands. On the night of August 8th, at 230 r. m., I was dropped into a quarter-boar, with one man, off the harbor of Pago Pago, Jaland of Tutulia, without a deviation or detention of five minutes to the steamer. At 1:30, atthough quite dark, we had arrived at the head of the bay, in six fathoms of water and alongside the brig L. P. Foster, she having anchored there the day before. At daylight I found myself in the most perfectly land-locked harbor that exists in the Pacific Ocean. In approaching the harbor from the south, either by night or day, the mariner has unmistakable land-marks to conduct him into port. One on the port-hand, a high-peaked, conical mountain, 2,327 feet high; and on the starboard-hand, a flat-topped mountain, 1,470 feet in hight, which keep sentinel on either hand. These land-marks can never be mistaken by the mariner. The entrance to the harbor is three-quarters of a mile in width between Tower Rock on the port-side, and Breaker Point on the starboard-hand, with soundings of hirty-six lathoms. "• • • • "The productions of the Islands are on a soil of dark, and in spots a reddish colored leam. The cocoa nut of the species from which cobra is made grows here in abundance. Cobra is wouth \$100 per ton in Europe, breadfruit, hansnas, oranges, limes, sassafrus, nutmer, vinegar plant, curry, indigo, tarro, sweet-potato, yams, pine-apples, arrow-root, sugar-cane, coffee and a variety of tropical plants, including dye-woods, are found here. Indian corn grows also, two crops a year. The stalk is not so tall as in Illinois, but the coli is as long and the kernel as finely developed, and as good as the best. The cotton-tree is from ten to twelve feet in hight, and six inches in dameter. It has large, spreading branches, the boil being about the size of an apricot, and breaks into three parts. The cotton is snow-white and a fine staple. About eight niles from Pago Pago, over an easy grade, is Cecoa-nut Valley, which is about sent numbers long by give branches, the boil being about the soil is always damp. Here the largest trees are found —one that is used as a pine, another is like malogany, from which the pupits in their churches are made, the bottoms of their canoes, their paddles and steering cars."

"At Upolo, I called upon Mr. Webber, German Consul, and delivered my letters, I found him to belong to a Hamburg house of fifteen years' standing. He has two large ships now in port, of 800 tons each, one nearly loaded and others to follow in a few months. He has also four large schooners, two in port and two absent. He trades among the various islands near the equator and brings their cargoes here, trades among the various islands near the equator and brings their carroes here, where they are received by the large vessels and dispatched for liamburg. Two large ships are now due from his house, and they bring out articles of trade and take back cobra and other products. These ships carry home a freight of from \$80,000 to \$100,000. On this group of islands ten cocoanuts are purchased for one niggerhead of tobacco. This Island of Upolo is justly called the Garden of the Pacific. There is probably no place in the world of equal dimensions which is so well realered at all points, with so many rivers flowing from the interior to the sea on both sides; so many fine large aprings of pure coid water bubbling up from the earth and flowing in thousands of siles of little streams toward the sea. I have had to ford, in passing over three miles of land along the shore, no less than five rivers, many of which contain some of the finest water-power that could be desired. The soil is generally a dark loam, in some places a reddish loam. The cocoanut groves here excel any that I ever saw before, and extend far back from the sea into the mountains. Bread-fruit is also in the greatest abundance, and in the most perfect condition, there being about twelve varieties, some very large. Bananas are nowhere found in greater abundance, many varieties existing, all being very fine. The engar China banana is, without exception, the most delicrous fruit that can be found. Oranges are large in size, very juicy and fine flavored. Citrous are very large and fine. The yams are the largest known in the world, and of the best quality. Limes are about the size of a common lemmon. The largest mangrove in the world is found here, and has just the same flavor as the small ones elsewhere; also, the mamma-apple, arrow-root, sasafras, vinegar-plant, and the ti-plant, the leaves of which constitute the whole wardrobe of both sexes. The root of this plant is larger than the ordinary beet, containing about four times the amount of saccharine matter. There are a great variety of tropies plants which are very valuable as medicines. Trees used for dye-woods, etc. But the great staple article weathon, which is indigenous to the soil. Some of this cotton soil in Europe ast year at eighty-seven cents per pound. When we know that the very best quality of see island cotton in the world can be produced here with a profit at cest quantry of sea usiand cotton in the world can be produced here with a profit at one shifting per pound, and a yield of 500 pounds to the acre, it is fair to presume that this is destined to become a very important article of commerce. The tree is from ten to twelve feet in hight, and well filled with pools. Sugar-came is a weed, it grows wild, is about twelve feet in hight and filled with piece. Copie is, like all the above named articles, indigenous. The only coffee estate which has been started be done hitmet gricces, in angelinia. The biny concevesate which has been in on the island of Sawi; in three years the trees were seven feet high, and produced lifteen pounds of coffee each. This resembled mochs more than anything else, from its small round bean or kernel.

else, from its small round bean or kernel.

All vesetables are in abundance. Stringed beans, two yards in length, peas and everything in that line. Indian corn, two crops per year. Swest potatoes not so large as in California, but they cook meliow and have the same layor. Tarro, which is the main source of food in all the islands, is here abundant and in the most perfect condition, also water-melons, musk-melons, equashes, pumpkins and latinged garden vegetables, and as radishes, onions and lettine. Everything that is put in the ground here does well. Tobacco is indigenous, but has not being the constitution of the con

the world's commerce are arable, the future importance of this group may be readily seen. The harbor of Apia is the best on the island of Upolo, although there are many both on the north side and the south. There were some twelve vessels in port when I was there—a French, Russian and American man-of-war, and two large merchant ships; the rest were small craft."

#### CONCLUSION.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the Samoan group, lying in the direct track of the Australian and San Francisco steamers, and in close contiguity to the Fijis, Society Group, the New Hebridies and the innumerable isles of the Pacific, are about to open up a field of enterprise of remarkable promise.

## John Bigler's Monument.

The last Legislature nobly appropriated \$1,000 to the erection of a monument to ex-Governor John Bigler. Aiken & Luce, of Sacramento, have completed the moment and placed it, over the remains of the deceased. It stands in a handsome lot, surrounded witch marble copings and with marble vases at the conters. The hight of the monument is about sixteen feet. It is made of marble from El Dorado county, and bears the following inscriptions in raised letters on panels: On the west side—"John Bigler; born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 8th, 1806; died in Sacramento, November 29th, 1871." On the east—"Erected by the State of California." On the south—"First Speaker of the Assembly of California; Governor from 1852 to 1856." The north panel reads—"United States Minister to Chile from 1877 to 1861." Another noble act should be recorded in this connected to Chile from 1875 to 1861." Another noble act should be recorded in this connected to. While Governor Bigler was Minister to Chile he there met the now famous Railroad King of South America, our old friend Harry Meiggs. A warm and lasting friendship sprang up between the gentlemen, and when some vears afterwards a mutual triend mentioned to Meiggs phat Governor Bigler was in financial distress, Meiggs promptly and unostentatiously forwarded hin a check of \$10,000.

— Did you ever read Sir Thomas Browne on suicide? A quaint old book—bold, too, considering the age in which it was written; for in those days the feto dees was buried at the junction of cross-roads, stake-impuled. We admire the author's courage in publishing his sentiments—to make a defence of those who "make an end of it"—to maintain that, as we were not consulted ante-natally, we should have the right to "shuffle off" without any conference. When, as the other day, a man ents his throat and gashes his wrists, it is a self-evident proposition that he desires to escape from the cares of life. This desire should be universally respected. We do not perceive the justice of trying to circumvent his object by sewing up his gashes. If he can be repaired, he is not likely to be of further usefulness; indeed, will be but so much sodden clay in the way of his fellows. We respect a man who, having ascertained that he is of no carthly use, proceeds to put himself out of the way; and we decline to extend any sympathy to the officiousness which insists on mending his bungling work and keeping him here. We see upon Montgomery street every day many eyesores which would be better if planted deep: and we cheerfully recommend to them the keen-edged razor and the cup of cold poison. Should they take the suggestion kindly, let no one interfere with their praise-worthy design.

Our regard for the living is tender and affecting. We do not trouble ourselves much about the dead, because when a man is dead he is dead and that's the end of him. Ditto with a woman. We cannot, therefore, permit our sympathies to go out to bereaved widows and widowers, who have met with 'ate and sudden favors conferred by Heaven in justly reducing them to a state of single blessedness. If this brief item is perused by the charming young widow who desired us to manufacture some oblituary poetry on the death of her "late lamented," she will perceive that our conscientious scruptes run counter to her heart's desire. If at the end of three months our fair but sorrowing correspondent is not thoroughly cured of lamenting her lord and master in the sweet sounds of poesy, we shall in grief complain that the climate of California doesn't agree with her as well as it does with the great majority of widows whom we have consoled.

We hear of a proposition to organize a Ladles' Society, auxiliary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This will be cheering intelligence to the small-brained young counter-jumpers, who, musk-scented and with hair split in the middle, have so long been objects of barbarous amusement and unkindest derision on the part of the fair.

#### Court Chat.

— On Monday, the 1st of July, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princesses Louisn and Bestrace and Prince Leopold, privately inspected the Memorial to her late husbane, the Prince Consort, which with shortly be thrown open to the mage of the general public. It is now completed, with the exception of the statue of the Prince. This, in consequence of the Shows of the sculptur. Mr. Foley, will not be ready for some time. The Memorial recructed upon the sub-of-the Great Endo. Triedy for some time. The Memorial twerested upon the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the original Crestal Palace Exhibition and has been ten years landing, sta cost of nearly £100 000. Of this sum £35,000 were raised by voluntars sub-scription: £12,000 were obtained by an organized appeal made through the Society of Arts to the humble; classes in the United Kingdom and the coionies, and \$50,000 more were voted by Parliament. From the various designs sent in for approval, that of Gelbert Scott, Roya' Academician, bore off the pain. An Executive Comthat of General Scott, rows, Academician, were on the point An executive Com-mittee was then formed, and almost their first act was the pleasant one of accepting a most noble offer from a "leviathan" contractor, John Keik, to "construct the Memorial entries at contractor, being open to the supervision of the Executive Committee." The Memorian is one of the grandest and most sampoints open-air monuments ever conceived in the brain or carried out by the hand of man. open-arr moneum-miss ever contensed in the brain of varieties as a second of architectural art's still area, that it is capable of banding something more than jointstock banks or radway stations, and that never has it been more trainiplicantly proved butks of radway stations, and that never has it been more trainiplantary proved than by calbert Scott in the present instance. I wish I could describe to you at length the marveous structure. It is more like assumithing we read of in the "Arabian Nighth: "damanthing celes. When you first see it you are dezeled, you hardly believe it is solid stone; you a most expect that, like Aladdun's palmos, it will disappear some the day through the air. To give you some notion of it, I will tell you, in Mr. of beet Scott's own words, that his design was that of "a consesal stati te of the Prince, plac d beneath a vast and magnificent shrine or tabernacle, and surrounded by works of sea plure, illustrating those arts and sciences which he fostered, and the great undertakings which he originated." And beautifully has the design been realized. Such lace-work in stone, such account works of supplace are four great corner groups, representing Europe, Asia, Mesa and America. I most attempt to describe the last, I cannot A colossal female figure, typifying the entire American continent, is seated upon a buffalo, dashing through the tall grass of the prairie. On her left arm she then a bullate, dashing through the later agrees of the prairie. On her left arm she bears a sheeld embryoned with the eage, the benever, the vocanoes, the Lone States, the ciph in and the Southern Cross, the respective embrans of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chele, Peru and Brazil. In her right hand is a stone-pointed feathered baree. At the back are two male figures, South and Central America. They are scated, to denote that they do not keep pace with other parts of the continent. In front are two female figures standay, they are drawn up to their full hight, and represent Canada and the United States. The last, which is the principal figure of the four, holds in her hand a sceptre and directs the course pursued by the mounted figure. She wears in her had a star and an eage's plane, and over her shoulders a starred buildrek. The calm expression of conscious supremacy apparent in every feature of her majestic countermance, and the beauty of her pose; the irrepressible vigor of the buffalo, and the hope amounting to certainty which beams in the face of its rider, in a word, everything connected with both the conception and the execution of this most spirited group stamps the artest, Mr. Bell, as a man of undoubted gonlas. Before quetting the "nbject, I most mention that the Queen has bestowed the honor of kneckthood upon the architect of the me-morfal, who will beneforth be Sir Gibbert Scott. London Letter to N. Y. Bust.

— Here are the ipissima verba of a young lady who went to the Caledon'an Ball: "I'm so thred. No wonder. It was nearly five o'clock this morthing before I got home of course broad daylight. I enjoyed the ball-extremely; it was so different from London balls generally. "Not a common-looking person in the room. Such pretty women and such lovely cresses, and such magnifecent jewely and lace. I'm afraid I was constantly coviding my neighbor's goods. I'm bruised all over, black and bane, even my neck, and as for my poor dress, the flounce were hanging in shreds about me. Even the flounce on my petticoat was form "My fan was broken to smuthercens, but there were plenty of badies worse off than I was. You see all the men in cavatry uniforms wore spurs, so the ladges dresses suffered. "The people got so excited over the Scotch dances—siamped and shouted: it was great fan—quite like a fashlonable romp."

 The Post is informed that Sir Alexander Cockburn is about to be called to the Upper House as Earl Cockburn. It may be mentioned that Sir Alexander has more than once refused the ofter of aPeerage.

— The Consistion understands that Lord Napler, late Governor of Madrae, who recently neted as Vicerry of India on the death of Lord Mayo, and has seen much diplomatic service, is to be called to the Upper House by the little Baron Ettrick of the United Kangdom. Lord Napler's property is in the old Ettrick Forest, and the river of that name runs through the property. Lord Napler will continue to be called after his Scotch barony, which dates from 1627, and this title must not be confounded with Lord Napler of Magdala.

— The dress of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was the theme of admiration at a garden party at Chiawick. It was composed of a beautiful dark blue each costume, over a light blue cashmere, and the exquisite taste displayed in its form, and the happy blending of the colors, rendering the dress faultless.

- The imperial family of Austria is about to be involved in another disagreeable lawsuit, in which disclosures will have to be made about the disagnations that have prevailed for ever so long among the Hapsburgs. The Archduchess Sophie, has left her vast private fortune to her sister, the Queen of Saxony. Her children have contested her will, and it is said that their principal argument for invalidating it will be that their celebrated mother was partially deranged since 1867.
- The Prince of Wales, lounging recently in the Galleria Vittorio Emmanuele, in Milan, was accosted by a little flower-girl, in and crippled, who offered him a nosegay. His Royal Highness took it, and, moved with pity, sent for Dr. Sapolini, of the King's household, and begged him to take care of the poor girl, and try to cure her, adding that he would pay all expenses.
- The Duke of Cleveland has lately bought an estate in Yorkshire belonging to a Mr. Milbank, who is a member of the House of Commons. The money to be paid is as follows: One million dollars down, and one hundred thousand dollars a year. We wonder what the acreage of this estate is?
- President Thiers said, the other day, in the French Assembly, that, in his opinion, King William of Prussia was an abler man than Frederick the Great; that Bismarck was greater than Cardinal Richelieu; and Field-Marshal Moltke the most eminent strategist that ever lived.
- The King of Bavaria prosecuted an equerry whom he had sent to Berlin in order to purchase horses for him there, and who allowed himself to be involved in an intrigue for the purpose of bringing about a match between the king and a Prassian princess.
- Angel Iturbide, son of the ex-Emperor Iturbide of Mexico, died in the city of Mexico the same day that Juarez died.
- The Queen has bestowed Bagshot Park, Surrey, upon Prince Arthur, as a country seat.
- The Portland breakwater was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on Saturday last.
- A statue to the Emperor Paul I. of Russia has just been erected at Pavlosk on the Don.
  - The Queen has become the patroness of the Friendly Female Society.
  - The Queen went to Balmoral on Tuesday last.
- His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is to honor the Earl of Fife with a visit at New Mar Lodge.

# Special Breveties.

- It is stated on the authority of an Italian journal, that the Emperor of Russia contemplates uniting the Caspian with the Black or Enxine Sea by means of a canal, which will be about 400 miles long, and take six years to complete. This project is worthy of one of the greatest powers on our globe. More than one object is subserved by it. It secures entrance to the heart of Russia to the commerce of the world without necessarily a transhipment of goods, the Caspian and the Volgabeirg navigable altogether more than 2,000 miles. It will enable Russia to concentrate greater military strength upon the southern shores of the Caspian and within 550 miles of the Persian Guif. And another object is sald to be the replenishing of the waters of the inland sea, which is showing a subsidence year by year, threatening in the course of time the destruction of the fishing business, which now gives support and employment to hundreds of thousands of the Russian people. The Caspian is 38½ feet lower than the Black Sea by latest measurements. A scheme of this kind is in consonance with the spirit of an age that sees the completion of the Suez Canal, seeks to cleave the granite barriers in the tropic zone to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific.
- Bethnal Green is in a dreadful state of mind. The poor people there did their very best to welcome the Prince of Wales on his visit to the Museum, hung out flags, removed their windows and filled them with flowers, and turned out in application and the prince of the paily News and Daily Telegraph as undersized people, very dirty, with their wives badly dressed, and so on, in a very depreciatory manner, and they cannot get over the shock of their feelings. They have held an indignation meeting, with their vicar in the chair; having protested that Bethnal Green is a "hive of honest industry," which is quite true, though pretentious; have resolved to buy no more "slandering papers," and have published caricatures of the reporters.
- A newspaper correspondent writes from Nynee Tal that the natives of that charming sanitarium, to celebrate the occasion of the late eclipse of the sun and distinguish it from other days, washed. They went down in troops, ladies and genthemen, to the edge of the lake, by "billions," near the Assemby Rooms, and, without making any fuss about their being no bathing machines, left their warmer clothing with sympathizing relatives on the shore, rushed into the water, and washed most heartily. The lake, when the correspondent was writing, some days afterwards, had not quite recovered its color again, but the number of fair-complexioned people to be seen walking about the bazaar was quite astonishing, and reminded the writer of home!

Among the more notable American arrivals in London of late, has been Colonel J. P. Sandford, a very famous traveler. During the last nineteen years he has done little else but travel, and having first made the conquest of the whole of North and South America, he has since devoted himself to Europe, Asia and Frica. He arrives now from the fast, having spent several months in Japan. China, Egypt and Palestine; and now, instead of going home, he is preparing for a longer journey, the second of the kind, through Russia, Siberia and Northern China. There is no American, it is believed, who has seen so much of the world as this restless gentleman, and he is said to look forward with dismay to the day when there will be no country left for him to explore. \*\*Court Journal\*\*

Carl Radel, a German professor, has recently published a work entitled "Fusang," in which he brings proofs, which he declares to be irrefragable, to the effect that the mysterious country called "Fusang" in the early Chinese chronicles, and which many scholars have believed to be the Pacific Coast of America, had no reference whatever to this continent. He asserts that it is simply absurd to believe that the Chinese discovered this continent prior to the Northmen and Christopher Columbus.

The hopes of a general cessation of the strike and lock-out in the building trades, founded on the compromise made by the masons with the masters, have proved delusive. All the other trades are combining to continue the strike, and have adopted resolutions committing the workmen to a continuance in strict union of the battle on behalf of the "nine honts"—the question of wages being left to the discretion of the individual trades, acting according to their special cases.

— Mr. Bright, in his residence at Rochdale, received recently the testimonial of the Staffordshire Potteries—presented, as the inscription bears witness, in recognition of the "foresignt, eloquence, and faithful character which have greatly contributed to his vountry's prosperity." The testimonial, which consisted symply of specimens of the fluest local Ceramic art, was acknowledged by Mr. Bright in a long speech, reviewing the triumphs of Liberal legislation for the last thirty or forty years.

years.

In the course of a lecture delivered in Marylebone, a few weeks since. Mr. Odger denounced the Liberal party as "humbugs." Earl Russell as "a mischierous old man, "Mr. Forster as "a political renegate." Mr. Ayton as an "insolent upstart," and Mr. Stansheld as "driveling, sniveling Jamie Stansheld, the worst of the lot." Mr. Glyn had claimed to be Mr. Odger's friend—his personal friend—but Mr. Odger would have nothing to do with him.

A report recently presented to Parliament gives the average daily pay of mechanics as follows: Austria, one dollar: Belgium, sixty cents: France, one dollar and ten cents: Denmark, sixty cents; liby, forty cents: Netherlands, seventy-five cents; Norway, sixty cents; Sicily, thirty cents; Portugal, forty cents: Prussia, seventy-five cents; Russia, seventy-five cents; Sweden, sixty cents; Switzerland, sixty cents.

— Since St. Peter, to whom tradition assigns twenty-five years, there have been but three popes (with the exception of the present), out of two hundred and iffyeight, who have lived to commence or to thish their twenty-third year of government. These were Adrian I., the pope of Charlemagne; Pius VI., the pope of the Directory; and Pius VIII., the pope of Napoleon I.

The German Palice Anxieger asserts that between seventy and eighty persons in New York are engaged in counterfeiting the treasury-notes of various Enropean governments, and that they are able to carry on their nefarious business with the utmost impudence, as their true character is but little known to the police authorities of New York.

An interesting ceremony has taken place at West Ham Cemetery, in the shape of erecting a tombstone to the memory of Numa Hartog, the young Jew who, besides being Fellow of the University of London, became Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and died of small-pox last year. The tombstone bore an inscription suitable to the occasion.

It is said that among the ornaments which adorn the walls of a tavern in London where the Communist refugees most congregate is a clay pipe well colored which was formerly the property of M. Gambetta, and to which, by the orders of Félix Pyat, is attached the following inscription: "The pipe of a traitor."

The freehold site of the church of St. Mildred, Poultry, in the heart of the city of London, occupying an area of 2,293 square feet, has been sold, by tender, for £46,105, or at the rate of £20 2s. per square foot. The purchasers are the Gresbam Life insurance Company.

A correspondent of the Ceylon Observer calls attention to a famous rose tree growing on the Coragall estate. Hantanne district. He says it is "eighty feet in circumference, fifteen feet high, and is bearing at present at least two thousand roses."

at Yokohama, has proceeded to Yeddo, where it has been well received by the population and presented to the Mikado, who showed himself gracious and friendly

The point has been raised whether the nuisance of the "Shakers" of Little College Street, Chelsea, may not be put down on the ground that they have "no dancing license."

# My Rose.

'Twas only last spring that she plucked the rose, A common rose by the wayside growing;
I begged, and she gave it, as one who knows
The bounty of such bestowing.

"Twas only last summer my heart found words
To utter the thoughts she already knew. We kissed and were plighted. The very birds Seemed singing in raptures new.

But now 'tis autumn, my rose is dead,'
And she has changed, for her love has died;
The day is past when we should have wed,
And she is another's bride.

The feeling is sore, but I know it vain
To wail for a love that could change so soon; A little while, and the aching strain That binds my heart will be gone.

The spring will return, and fresh roses blow; There are other loves, though the first proved naught. If she could change, it is better so; - Cassell's Magazine. Such love is not worth a thought.

## The "Chronicle."

We cheerfully recognize and acknowledge enterprise and energy, wherever displayed. It gives us pleasure to reproduce the following statement by the proprietors of the Chronicle of their increasing business and enlarging facilities;

THE PROGRESS OF THE "CHRONICLE," THE GREAT PAPER OF THE PACIFIC. The circulation of the Chronicle having increased with unusual and extraordinary rapidity within the last six months, we find ourselves at last unable to get our whole edition printed early enough to serve all our subscribers in season. To remedy this, we have ordered a press built in New York city, for which there will be no match on the Pacific Coast. It will be what is known as a "Hoe retary, four-cylinder, double-quarto," and will print all four pages at once, with a capacity of striking off ten thousand complete copies per hour, which can, by stereotyping, be increased to twenty thousand copies per hour. It will weigh fifteen tons, and require two platform cars for its transportation. Four months them the date of codesive increased to twenty thousand copies per hour. It will weigh fifteen tons, and require two platform cars for its transportation. Four months from the date of ordering it is the time required to build it. Its dimensions will be: In length, 32 feet 8 inches; in width, 13 feet 6 inches; in hight, 16 feet. It will take six men to work it. A the latest improvements will be embraced in it. A new roller movement will make a cleaner impression than is possible with any other contrivance, and enting cylinders will divide the paper automatically. It will print forty per cent. faster than any press west of the Rocky Mountains. With the engine, boiler and appurtenances, it will cost, set up in San Francisco, \$30,000. We shall make, also, other improvements. With the increase of our advertising patronage we ind ourselves so provements. With the increase of our advertising patronage we find ourselves so cramped for space that the alternative is left us of omitting news or of going to the expense of enlarging the paper. Of course, we chose the latter, and with that change intend to have a new dress of improved type. The increase of business and the enlargement of the Chronicle will also necessitate our removal to more commodious quarters. We shall also adopt a new mailing system, by which the addresses on the wrappers will be printed daily, each bearing the date of the expiration of its subscription. All told, our improvements will cost us about \$40,000. More than three months, probably, will elapse before they are completed. The facilities of the Chronicle will then be unequaled by any newspaper on the Pacific Coast.

— We attended a lecture the other evening. It was for the benefit of the Internationals. The collection of human curiosities assembled was rare. It was worth nations. The collection of numan currestites assembled was fare. It was worth more than the price of admission to see the idiots of all shapes and nations who gathered in the hall. We always make a point of being present at International rodeos. We are studying Darwinism, and the average International is a great aid in the consideration of the theory. As to the lecture, we cordially embrace the occasion to say nothing about it. If we do not as cordially embrace the lecturer, it is only because of the infernally jealous temper of Mrs. Town Crier, who always storms when some nice, charming, sweet, luscious young creature shows any inclination to date on us. clination to dote on us.

Coast.

<sup>—</sup> We have received the California Horticulturist and Floral Magazine for August. It has interesting articles on Decorative Plants, Choice Varieties of Fuchsias, Hints About Wine-Making, Forest Trees, etc. It is an excellent publication, worthy of a generous support.

# From the London "Figaro."

"FIGARO'S" EXCHANGE COLUMN.

NATURAL HISTORY.— I have a bee in my bonnet. Will take a pig in a poke, but don't expect more than a flea in the ear. Foolish.
Worth ATTENTION. I have forty winks. Any pretty girl may have them for a

nod. Blind Horse.

Cards. I have an even temper. But want the odd trick. Downger. Work. -- I have fifteen hours a day. Would exchange with a negro. -- Metropoli-

tan Tram. I have seven years at Portland. Will exchange for seven weeks at

Margate. Hard Lines. AGRICULTURE. I have a few wild oats. Wanted a sewing machine. Fast.

ANITY. I have an ugly mug. Will exchange for a hansom (alboy.

ATURAL CURIOSITY. I have a round robin. Will change, if only for a

NATI RAL lark .- Bird-Fancier. Zootogy. I have a donkey that will not go. Let us (swop him. Want a

stick. - Coster FASHION. I would give my ears for the entrée into fashionable society. Upstart. Provisions.—I have a broth of a boy. Will exchange for a duck of a girl. Epi-

TABLE RAPPING .- I have a table, but not a rap of spirits. Want a gallon or

80 .- Medium Fish. - I have a pretty kettle of fish. Wanted, an aquarium. - Piscator.

SACE.-I have got the sack. Wanted, a rope's end. - Scamp.

#### INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Who are the Arbitrators, Umpires, or Referees, at Geneva or elsewhere, compewho are the Arbitators, (impires, or Referees, at Geneva or elsewhere, concent to decide upon the justice, the equity, the propriety, the admissibility of such claims as the following: The indirect claims of a wife when she is walking with her husband, and stops before a large shop with a large plate-glass frontage, to admire and point out to her companion? That lovely suik, or "That most becoming costume," or "That elegant Polonise," with an appealing eye, and, it may be, a deprecatory glance at her own deteriorating attire. The claim is strengthened, if the husband is conscious that in the expiring season the balance of enjoyment has been in his favor. The indirect claim of the young entleman who is on the eve of returning to shool after the holidays, and would be glad if it occurred to you that he has expenses to meet in the ensuing half. The indirect claim of mamina, who offers baby for the inspection of friends and relatives. The indirect claim of who offers taily for the inspection of triends and relatives. The indirect cruin of the young lady who presents benself to the family circle bewitchingly arrayed for her first ball. The indirect claim of the juvenile author who writes to you with a presentation copy of his little volume of poems. The indirect claim of the promising painter, whose studio you visit to inspect the works he is sending to the gallery. The indirect claims of the various classes of persons who prey upon you at theaters, concerts and other places of public annoyance and extortion. The indirect claims of different sections of the community about the last week in December. The indi-

#### FIFARO'S DICTIONARY.

Marriage—A popular lottery. Gin—A slow poison, composed of turpentine and other matters. Naughty—A term of endearment used by methers. Academy (Royal)—The scatfold on which pictures are bung. Taxes A necessary evil. Latch-Key Another. Tripe A species of inferior spouge. Love—A disease. Young people are most hable to caich this disease, but in these cases it is seldom chronic. N. B. Other diseases are often mistaken for this distemper. 111 Luck-An excuse for idleness and want of perseverance. Cards Will o' the Wlaps, that lure people on to intamy and disgrace. Lies-Falsehoods that are found out. lure people on to mining and unstance.

Camarines. Unfortunates who spend their lives in prison to amuse their jailers.

Milimers. Female slaves, not yet emancipated.

Dress.—A capricious idol, much worshiped in society.

As the sittings of the Geneva Tribunal are, and are to be, entirely secret, it would be a capital stroke of economy by the managers of the daily newspapers to withdraw their special correspondents, and write the Geneva telegrams themselves. There is nothing very difficult about it. "The proceedings the steday are understood to have been of a satisfactory matter." "It is understood that the Tribunal made to have men or a savisactory manner. It is unterstisse into the travalles in the considerable progress, in to-day session, toward settling certain formalities in the observed in discussion." At the close of to-day sesting, it was evident that according to the rights of belignerints had been determined." "Though the proceedings of to-day have not, of course, been divelged, it is known that the Tribunal has come to a definite understanding touching certain salient points in dispute." "It is probable that the labors of to-day have materially forwarded matters with regard to the duties of neutrals in spec field contingencies." It cannot be indiscreet to hint that certain technicalities have to day received grave consideration, and others will occupy the time of the Tribunal to-morrow. All this ought to be written in London. Let us see if the suggestion is not acted upon.

It is very gratifying to observe that Lord Rosebery's attempt to exclude sectarian catechisms and formularies from the schools of Scotland was stubbornly opposed, and triumphantly frustrated. It now only remains to exclude all manuer of secular instruction, and the intellectual needs of Scotland will be properly provided for. Governor Eyre, who is held to be unjustly accused, and who certainly was very vigorously prosecuted, has had his expenses paid him back by the Government. This is very good, indeed. Now, here are two men, who have been for some time doing penal servitude for an alleged rape. The prosecuting witness, upon whose unsupported testimony they were convicted, is now in arrest for perinty in the case; and there is the strongest prospect that the men will be set at liberty. How delighted they will be to resume "the godlike attitude of freedom and a man!" With what cheerful alacrity will they engage countless wagons, drawn by number less horses, to convey away the tons of bright sovereigns and the thick bales of bank notes which the Government will bestow in reparation! The subject is not a fit one to dwell unon; it makes one wickful envising. a fit one to dwell upon; it makes one wickedly envious.

The police are not, perhaps, superhumanly acute in ferreting out an assassin, but upon the track of a chicken thief they are simply inspired. The other night one of them found, in a lone, sequestered spot, a sack containing a heu and her callow brood. It wasn't a nice night, but Robert squatted alongside those birds, and for four mortal hours watched and waited for the thief to return and claim his luggage, which at last he did and was nabbed. There have been instances of heroic fidelity which at has the did and was maded. There have obed instances of perior intensity more conspicuous than this, and more unselfish, and more foughing, and more romantic; but they are not related of the police. Now, observe the vanity of ambition, and mark the emptiness of fame: the number and letter of that vigilant officer have already quite perished in the public memory! Where's the use of being good ?

At the opening of the assizes at Kilkenny, the other day, there was not a single criminal for trial, and the same thing had occurred once before. thing I have ever heard about Kilkenny, it is very thoughtful of the people to go of into the country to commit their crimes. It is more satisfactory, too; and, after enacting two or three murders out amongst the trees, under the bite sky, one perceives how very much more comfortable it is. There are people who have not killed a man within city limits for several seasons; and they are perfectly right.

At a meeting of bakers' men, last week, one of them said the master bakers ought to get their profits out of the public, not out of their journeymen. The insignation is most unjust; the master bakers, like other tradesmen, take their profits impartially from both.

M. Gambetta claims that the French Republican is not an enemy to property He is not; he likes it well enough; but he is down upon the man who has more of it than he has.

—Somebody says a wife should be like a roast lamb—tender and nicely dressed. A bachelor adds, "but without any sauce."

Stings from the London Hornet.

Military Intelligence.—His Serene Highness The Hornet, Commander-in-Chief of the admiration of everybody, and Inspector-General of most things worth seeing, on Saturday reviewed, with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, four strong batteries of the Third Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Those bold defour strong catteries of the Third and diesex Artifiery volunteers. Those bold defenders of our hearths and homes, accepting the invitation of Captain Davies, of the Shrublands, Leytonstone—a gentleman whose name we cannot recall without the tenderest recollections of prime champage and lobster said—proceeded by special train from Fenchurch street, and special rain from the clouds, to his salubrious grounds, where they were at once drawn up in martial array, by as martial a Ray—of course I allude to Major Ray—as Mars himself might wish to see. His Second Histones to the course to the street of the course of the Serene Highness arrived at the Leytonstone station at about three o'clock, and was received by the chief porter, who presented an address—it was the address of Captain Davies—but no matter, the illustrious Insect found his way. His Highness had a glorious reception from everything and everybody. The very elements said "All hail!" and the artillery of heaven gave a salute of twenty-one gans—it was thundering very hard at the time. The inhabitants of the primitive village turned out en masse to the number of two men and a dog, and for a consideration, which was withheld, out of respect for their feelings, would have cheered—but they didn't, His Highness was received on the field, at Shrublands, with every demonstration of lovalty. A general salute was tendered, but as it did not include the ladies-and there were some delicious creatures amongst the spectators-it was declined. rain at once consented to hold up, and the evolutions proceeded. It is needless to particularize them; suffice it to say, the review was a glorious sight. The cartridge practice was beyond all praise, and it did. His Serene Highness military some ridge practice was beyond all praise, and it did His Serene Highness' military soul good to see the heroic way in which the gallant commanding officer, facing his men, received the whole fire of his regiment. After the sham-fight came champague of course—under a large marquee; and it was really wonderfuil to mark, by the rapid consumption of cold fowls, how chicken-hearted the erst bold warriors became. Captain Davies presided—a modest bud in the center of a bouquet of fair roses—and his health was drunk, and The Hornet was drunk—His Highness' health I mean—and everything went as merrily as a marriage bell. His Serene Highness having promised to commend the regiment to the particular notice of his friend the Horse Guards, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and other great military authorities, the feast gave way to field sports and dancing on the green. When H. S. H. The Hornet finally left the hospitable domain of Captain Davies he gently hummed "The Soldier Tired," and with special reference to his genial host nurmaned with perfect coherence—and he defice any one to prove the contrary—that thrilling strain, "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Miall.—Mr. Miall, M. P. for Bradford, prime pet of the Liberation Society, and superlative Joy of a section of Nonconformista, is one of those apparently necessary bores, "a man with a mission." Possessing the requisite amount of that which one's friends call perseverance, and one's foce obstinacy, and implied by a puritancial horror of the loaves and fishes, he has conceived, in the inmost recesses of his latent modesty, a design to discatablish the English Church. Pursaing the same course of tactics by which Mr Whalley seeks to exterminate the Pope, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson to water the people's toddy, he anunally rides at till at the joilty old windmill, whose sales still go round, whether impelled by Evangelistic gusts or the mild and perfumed breezes of ultra-Ritualism: and, if he meets with no greater success than Don Quixote, when opposed to a similar enemy, it is not for a lack of courage or energy, but from a mistaken notion as to the proper way to upset a windmill. If Mr. Miall were not so deeply engrossed in the fortunes of Mr. Miall, he would possibly see, by his recent treatment in the House of Commons, that it is the especial privilege of Mr. Chladstone and Mr. Disraell to educate the people to an idea; and further, that the best way to upset an established Church is not to break its windows, but, commercially, knock it out of time by the sheer force of a more active nonconformity. It is possible a few more such defeats as that he has just suffered, may induce Mr. Miall to concentrate his peculiar faients on preaching up more chape's; at present, the unction he must layed, his soul is, the Hornel's sympathetic assurance, addressed equally to him and his boid minority, that—

There's a good time coming, boys, Only get a little stronger.

Hints for Agriculturists.—There is reason to believe The Hornet circulates extensively in the country. I shall, therefore, endeavor to give a truly rarid tone to a certain part of the Paper; and with that view. I have secured the services of a distant connection of a friend of Alderman Mechi's second consint twice removed. This is his first installment of copy. I have indeed found a treasure, as you will see. He writes thus, only his is a very illegible hand: You can't farm properly unless you have a farm. When you have one much depends on its soil. In America the industrious farmer, who devotedly digs up his estate, finds its of is often performent, but this remark only applies to my Yankee subsectiver. To discover the soil of your farm—and we are now addressing our United Kingdom constituencies—turn it over as much as possible. Don't, however, turn it over to another remainer or else he will discover it and not you. To turn it over panother treathing—it can't hear you. A plow is also useful. Join the 'Arable Land Improvement Company (Limited),' and they will allot you some plow shares a once. Then go to work, unless indeed the work will come to you, and save you the Journey. The properly stocked farm-yard contains many more than three feet. Perhaps the fowls keep you. That's the exception. In any case give the fowls a fair chance and plenty of barley, and await the course of events. If they do not produce eggs, any the fault statheir door; if they do, they will probably lay it the egg we mean at yours; though it would be better all round if they laid it in the nest. Have chickens, by all means, if you can Never be without your home brood. We will not give a decided opinion about the gosling. "De Goosetibus, etc.," you know.

Sheep.—These animals want looking after. As lambs they are very fond of their

SHEEP.—These animals want looking after. As lambs they are very fond of their dams; but they may be weamed from this bad habit in time. If they are very much cut up, mintsance, judiciously applied, is not at all amiss. We may say, en passant, the large-hearted farmer looks upon sheep as—

A little more than kin, and less than kine.

#### Which suggests -

Cows, Erc.—Cows give milk; milk gives whey; so do you when you are overpersuaded. In the present case, please don't give way. Don't give anything, in
fact, but take some advice. Never take your bull by the "Horns." Let the tramway people do it for you—they go by the very door. Keep an Irish bull amongst
your stock, it makes them laugh and grow fat, saving oileake and Thorley's food
for cattle thereby. Neat cattle are all very well in their way; but say you have
some littery cattle, and they turn to some fine day and use their pens. Why, you
have something to take round in a caravan at once,

Pros.—Some of your pigs will turn out to be boars, others to be sheer hogs. You must treat them accordingly. If they are too bad to be treated, cure them. Pigs like acorns. If you live near a forest, let them ran for the cake, by all means, unless they are too fat, and then you had better run for the accorns yourself.

— Sensationalism is the order of the day with our pulpiteers. "Dead Flies" and "Short Bedsteads" are advertised as subjects for sermons. If these vapid preachers—weak of intellect and strong of odor—cannot find any well-fitter matters to droll about, we pray their long-suffering congregations to strip them of their saccretotal robes and kick them out of the temples which they turn into things to be scoffed at, "Short bedsteads," indeed. Let this ridiculous preacher try his feet in a lively "essence," or sing for us a comic ditty. No doubt he would be a better nigger minstrel than expounder of the word of Jesus.

#### Diamond News -- Mr. Henry Janin's Preliminary Report. New York, June 26, 1872

S. L. M. Barlow, Esq., Present - Dear Sir: Having received from Messrs. Tiffany & Read an estimate of the value of diamonds and rubies collected by us on our recent trip to the new diamond fields. I am now prepared to make and herewith do make a preliminary report, which will embrace the conclusions to be reached in a more detailed report, and which should suffice to determine any proposed purchase of stock, to make or decline the investment.

#### THE AMOUNT OF GRAVEL WASHED.

While at the diamond fields, there was washed of rich gravel less than, but say three thousand pounds, or one and a half tons. This amount of work was done by Messrs. Stack and Arnold principally, the only experienced washers, assisted at times by myself and other members of the party. The total amount of work done was under, but say four days work of two men, or eight days work of one man. This amount of labor produced 25% carats of diamonds, first quality, worth \$16 per carat, or \$4,966; 568 carats diamonds, second quality, worth \$4,590. Further, of rubies, four pounds, or 7,200 carats, worth fifty cents per carat, but estimated at thirty cents—\$2,226. Total produce of one and a half tone of gravel \$2,926 or \$2,500...per \$0.00...per \$0.00

one and a half tons of gravel, \$8,026, or \$5,350-say \$5,000-per ton.

#### A MODERATE ESTIMATE.

The estimate was made on a conservative, commercial and selling basis, and ignored the fact that while none of the diamonds were worth less, many were large enough to be worth much more per carat than \$16. The estimate upon the rubies enough to be worth much more per carat than \$16. The estimate upon the rubies was made with due regard to the great quantity in which they can be produced

and to the effect of this quantity upon the market.

and to the effect of this quantity upon the market.

The washing was done by hand, in ordinary gold pans. With the assistance of even the simplest machinery (gold-rockers), the results of the same quantity of gravel would have been increased many fold by the same number of days work. One thousand tons of such gravel as this would produce \$50 per share, and would more than cover the purchase price and expenses of production. Gravel so poor as to produce only one per cent. of the ascertained value of the richest gravel would still be worth \$50 per ton, and would pay very large profits, if washed in quantities.

#### THE EXPENSE OF WASHING

Would never exceed \$10 per ton. An acre of ground covers 43,560 square feet, and with an average depth of soil of one foot would produce (at twenty cubic feet per ton) over, but say 2,000 tons. Therefore, if the ground prove as rich over only one-half acre of ground, as the stuff washed already, this small area will produce 1,000 tons, and would more than cover by its yield of diamonds and rubies the purchase

If ten acres only, which would furnish 20,000 tons, prove to be one-twentieth (five per cent.) as rich as the best ground, the product will amount to \$5,000,000, or \$50

per share

Now the Company own-

1-0ne	block	around	discovery	of	 	160 acres.
2—One	block	of			 	2,720 acres.
8—One	plock	of			 	100 acres.

The first block alone, with a depth of gravel of one foot, would produce 320,000 tons; last ten years washing, 100 tons per diem. It is evident, therefore, that for all practical purposes, it is sufficient to confine our attention to the first block of 100 acres, which, as far as known, contains the best ground.

Our stay at the diamond fields was so short (we were in camp at the fields only

seven days), and there was so much to be done in the way of locating, surveying and securing the property, water rights and timber lands, that it left me much less time than I desired in which to prospect and sample this tract of ground. To prospect the whole tract of nearly 3,000 acres would occupy months.

#### OF THE AMOUNT OF PROSPECTING DONE,

I had only time to gather samples from those portions of the 160-acre block of I had only time to gainer samples from those portions of the locality of the points numbered diamonds and rubles were found, as per inclosed samples. These points were over one-third of a mile distant from the original discovery, and show a very

were over one-third of a mile distant from the original discovery, and show a very large area to be diamond and ruby-bearing.

The samples were taken from the surface. It is probable that at a greater depth larger diamonds would be found. The amount of prospecting done was insignificant, and does not enable me to form a judgment as to the extent or imit either of the very rich or only moderately rich ground. I have already shown that

## ONLY ONE-HALF ACRE

Of the very rich ground to repay the purchase money, and also that if the whole 160-acre tract will produce gravel of an average value of one per cent. of the value of the one and a half tone washed (\$5,000 per ton), it would furnish an immense value in diamonds and rubies

I wish to call particular attention to the samples and points in the plat marked 9 and 10. No. 9 is from the point where the last gravel washed was taken from (a

large sample of which accompanies this), and where the broad gulch has received the drainage and products of decomposition (diamonds, rubies and gravel) of the sandstone and cement beds above. No. 10 is from the surface soil down this guide for a length of over 300 yards. I believe that this guide will be found to be ex-tremely rich in precious stones, and the few experiments made confirm this believe

tremely rich in precious stones, and the few experiments made confirm this hellef. I desire particularly to impress upon the mind of any proposed purchaser that I am not in a position to say, owing to the limited time allowed me for prospecting the ground, how extensive the area of rich gravel is, or how much of the tract will be found available and profitable for washing. My report must necessarily be unsatisfactory and incomplete on these points. Nevertheless, the investigations made were satisfactory as far as they went, and no evidence was gathered which could authorize me to do other than to recommend investment at the price submitted to me for consideration, of \$40 per shure. It requires that so small an area should recover sear rich to cover the unrelease area of the should prove very rich to cover the purchase-money, and the

GREAT RESULTS OBTAINED BY US

Were so easily obtained with so little labor that I feel perfectly safe in expressing the belief that the amount of the purchase-money will be speedily repaid in dividends, to be followed by large additional profits. The apprehension that diamonds may be found in such an abundance as to desertoy their value, is, to my mind, entirely without foundation. The question of water is satisfactorily answered by the statement that we secured five streams, being all we found on this side of the mountains. The Arnold creek alone (and two of the others are much larger) will suffice for all demands for power and washing for any amount of machinery and any number of tons of daily washings of gravel. We secured also 320 acres of pine timber land, ample for all time for fencing and for flumes and buildings - steampower will never be necessary. The streams of water are as situated that they can be carried to any part of the property at a moderate expense. A mining district was formed and mining laws passed to protect our interests. In conclusion, I would say that I consider this

A WONDERFULLY RICH DISCOVERY, we extremely profitable. That while I did not have time And one that will prove extremely profitable. That while I did not have time enough to make the investigations which would have answered very important questions. I do not doubt that further prospecting will result in finding diamonds over a greater area than is as yet proved to be diamond bearing; and finally, that I consider any investment at \$40 per share, or at the rate of \$4.000,000; or the whole property, a safe and attractive one. Very truly, your obedient servant.

HENRY JANIN, M. E.

### Condition of Mexico.

A valued friend, who has been passing some time in the turbulent republic over our borders, writes us his impressions of the country. He says that a chaotic state of things exists, and that the country is marching with claim strides to inevitable ruin. There is little or no security for person or property; the "extraordinary powers" with which Juarez was invested made the Government as despotic as powers" with which Juarez was invested made the Government as despotic as that of Turkey. For the easier control of the people most of the States have been divided, so that now there is nearly double the number there was formerly, each with its State Government and vensil Legislature, granting in most cases extraordinary powers to the Governor, so that between the oppression of the Federal and the State Governments, both of which exact forced loans and levy taxes ad libition, the whole substance of the people must soon be exforted from them. The taxation is enormous, and all frittered away, with the exception of a few improvements in the capital, by decimating the people by internecine war. Many rich mines are not worked, because the builton is in danger of heine stolen from them by the line is in danger of heine stolen from them by the line is in danger of heine stolen from them by the line is in danger of heine stolen from them by the line is a stolen from them by the line is the stolen from them by the stolen from them by the line is the stolen from t worked, because the bullion is in danger of being stolen from them by bandits calling themselves pronunciados. Rea, del Monte has a small army to protect the mine and its bullion on the way to its destination. Costly manufactories are stand-ing idle and offered for a third of their cost. The country produces little or nothing beyond what is absolutely necessary to feed the people; commerce is stagmant, and many cities and towns that were once prosperous are going to decay. The Rail-road Company is making efforts to finish the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico by the road company is making enores to finish the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico by the end of the year, to save a subsidity of \$500,000 for twenty years, which on failure would be forfeited, that is, ought to be, according to the contract, but I dare say the company would, in case of need, find means of whipping the devil around the post. The road is complete from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, with the exception of a bridge or two, but there is a considerable hiatus between Orizaba and Puebla, embracing the Cumbre, within a few miles of Orizaba, a mountain that presents one of the greatest, if not the greatest difficulty of the whole line. You are aware, no doubt, that some of the people especially the mulcteers and owners of freight wagons, are so opposed to the "innovation" that parts of the line have been deswagons, are so opposed to the "innovation" that parts of the line have been destroyed, as they consider it must entail ruln on the country. One merchant, of a certain city, gravely said that "formerly 150 donkies used to come in during a certain period, but that now only 50 come." If many thought as he did, the number of donkies in the place would be greater than that of those which came to it from without. There is only one remedy for this beautiful, but God-forsaken country intervention by a nation whose people possess the intelligence, enterprise and energy to develop its inexhaustible riches, and the sooner it take place, the better for the Mexicans themselves, for as it is impossible for them to be in a more wretched, hopeless condition, any change of necessity would be for the better, and there are many who ardently desire it. So mote it be.

## The Primeval Man's Pastoral.

My grandfather Jock was an ape, His grandfather Twist was a worm; Each age has developed in shape,

And ours has got rid of the squirm; If the law of selection will work in our case We'll develop in time to a wonderful race. For selection won't work in the world

My sweetheart has claws, and her face Is covered with bristles and hair; She's feline in nature and grace,

She's apt to get out on a tear, She's cursed with a passion to sing after But these she'll evolve and develop all

right. One race has evolved in the sea, And partly got rid of their scales; Though cousin by faces to me,

They're cousin to fishes by tails: But they'll ever remain simply mermen and women,

that they swim in.

'Tis said that Gorilla the Great, Who rules as the chief of our clan, Has found in the annals of Fate We're soon to evolve into man

Furthermore, that our children will doubt whence they came, Till a fellow named Darwin shall put them

to shame.

#### Public Schools.

EDITOR NEWS LETTER:—This element which is assuming such large proportions in our midst seems to excite little interest in the minds of the many. They do not reflect that in a short time the multitude of children now being educated in our publie schools will be turned loose upon the community with the seal of their Ama-hater upon them. That, in this rapidly growing country there men so early take their status in life, public schools are the fashioners of times that will be upon upon their status in life, public schools are the fushioners of times that will be upon us before we are aware. It behooves us to inquire into their much vaunted system of teaching. History and beltes lettres, which formed a very considerable part of an education in the olden time, are almost entirely abjured in the new, and education, in these institutions of learning, is conducted on the broad basis of the multiplication table. We, who at ten and twelve years of age, worshiped with reverential awe such ancient heroes as Julius Cæsar and Alexander the Great, as well as the great figures of modern history, are astonished to find, that to the children of today the history of mations is almost a scaled book. At fourteen or fifteen years of age they are given the History and Constitution of the United States to study, and George Washington and Andrew Jackson are almost the only heroes a public school boy knows, unless he be something of a book-worm, a creature rarely found among the youth of San Francisco. To be sure, some attention is given to this matter in the High School, but, as comparatively few enter that department, general history can scarcely be called a branch of study in the public schools. Polite literature, with its wealth of interest and refining effects, is also totally disregarded. An Australian lady, visiting the schools in this city a short time since, was delibed with the sweet singing, charmed with the precision of the caliathenics, and astonished at the precoclous answers of the children in what are called "object lessons." In one of the primary classes, a little fellow of perhaps eight years defined correctly an isosceles triangle, an octahedron, etc. Another discoursed intelligently of priat the precocious answers of the chindren in what are cause. Object ressons. In most of the primary classes, a little fellow of perhaps eight years defined correctly an isosceles triangle, an octahedron, etc. Another discoursed intelligently of primary, secondary and tertiary colors, while a third gave quite an interesting little lesson on animals. But when asked the location of Australia, a blank fell upon the entire class, until one little chap timidly suggested that "that was where the Sydney ducks lived." The same lady expressed her astonishment at the class of persons engaged in teaching. Many of these are no doubt worthy young women, and would make excellent mantua-makers or tidy housemaids; but in consideration of the fact that their verbs wage perpetual warfare with their substantives, and that adverbs properly used are superfluities in their vocabularies, they are certainly out of place in a school-room. This evil is traceable to—I had almost said the root of all evil—the Board of Directors. We are somewhat better acquainted with the movements of this august body than with the inner workings of the schools. We are ven familiar with their personal characteristics; with the jolly, irate, but somewhat foul-mouthed old gentlemen who takes a leading part in these proceedings; with the wheezy old person of whom we seldom hear; the clerical looking young porter who sports the mercet suspicion of a necktie; the tall party (long without visible means of support) whose chief characteristic is soiled linen, etc. Such is our Board of Education. If it were the Board of anything else, we wouldn't mind; but fancy presenting this band of men to the Faculty of a University as our Board of Education. In the Board, as in the schools, there are some who belong there, but but fancy presenting this band of men to the Faculty of a University as our Board of Education. In the Board, as in the schools, there are some who belong there, but most of them have used the position for political purposes. Teachers are engineered into the department through a most intricate system of wire-pulling, merit being no criterion whatever. A young lady, of small disciplinary power, was sent to take charge of a class, in which she proved to be utterly incompetent. Before half a day was gone she burst into tears before the class. The Principal complained to the Director. "She must be made to succeed," replied that gentleman, in a meaning tone; upon which the Principal understood that she was to do the greater west of the work in that class. Another lady afficient with an incident service. meaning tone; upon which the Principal understood that she was to do the greater part of the work in that class. Another lady, afflicted with an inefficient corps of teachers, was asked why she did not complain. "Because I dare not," was the answer; "they would soon have another Principal." If the right man were in the right place, such things would not be. We have not such Regents for our Universities; why should we have such members in our Board of Education? Give us gentlemen of intelligence and culture, that it may have dignity; gentlemen of good social position, that it may have tone; gentlemen of sufficient wealth, to render them impervious to pecuniary testimonials; fathers of families, who will look to the interests of the children; and above all, men who stand aloof from the pool of politics.

## Rhymes of the Rail-fence.

Ah, woful waste, More gray hairs! Scanty remnant of a top-knot! Why does each particular hair

From my caput hop and stop not? What will bring them back, or keep These few locks from getting fewer-What has le(a)d to best effect?

"Dr. Bilken's Hair Renewer!"

O! for twenty years ago, When, new Argonauts, we landed, Scaled the hills with hearts so light, Seeking new shores golden-sanded :

Life was all a joke to us,
Pork and beans the best of diet.
What will bring those bright days back? "Jones's Bloom of Youth-just try it!"

When night came we threw aside Pick and pan in shortest metre :

Supper, pipes, then off to sleep, Curled beneath a manzanita. That was sleep. On feathers now At each noise I start and stir up; What will bring such slumbers back? "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup!"

Well, Life's road looks gloomy now, Strew'd with broken hopes, tear-sodden;

Yet we hope for rest at last When our feet the goal have trodden; Rest, not joy nor pain. Till then, While we toil through Life's disasters,

What shall ease our aching feet !
"Care your corns with Thompson's
Plasters!"

Poor blind moles! Though Huxley dreams, Spencer doubts and Darwin pierces Far into the gloom. Yet what Life so strange or death so fierce is Who can tell! We cry for light; Blind, yet groping for the dawning, What shall aid our feeble eight! " Brown's Eve-opener, every morning!"

W. H. MATS.

Young Lady Cooks for the Country.

At the Agricultural Fair in Santa Clara, prizes are offered for the best cooks among the unmarried ladies. This is a move in the right direction, and we hall among the unmarried ladies. This is a move in the right direction, she we man the fact as an evidence that we are to return to the simplicity of early times, when our wives were help-meets instead of "help-cats;" when the young wife brought to the matrimonial copartnership a willingness to bear her share of the burden and labor of life; when one silk freek, one China tea set, half a dozen silver spoons, and counter-panes of her own patch-work, were evidences of the simplicity of her taste, the economy of her life, and promises of future industry. Now the young birds must begin where their mother leaves off. Her outfit is a trousseau, a gorgeous birds must begin where their mother leaves off. Her outfit is a trousseau, a gorgeous house, rich in upholstery, mirrors, carvings and ornamentation of paint, plaster, silk and velvet; she sneers at a cottage where love is, and prefers the cheap and showy boarding house to an own but humbler home. The sama Clara Fair gives not only a prize for the best young cook who can manage a cheap and economical dinner, but other prizes will be hanging round within seen to the savory viands to nose themselves out a wife-awkward, beardless, robust young farmers, ready to offer themselves, their virtuous lives, their industrious habits, their well-tilled farms, to a bride who will know how to preside over the multifarious duties of a home in the country. We advise our city grist to go in and win. Show the country maiden that you, too, know how to broil and bake and fry and stew; then, for the finish to your feast, cive an extra desert—something to tickle the farmers maiden. finish to your feast, give an extra desert—something to tickle the farmers palate, and ten to one you will steal away from the country girl the honors and the lovers and ten to one you will steal away from the country girl the honors and the lovers of the day. And when the farmer's boy a wooing comes, accept his hard hand and honest heart as a surer anchor and a firmer trust than the hult-gentleman, hall-hoodlum, who parts his hair in the middle and offers to share with you the chances in his lottery of life. It we had a thousand sweethearts, we would advise all save one to go to the country. If we had a thousand genteel, half-starved city friends, fighting the grinning fiend of genteel poverty, striving to keep up appearances, living beyond their means, in constant dread of what the world will say, slaves to society, we would say, go to the country; with half a hundred acres of God's boundtiful soil, you may live happy, healthful, independent, self-respected and contented.

# Drunk and Disorderly.

In a Times leader on the paternal Licensing Bill, the other day, occurred the remark, relative to the United Kingdom Alliance Abolitionists: "Sober persons are unwilling to seem identified with impracticable functies." Just so. The sober refuse to be associated with the drunken. Fanatics, who how fight with fists at public meetings in the frenzy of their craving to impose a Liquor Law on their neighbors, demonstrate the possibility of drankenness without drinking. It is well, indeed, that they should be debarred from "intoxicating liquors," ing. It is well, fudeed, that they should be debarred from "intoxicating indors," which would fearfully increase their habitual condition of excitement from intoxicating sentiments. For they go about drunk under the influence of lust of rule, bred of outrageous vanity and conceit, or, in phrenological language, an excessive development and an influence stee of the organs of self-esteem and love of approbation arousing combativeness and destructiveness into furious activity, accompanied by a general frame of mind resembling delirium tremens. - Punch.

## Horsewomanship.

Bayard Taylor, describing an ascent of Mount Pleasant in 1860, writes: "Here my lady friend, appalled by the road and the perils of the side-saddle, was about to give up the journey, but, having convinced her of the greater security of the masculine scat, we changed saddles, and all went well. I would advise all ladies who are at all nervous, to take a man's saddle and ride as Catharine of Russia did." That is as good a bit of practical advice as Bayard Taylor ever penned, and he does not seem to have had any objectionable Views-o-Food in consequence of it, either. Thomas Forrester, in his travels in Sicily, says: "The girls were in such glee, with Filippi pressing the mules to a gallop, that, though we enjoyed the fun, we really feared they would be thrown off. Our fears were groundless; riding astride, as is the fashion of the country, but with all propriety, they had a firm, sear, and laughed at our apprehensions." Another traveler thus writes of a Tartar cavaleade: "Mounted astride—the only way ladies ride in the East, or should ride anywhere—on a graceful Tartar iron-cray, with a pretty foot peeping from her drapery, she was a fair type of the Mingrelian." Incited by the foregoing, "five young ladies" (as they sign themselves) write a letter to the New York World, in which they say: "Three of us are in the habit of riding in Central Park twice or three times a week, and it is not altogether pleasant to sit for two hours at a time like half a tailor with one limb curled up and aching; and besides this, the girth of my saddle did burst once, and I came near being badly hurt, as I would have been had not my mare been very gentle. We have talked the matter over, and have agreed to brave public opinion by going astride our horses to Central Park next Saturday at three o'clock in the afternoon. We carnestly request any other ladies who wish to inaugurate the new movement to meet us there in bloomer costume, or some other equally appropriate. We shall be at the Fifth avenue entrance precisely at three o'clock."

## The American Parcel Post.

By the new postal law which came into operation on the 1st of July, packages of dry goods, hardware, drugs (except liquid drugs), and other merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight can be mailed to any part of the United States at a charge of two cents for each two onnees or fraction of two onnees. The New York Herald says: "Much time and money will be saved by this arrangement. The express companies demand at least forty cents for the transportation of any package, however small, for any distance, The Post Office authorities, on the other hand, will forward a twelve-onnee package to San Francisco for twelve cents. For instance, a pair of boots, if neither boot weighs more than the specified twelve onnees, may be wrapped up in two separate parcels, and sent across the continent for twenly-four cents; whereas, under the old plan the transportation of goods of this description would cost almost more money than they were worth."

#### The Vendome Column.

Everything is now ready for the reconstruction of the Vendôme Column in the Place Vendôme, at Paris. The plans are all prepared, the expenses being calculated at 250,000 francs, and M. Normand, the architect, is only waiting for orders to commence operations.

[All the bronze fragments of this beautiful column have been collected, with the exception of one, containing the figure of an officer near the top. This portion, curiously enough, is now in California. Little doubt exists but that the national love for la belle France amongst her sons here will shortly restore to its proper place the remaining specimen of artistic genius by which only the completeness of this wonderful column may be made equal to its original perfectness.

We have been pained to observe that the Chronicle, in carrying out its mission as a "live paper," gives with zest a piece of Sacramento scandal, which is likely to add fuel to the already strong flame of unreasonable prejudice against the really excellent class of people called mothers-in-law. We look upon a good mother-in-law—and there are many such—as a blessing in any household; and we suggest to every dutiful son-in-law that it will add peace to his later years if he now procures a photograph of the maternal relative of the light of his eyes. The very best pictures that we know of are taken by Bradly & Rulofson.

— One Boren, County Judge of San Bernardino, has been "stumping" Utah in favor of Joe Smith, Jr., who claims the succession to Brigham Young as head of Mormondom. Thus we see that there are citizens of California who take more interest in the Mormon religion than in the Presidential election. The doctrines of the Mormons are probably as good as any others, and Boren has a right to preach them if he likes. Nevertheless, being illogical, we would like to scalp Boren and to flay him alive for his ridiculous opinions.

# Money-Market and City Poem.

Reviving Confidence.

Atter a lull, again once more Incessant double raps at door, And ever as the postman knocks, Prospectus left in letter-box. What do I know of banks or mines, Railways and mercantile designs, That Joint Stock schemers e'er should see A likely share-buyer in me ? My name on a Profession's roll They know about me is the whole. From that mere knowledge they surmise That I shall at their projects rise. How many fools, and what fools they, To make those stamps and paper pay, What numbers of amazing asses, Must count among the lettered classes ! Behold Pilgarlic's little hoard Into a speculation poured, Large dividends in hope to gain! The poor Pilgarlic is insane.

Did Bubble-mongers only know How I their circulars bestow In less waste paper me they'd stand. I tear up all that come to hand. It seems but just the other day The cry was all how money lay Idle, because of panic dread From Bubble speculations bred. And has the cycle come round, when The same is to occur again? If a fixed law these things thus rules, What constant quantities are fools! Ascending to a higher sphere, Whoever leaves me money here Will near look down from regions blest, In risky shares whilst I invest. Lured by high interest 1'd ne'er be To bite at bad security. O. I would make a cantions beir ! Try me, ascending Millionnaire.

## Shakspeare and the Papers.

NEWS LETTER.

For the world is broad and wide. Romeo and Juliet, act 3, sc. 8.

PLYING DRAGON.
n. Midsummer Night's Dream, act 4, sc. 1. We the globe can compass soon. FINANCIAL POSTSCHOPT

Where merchants most do congregate. Merchant of Venice, act 1. sc. 3.

REPUBLICAN. What is the figure? What is the figure? Love's Labor Lost, act 5, sc. 1.

MAIL BAG.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines. With written pamphlets studiously devis'd?

First Part of King Henry VI., act 8, sc. 1.

ALTA.

Dull thing.

in strong suspicion.

OCCIDENT

Tempest, act 1, sc. 2.

Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?

Twelfth Night, act 2, sc. 3. EXAMINER.

This news, which is called true, is so like an old tale, that the verity of it is strong suspicion.

Winter's Tale, act 5, sc. 2

I never heard a passion so confused, So strange, outrageous, and so variable.

Merchant of Venice, act 2, sc. 8.

CHRONICLE.

But let Time's news be known when 'tis brought forth. Winter's Tale, act 4, chorus.

BULLETIN.

Othello, act 2, sc. 1.

A grievous wreck.

CALL.

King John, act 5, sc. 2.

Do but start an echo.

OVERLAND.

I see what you are, you are too proud.

Twelfth Night, act 1, sc. 5.

LAW REPORTER. Second part King Henry IV., act 5, sc. 3. Come from the Court with news.

New Music.—"Open the Door," song and chorus, music by Stephen Massett, words by William Bausman. Published by M. Gray, 623 and 625 Claystreet. "The Bells that Rung Neillie a Bride," ballad, words and music by Fred Lyster. Published by Gray. Both these pieces are pleasing melodies, and will no doubt become popular.

<sup>-</sup> The longitude of Greenwich is ascertained to be 8 hrs. 09 min. 38.33 sec. east of San Francisco.

#### Court Chat.

— An dissuccessful attempt to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain was made at Madrid on the night of Thursday, July 18. In the afternoon secret information was conveyed to Señor Mata, the Civil Governor, that the night would not pass over without an attempt on the life of His Majesty. The King was informed of it, but he either refused to give it credence or did not desire to alarm the mind of the Queen, for he not only rode out alone in the afternoon on horseback, but made no change in his intention to go to the night concert. The Civil Governor redoubled all the usual precautions. He caused the whole way from the Palace to the gardens to be covered, as it were, with armed police, many of them in plain clothes, and he had all the usually frequented haunts of the "conspirator class" of Madrid closely watched. What followed is thus described by an occasional correspondent of the Times: "According to their custom, their Majesties left the Palace a little before ten in an open carriage. They sat at the back, with General Burgos on the front seat, as military aide-de-camp. Three other aides-de-camp rode behind in a second open carriage, but there were no outriders or escort of any kind. Their Majesties left the gardens in the same order about a quarter past twelve (midnight). The streets were densely crowded, for all Madrid at present keeps indoors by day and is out at night. A little before twelve some fourteen or sixteen ill-looking fellows were seen to emerge from a tavern in the Plaza Mayor and proceed to the Calle Arenal, where they divided themselves into groups of three or four, and stationed themselves at various points on both sides of the streets. On passing the Cafe de Levante, close to the Calle de Hileros, shots were rapidly fired from both sides of the Street is the remaining deneral Burgos, who is a very tall and powerful man, rose and leaned over the King and the Queen, who sa very tall and powerful man, rose and leaned over the King and the Queen, who sa very tall and powerful man, rose and lean

— The Marquis de Montaigu has sent the following letter to a portion of the French press respecting a recent marriage in high life which took place in England: "Strange rumors have been spread with remarkable rapidity in English and French society concerning the marriage of Prince Leichtenstein with Miss Mary Fox—rumors which compel the Marquis de Montaigu, for family considerations, to intervene, and to give the most formal contradiction to the absurd and calumnious statements which have gone the round of the press. According to one version it is said that after the birth of Mdlle. Anne de Montaigu, which took place on the 21st of December, 1859, her father, in despair at the death of his wile, which occurred three days after, viz., on the 24th of December, vowed never again to see the child whose birth had cost the life of its mother; he consequently entrusted it to the charge of a doctor, who was at the same time forbidden ever to remind him that the infant was in existence. Lady Holland, who was acquainted with the physician, having expressed a desire to adopt a legitimate child of good family, received about this time Mdlle. Anne de Montaigu, brought her np, and finally married her to Prince de Leichtenstein. The truth is as follows: The Marquis de Montaigu had four children—(1) Pierre, Connt de Montaigu, married on the 30th of January, 1872, to Mdlle, de Wendell; (2) Paul, who died young; (3) Mavia Augustine, born on the 17th of June, 1847, unmarried; and (4) Anne Marie Elizabeth Augustine, born on the 18th of December, 1853, christened the same day at St. Thomas d'Aquin, baptized in the same church on the 16th of March, 1854, and married to Baron Lamotte, on August 18, 1870. The last named, like her elder sister, was brought up at home from the day of her birth, and only left it on the day of her marriage. These facts are well known to all the friends of the family. The Marquis de Montaigu has to add that he holds in his hands a certificate from the register at the church of St. Augustin, declaring that

A correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows regarding the Prince and Princess of Wales: Rvery-one likes the Prince immensely, and without doubt be seems greatly improved—toned down, as it were, by his illness. He leads to comparatively quiet life, and does not even seem to care for the innocent but uscless outdoor sports which he once patronized so frequently. There is, moreover, a grave and hearty conviction about him in any ceremony he goes through, especially for a benevolent object—such as the opening of Waterloo buildings, the New Stationers' Hospital at Highgate—which used not to be one of his conspicuous features a year or two age, and which naturally gives much satisfaction to those who understand the best interests of the Crown. The Princess, too, is never spoken of without a sort of personal affection. She is looking remarkably well and happy just now, as also do her children.

- The journals announce the death in her 102d year of the Marquise de Cornimont de Bellefontuine, at her chateau in the Vosces. The deceased was allow of honor to Queen Marie Antoinette, and owed her preservation, at the fine of the invasion of the Tuileries, to the devotedness of a Swiss, who rolled her up in a packet of linen, and afterwards concealed her in his honse for several days. She left France at that period and did not return until the reign of Charles X. Her husband was for a long time the King's slid-de-camp.
- The news from Peking is that the young Emperor is very childish, setting his affections chiefly on dress and theatricals, of the latter of which he is inordinately fond. It is also said that the Empress encourages him in these effeminate tastes, with the view of keeping him in leading strings even after he has nominally ascended the throne. He may sit in front of the screen in the Audience Chamber, but this able and arabitious woman is determined still, as heretofore, to sit behind it and pull the strings by which the puppet will be moved.
- Lord Hatherley, who becomes a retired Lord Chancellor on a life pension of £5.000 a year, was better known as Sir William Page Wood, equally distinguished at the bar and on the bench, and was, in December, 1888, elevated to the Woolsack by Mr. Gladstone, after Sir Roundell Palmer had declined the position owing to his conscientions scrupies in regard to the diseastablishment of the Irish Charlet, It is probable that the vacant seat will be again offered to Sir Roundell Palmer, who is now at Geneva.
- The Duke of Edinburgh is making a very promising beginning in his new carser of a composer. He acknowledges the composership of the very pretty valse, the "Galatea," played at the Prince and Princess of Wales' hall, and has elsewhere been heard with much approval on the part of those who would not say it was good because H.R.H. were the letters of recommendation, perhaps the contrary.
- Comte Moltke has presented a copy of his Franco-German war to M. Thiers.

  Mine etemy has written a book. It is the resembry for remembrance, perhaps the pansies for thoughts.
- The Crown Princess Victoria of Prussia, a daughter of Queen Victoria, bas offered a prize of \$3,000 on the best essay on advancing the material prosperity of working-women.
- The Sultan has sent the ex-Empress Eugenie a magnificent sapphire, surrounded by large brilliants. The value of this splendid jewel is over 3,000 guiness.
  - Minister Schenck's daughter will marry an English millionaire.
  - Prince Augustus, of Saxe-Coburg, has arrived at New York,

## Special Breveties.

- In Japan, the Jingisho, or department for the Shinto gods, has been abolished, and a new department of religious Instruction established instead. The worship of the Mikado's ancestors with in future be carried on inside of his palace for his own behoof only. The abbots of the Buddinst temples have been made nobles. The Government has decided to destroy the tempors of Shiha, some of the most beautiful architectural remains in the conntry. The foreign journals are protesting. The results of the recent census 33,000,000 are questioned, from 18,000,000 to 22,000,000 is said to be the true figure. The Mikado has inspected the College of Nanko. Exercises in English, French, and German were substantify gone through by the popils. A correspondent at Yeddo sends as the following interesting particulars in regard to the great educational movement in that city: "By an official report recently published, it is shown that the actual number of pupils in the private, city, and government schools of Yeddo is 33,481. This, in a population of not quite 800,000, shows that nearly every Japanese youth is being taught to read and write. The pupils in the large government schools are as follows: In the Yeddo Chiversity, 500; in the two medical hospitals, 300; in the limited). The remainder are scattered throughout the city, taught by toreign has a special school of its own, to educate young men to be translators, assistants, etc. All these help to swell the grand total. Of the one hundred and thruty or more foreigners now resident in Yeddo, it is estimated that more than one bundred are that city, and the seat of foreign fashion and life—the New York of Japane Yeddo is the great school of the country, and the ample the keep for the display and development of that civilization at which, and justly, too. "all the world wonders."
- In one of his recent speeches, the Pope, alluding to a parable of the Testament, spoke of a hen and its chickens, his ideas were probably inspired by the following circumstance; Pio IX, possesses a brooding hen, which he visits almost every day, even when it rains. This hen shares with Bismarck and Spain the honor of interesting the inmates of the Vatican. The courtners of his Hollings never fail to inquire after the health of the hen and chickens. In reply to those inquiries, Pio IX, related the other day to a circle of Cardinals that out of thirty eggs hatched by his favorite hen, twenty only had produced chickens; ten were addled.—Secies Times.

A Wolverhampton correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes as follows: "At present a large portion of the extra 10s, or 20s, a week the Staffordshire iron-worker is now getting is being spent in more expensive, but not a really higher class of beverages. His first impulse now appears to be to drink the same liquor as his master, and to eat the same food. He wants sulmon and turkey pullets, duck and green peas. He walks into a little pot-house in the back country with the air which a Staffordshire man cun assume when iron is up, and asks for a bottle of red port: and so that it is dark-colored, we do him the justice to say that he is not fastidious. He wants it strong to look at, and he takes all the rest for granted, Happily, however, alike for the ironworker himself and for those who should be benefited by his higher wages, this will not always be so. These spuries of prosperity are very difficult to bear, as well by masters as by men; but a time comes when, if the income is steady, the men know how to use it. A year's experience of high wages will give rise to a demand for more wholesome houses, better hedding, changes of clothing, more comfortable furniture, and a hundred minor luxines, the enjoyment of which invariably grows out of the means of obtaining them."

— Droz, a mechanic of Geneva, produced a clock which excelled all others in ingenuity. On it was sented a negro, a shepberd, and a dog. When the clock struck, the shepherd played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and fawned upon him. This wonderful machine was exhibited to the King of Spain, who was greatly delighted with it. "The gentleness of my dog," said Droz, "is his least merit. If your majesty fouch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the animals fidelity." The King took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand, barking so loudly that the King's dog, which was in the room, began to bark also. At this the courtiers, not doubting that it was an after from the control of the machine of the machine of the merge what o'clock it was, the Minister did so, but obtained no coply. Droz then observed that the negro had not yet learned Spanish, upon which the question was repeated in French, when the negro immediately answered him. At this prodigy the firnness of the Minister also foresook him, and he retreated precipitately, declaring that it must be the work of a supernatural being.

with servants' vulgar assumption of gentility, and of manners beyond their station, we have no patience. Ordinary stupidity we can generally overlook, even when inconvenienced by it. One instance of the latter is too good to pass unchronicled. Certain young Indian gentlemen, who were pursuing the study of the law were invited by the Master of the Temple to spend an evening at his house, and he had provided such delicacies as were deemed suited to their peculiar tastes. The time fixed for the arrival of the interesting party arrived, but nobody came. When nearly an hour had passed in fruitless waiting, the dector's lady rang for the maid, who had not become quite accustomed to the ways of the house. She entered in a state of considerable excitement. "Have none of the gentleman arrived?" asked her mistress. "No," unswered the domestic, "but a lot of impudent ( hristy Minstrels has been a ringing at the bell, and ( have been a driving 'em away, mun")—From "Service," in Tinsley's Magazine.

— The Madras police recently apprehended a notorious bank-note forger, for whose capture £1,000 reward had been offered, with a supposed accomplice. The forged notes have been scattered broadcast over India. The forger said that if he was taken with his comrade to a certain Holy Hill he would show where his letters and forged notes were hidden, but the European officers were not to go near the hill. The authorities fell into the trap. The prisoners were handcuffed together, and were sent under a native escort, who reported on returning that the lorgers had leaped into the Holy Tank and were drowned. We have thus lost evidence which has been long sought for. As the bodies were for several hours undiscovered, the probability of escape was believed; but since then the bodies are reported to have been found.

A most extraordinary scene occurred in the Police Court of Mornant, Rhone. The proceedings were about to commence when a man named Bittand, a locksemith, suddenly presented a revolver at the head of M. Metayer Descombes, mayor of the town, and fired. The intended victim had seen the movement, turned the weapon aside, and escaped with a slight wound on the little finger. The assailant was immediately scized, and upon him was found a second revolver, a pistol loaded to the muzzle, and a large knife, recently sharpened. When taken to the station he coolly declared that he entertained a deep hatred of all administrators of justice in general, and particularly of the mayor.

— A gentleman amateur floriculturist, well known in Wimbledon, has succeeded in raising a purely new species of geranium; and though it may not, perhaps, be thought as valuable as the celebrated black tully of tullipomania days, yet such is its rarity that he estimates its worth at £1,000, and hopes to make at least that sum out of it. The precious plant is of pure white—stem, leaves, and flowers. It looks almost like wax, and is of a bright transparency. Never was anything of the kind heard of before among floriculturists; and no doubt, if the owner is fortunate enough to propagate the species, there will be a great demand for it.

— Court Journal.

— Mr. Murray has in press "The Expressions of the Emotions in Man and the Lower Animals," by Charles Darwin, and "The Geographical Evidences of the Antiquity of Man," by Sir Charles Lyell.

# "Why Should the Poor be Flattered?"-Hamlet, Act 5th.

"Why should the Poor be flattered?" Our sculptors can't make figures, Art foolish, Humlet, trow All else are torn and tattered, None else are flattered now.

Your Clourn, our race accusing. Declared our wits astray: We beat him at abusing

Ourselves. Behold our way! Our Queen mis-spends her income.

The Lords are feeble Ninkum-Poops, and the Commons, knaves.

Our soldiers are no fighters, Our sailors cannot sail, Our bishops shame their mitres, Our merchants cheat and fail.

Our doctors live by quacking, Our lawyers lie for fees. Our authors' brains are lacking, Our priests teach what they please.

Our matrons hear "two-meaning." Are not averse to schnapps, Our maidens boast a leaning To Popes-or pigeon-traps.

To no ears but their own. Only the so-called Worker. Her Court's all fashion's slaves,

The Stalwart Son of Toil, Never from that a shirker, Never in brawl or broil.

Our architects are Vandals.

Our music-writers Handels

Unfit to rear a stone :

Our painters vamp and scamp, Our minstrels might please niggers,

Our players lounge or stamp.

That sober, saving Being, The nation's "heart and core." Him we are all agreeing
To flatter—and much more.

For him we muzzle quoters Of Smith or Malthus lawe, For him we muzzle voters, Would muzzle thirsty jaws. For him we spurn the maxim

"Only the taught should rule." One who would teach or tax him Would now be called a fool.

"Why should the poor be flattered?" You pause for a reply— But, if our brains are battered, Dear Hamlet, don't ask why.

- - Punch.

# Arnold's Report of the Diamond Mines.

LARAMIE (Wyoming), August 19th .- The following appeared in the Sentinel to-

We have the honor of first placing before the country the only authoritative history and circumstances connected with the great diamond discovery, which we gather from the original discoverer, L. Edward Arnold. The main facts were in our possession some days ago, but at the request of the persons most interested it was not published at the time. Our readers will remember that, on the 14th mass, there appeared in the Sentinel an item on this subject. Next morning we were

waited upon by Mr. Arnold, when the following conversation ensued

Mr. A.—It's no use for me to misrepresent matters to you regarding your article in last evening's issue, for you have got us down to a hole. I came here for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, as you state, supposing it could be done without our intentions or destination being discovered. The San Francisco papers have been working in the dark, publishing all sorts of nonsense regarding this discovery, but you are the only one who has yet hit us hard. We will compromise, if agreeable to you, as we are not ready to have the facts made public at present. If you will let up on us for a few days we will give the facts in full, and you can publish the first authentic account of the affair. [We satisfied him that we would keep quiet until such time as he was ready to have the matter made public, and he proceeded I am the original discoverer of the diamond district. My first visit to the fields was on July 18, 1899, prospecting in the Pimo Indian country for gold. One day an Indian came to me, bringing some bright, peculiar-shaped stones. He assured me they were diamonds, and that the locality where they were to be found had been known to his tribe for many years. After making him presents, and with a heap of coaxing, he consented to accompany me to the grounds. It was a three days' journey, and we started at once.

I found the fields located on the slope of a mountain of sandstone formation; and I commute neural sociated on the stope of a mountain of sandstone formation; and so plenty were the gens to be found that I picked up a quart or more in a few minutes. I started next day, with fear and nope, for San Francisco. On my arrival there I carried the stones to J. W. Tucker, lewder, Montgomery street, who pronounced them worthless. I was not esti-sited. I heard of a French appdary in the city who had worked at Amsterdam, the great diamond-cutting mart of the world, and to him I applied for his opinion. He pronounced them

My friends, in some manner, got hold of the matter, and it was creating some excitement when I referred to Tucker. This satisfied them and threw them off the track. To make assurance doubly sure I sent one of the stones to Fossa, Morris & Co., Boston, and had it cut. This releved my mind of all doubts. I went back that season and brought out with me about \$200,000 worth. I made two trips in 1870, two in 1871 and one this year, in company with Dodge, Rewberry and Henry Janin, who were sent to verify my statements to the company I was then about forming in Washington. In a ton and a halt of dirt we found about \$89,000 with of brilliants. The publishing of this report of Janin's was the greatest mistake

we have made, for it set all the old miners upon us. These diamonds were discovered before the two pretenders were ever in the country. [Here he showed us a beautiful brilliant of about seven carats.] This is one I brought out with me on a beautiful brilliant of about seven carats.] This is one I brought out with me on my last trip. Dodge, who accompanied us on that occasion, is a very poor miner. He is too well fixed to mine. After being on the grounds a few hours he refused to pick up the diamonds when they were under his very nose. Janin's report was more than satislactory. The company was formed with a capital of \$10,000,000. It was still thought necessary to keep the locality a secret. I started South and procured twenty negroes, thinking I could move them out to the location and get about six months' work out of them, when I would be willing the world should know the location. I got them here and had them equipped, and was ready to start when I lost confidence in the colored troops and concluded to send them home. They had been here only about three weeks, and I gave them \$150 cach, and they were well satisfied. General McClellan has come and matters are satisfactorily arranged. I go to Cañon City, Colorado, from which place I shall start with one hundred picked men and experienced miners. Our claim is all right. We are protected by the United States Government, and have concluded to go ahead in the matter boldly. the matter boldly.

#### MINER AND FOX,

Of California, claim to have discovered the secret where our gems are found, but Of California, claim to have discovered the secret where our gems are found, but they do not speak of seeing men which we have on the ground, working and holding possession. From Cañon City our route is southwest through St. Louis valley, 300 miles, and south of the Moquis village. Near Flax River about \$2,800,000 worth of brilliants have been gathered up to this date, figured at a low estimate. Itook out one weighing 405 carats. On my first visit I could pick them up on the slope of the mountain without trouble. The rains had washed the surface dirt off, and had exposed them to view. I have denied upon all occasions any knowledge of the location of the diamond district except to my company. I have been obliged to do so to protect the interests of my friends and myself. You are the first obliged to do so to protect the interests of my friends and myself. outsider who has obtained any accurate account of this affair.

Humboldt speaks of this country as a region where diamonds should be found, and Lieutenant Ives, who was through that section in 1857 with a surveying party, describes the rubies and emeralds found there, and speaks of finding stones re-sembling diamonds, none of which were tested by competent judges, we believe, at The gravel in which the gems are found occupies an area of some 3,000 that time. The gravel in which the gems are found occupies an area of some 3,000 acres. The tract is on Government land, and the Government has issued the patter for the entire area. The present owners therefor have the power of the United States to protect them in the possession and enjoyment of their property. The company of which Mr. Arnold is the founder, is incorporated as the California and New York Mining and Commercial Company, with the following Trustees: Hon. Milton S. Latham, President London and San Francisco Bank; Albert Gansl, of B. Davidson & Co., Rothschilds agents; the Hon. Thomas H. Selby, Wm. M. Lent, Wm. F. Babcock, Louis Sloss and Maurice Dore, of San Francisco, and Gem. George B. McClellan and S. L. M. Barlow of New York. The capital stock is \$10,000,000. Mr. Janin, engineer and mineralegist of the company, estimates the cash value of the jewels aiready secured at millions, and says there can be no estimate of the wealth embodied in the company's tract.

## THE DISCOVERER.

L. Edward Arnold is a Kentuckian by birth, and 40 years of age. He came into the Western country at the age of eighteen, and has therefore had an experience of 22 years in mining. He was at one time a partner of old Bill Bridger, and is said to know the Western country better than any man living. He has acquired a fortune through his diamond discoveries, and after getting the company in working order preposes to retire, and no longer to lead the life of the hardy miner.

#### Diamondana.

The Catlin Diamond and Mineral Exploring Company filed its certificate of incorporation on the 17th instant. Object: to search for, locate and work deposits of precious stones, mineral veins and deposits, and other properties, in Arizona, New Mexico, and other States and Territories. Capital stock, \$1,000,000, divided into 50,000 sharces of \$20 cach. The Trustees are: A. S. Hallidic, George W. Bowie and J. S. Silver. The agreement entered into by the members of the New Golconda Diamond Mining Company provides that stock shall be sold to provide duads to equip a prospecting party. Each member of this party is to receive \$75 per month, and at the end of six months' time of service, shall receive an agreed number of shares of the stock. It is stated that a party of three men named Farrand, McNutt and Buckley recently set out from this city for New Mexico, via Denver, Colorado, in search of diamonds. The party saw Mr. Janin (of the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company) at Cheyenne, and themselves proceeded on to Santa Fe. A Mr. McCallum is reported to have sent on to New York from Santa Fe a parcel of diamonds valued at \$10,000, which he had procured in New Mexico. The Todd and Glass party, whose arrival was recently reported in Los Angeless, originally set out from Denver, Colorado, and passed through New Mexico and Arizona for geological exploration. In the "ant-bill" country the party collected a number of mineral specimens, among them several rules. The Catlin Diamond and Mineral Exploring Company filed its certificate of inrubies.

## First, Yet Youngest.

Love, on a bank Elysian, Smiled as he lay at rest, Thigh-deep in crushed red roses, A dove moaned at his breast,

Love's smile awoke the planets, Taught by that shining heat Henceforth to burn forever, Chained to Love's twinkling feet.

Love fed the worlds with beauty, Pressing his bosom's joy Warm on the sphereless ages, The bright immortal boy.

Love smiled, Thor dropped his hammer; Love smiled Jove's bolt away; Hell saw Love and was Heaven, Night saw Love and was Day. Form, Fragrance, Color, Music, Wit, Folly, Passion, Calm -All daring to adore him-Prayed lovely Love for balm.

The new-fiedged lark piped "cage me!"
The rainbow "melt me" sang,
The heartscase and the myrtle—
All Nature "love me" rang.

Ambition, Courage, Patience, Toil blossomed at his nod; The knave became a martyr, The broken reed a god.

Ere rain of kisses brought one Cheek to a rose full-blown, Ere yet one young-cycl cherub Had felt his wings had flown.

Of all sweets first, yet youngest, Before wild Time began Love smiled on bashful darkness, Till now Love smiles on man.

- Robert Batson.

## In Memoriam.

Died, in Canandaigna, New York, August 8th, 1872, in the 89th year of her age, Mrs. Abigail Beals, widow of Thomas Beals and mother of Henry Channing Beals and the first years of her lite there, and went to Canandaigna in 1896, with her brother, the first years of her lite there, and went to Canandaigna in 1896, with her brother, the Rev. Timothy Field, first pastor of the Congregational Church there. She was married March 9th, 1805. In December, 1807, 8th, e, with her husband, united with the church, and has ever been marked by her quick, embently consistent, and pure exercise of those Christian graces which commend the beauty and happiness of the religion of Jesus. For many years she has led a peculiarly retired life, but it was that of one hidden in the pavilion of redeeming love; and every one admitted to the sacredness of that withdrawment felt, while receiving the genial courtesy and bland welcome that ever characterized her, that her tent was folded, and that she only awaited the summons in the morning to pass from a wilderness world.

"Why weep ye, then, for her, who having run
The bound of man's appointed years, at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Seconely to her final rest has passed;
While the soft memory of her virtues, yet
Tinging like twilight hues, when the bright sun has set."

## How to do it.

We extract a notice, headed "Marriage in High Life," from a recent number of the San Francisco News Letter;

"The Rev. Dr. Benton, editor-in-chief of the Pacific, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, June 12th, in Oakland, Timothy L. Barker, Esq., of the mercentile firm of Wellman, Peck & Co., of this city, to Miss Mary R. Simpson, of Oakland, a recent graduate of Mills' Institute. His Excellency Newton Booth, Governor of the State, acted as groomsman on the happy occasion. No cards, cakes or callers expected."

It will be observed that over there editors move in high life and perform the marriage service without being "assisted" by several bishops; while state officials act as groomsmen. We expect shortly to announce that "the editor of Fun has united in the bands of matrimony Jeremiah Reddimony, Esq., of the firm of Reddimony, Goldschild & Rothschmidt to Miss Selina Barblew, who recently took high honors in the Cambridge Local Examination. The Right Hon. he First Lord of the Treasury acted as groomsman. No billets, bridecakes, or bores."—Fun.

The following is an alarming evidence of the progress of the photographic art at Bradley & Rulofson's: A lady, last week, had her likeness taken by a photographist; and he executed it so well that her husband prefers it to the original. Bradley & Rulofson's is the headquarters of the photographic art on this coast. All styles of pictures are made there in a style unequaled elsewhere.

## The Commercial Firm of George W. Chesley & Co.

Among the solid and substantial merchants of this State none stand higher than the firm of George W. Chesley & Co., of Sacramento, wholesale grocers and importers and wholesale dealers in fine wines and liquors. The gentlemen comprising the members of this firm are residents of California since 1849, and during that time have earned for themselves a reputation for integrity and energy of which they may well be proud. The business of the house has vastly increased, and, desirous of still extending it, a Branch Wholesale Importing House has been established by them in this city, located at No. 414 Front street. The new building occupied by the firm is very capacious and admirably arranged. The opening, which occurred a short time ago, was attended by over five hundred of our leading merchants and business men. A sumptious lunch was set out, and the wine of wines—old Piper Heidsick—was drank to the success and continued prosperity of the firm. The object that Messys. Chesley & Co. have in view in this opening up a new and extensive branch of their wholesale business is to advance their comercial interests in Southern California. To the north it will be extended to the British Possessions, including Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Our increasing shipping facilities with the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan will also afford this enterprising firm vast fields for the prosecution of their business. The ample means of Chesley & Co. can afford to give first-class customers all the accommodations required. As generous dealing merchants they never make it hard for their patrons who from one unforescen cause or another meet with reverses in business. Speaking of the trade to be carried on in this city, the firm will make a specialty of putting up choice wines, brandies and liquors for apothecaries throughout the Pacific Coast can rely upon the purity of all such articles. We had the pleasure of visiting their new wholesale house on Front street, passing through the first, second and infinite order of the interpret

## A Story of Fashionable Wickedness.

A gossiping correspondent says: Princess Metternich has declared against the modern fashion of ladies' dress. Tunies and polonaises her soul abbors, and the modern bonnet she will have none of. She has had her dresses made recently in the manner known to ladies as "Gabrielle," long, straight, and untrimmed; and over her head, in licu of the designed bonnet, she pins a Spanish lace veil. Worth says little: a leader he must have, and if the princess only treated his opinions with a little more deference he might get along with her, and await better times for Paris and the Tuilleries. Now his best patronesses are in England, and he knows perfectly well how much he can extract from an English miladi. A plain morning dress he asks £20 for, and a morning silk dress, merely a dress to go shopping in, costs £70; as to ball dresses or a trousseau, it would read like a story from the "Arabian Nights," or an extract from "Baron Munchausen," only to hint at the prices. There is a good story in circulation in West End circles apropos of this subject, with which it may amuse readers to close the gossis for this week. Mme. B., a nouvelle richesse, being anxious to obtain a footing in the best circles, put dozen quarterings at least on her shield, and blood the bluest of the blue, was poor in the "open sesame" which a city firm had given Madam B. As time went on, and the protege began to acquire some confidence in her new position, poor Lady E. had to submit to a vast amount of patronage which vexed her soul more than she dared to express. It was hard when she had a guilty consciousness of wearing a dress a second season to be obliged to admire eight or ten new ones per week from the first modistes in the metropolis. One day a crisis came. Lady E. was making a morning call on her friend. "Don't leave for a moment, dear Lady E., said madam, "I wish to show you and have your opinion of a near costume which Worth has just sent me (a plain morning dress) nothing in particular, only a thing at £70." "My dear creature," wait the out

#### Iris

#### BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

I am born from the womb of the cloud, For some have stolen the grace And the strength of the ardent sun,

And the rivers of rain to run. Then light on my sevenfold arch I swing in the silence of air,

While the vapors beneath me march, And leave the sweet earth bare.

For a moment I hover and gleam On the skirts of the sinking storm, And I die in the bliss of the beam

That gave me being and form.

I fade, as in human hearts The rapture that mocks the will: I pass as a dream departs
That cannot itself fulfill!

When the winds have ceased to be loud, And some have copied the face Or echoed the voice of Life; And some have woven of sound A chain of the sweetest control. And some have fabled or found The key to the human soul;

That is hidden in rost or strife,

But I, from the blank of the air And the white of the barren beam, Have wrought the colors that flare In the forms of a painter's dream.

I gather the souls of the flowers,
And the sparks of the gems, to me;

Till pale are the biossoming bowers, And dim the chameleon sea!

# Waking Thoughts.

Once more I have to get up and dress. When will some ingenious patentee invent an envelope for the human frame, which will release me from the burden of assuming and adjusting twelve distinct articles of attire every morning of my brief! Blessings on this heard and mustache! I am delivered from one impediment to happiness and comfort. For me the razor is now only a curiosity, an emblem of a barbardous practice, which no caprice of custom, or tyranny of fashor, shall ever force me to resume. I will wear those new bouts this morning. I have shall ever force me to resume. I will wear those new boots this morning. I nave put off patting them on from day to day, but the painful step must be taken at last. In less than ten minutes I shall hear the cheerful cry, "Glass put in," which will be followed by "Strawberries," which will be succeeded, by "Tims to mend," which will be contemporary with "Orangea, sweet orangea," which will give place to the newest melcelles on the fluest organe, and exquisite harmonics by musiclans of foreign extraction and brazen impudence. This is the fifth, We have to due of foreign extraction and brazen impudence. This is the fifth. We have to drie with the Proudinans, in Lone Square. Semi-grand people, with pretensions, and rectations, and not the finest collar of wines. Terrible encounter, this hot weather! Shall I pass through this day without any mortification from my domestic retainers! Will cook give warning because she will not be interfered with in the kitchen, or Caroline have warning given to her because she was impertinent! I hope my first wife's rawrien brother will not turn up to-day. He invariably collects a loan, and has a knack of making his appearance when we have some rather choice people here, and I know the Groby Smiths are expected to luncheon. I wonder whether the Esmeraida Mariquita Silver Mine Shares will be quoted in this morning's papers at a still further depreciation in value? What was it Har-riet said to me before I went to sleep? I remember it now too well—she wanted me to make some calls with her this afternoon. What a relief! This is not the me to make some cans with ner this aiternoon. What a rener: This is not the day when my wife's cluest unmarried sinter wrote to say she should come up from Uttoxeter to see us, and would probably stay all night. It really is too hot to find answers to her arguments for women being made Magistrates, Coroners, County Judges, etc. One thing I will not do when she comes. I will not go and hear her address a crowded meeting on the Rights, Wrongs and Megrims of Women. How many circulars shall I receive this day?

Idolators, so called, do not perhaps worship graven images, after all. It is quite possible that these things but represent the immortal and all-powerful divinities whom they believe to govern creation. So, also, we gaze on the benign contenance of the Saviour, as handed down by the Masters, with feelings skin to advartion. We preserve the pictures of our kindred and dear friends, and in looking upon them recall the best-loved scenes and incidents of our existence. Nothing is to be more highly prized than such photographs; and no photographs surpass in exactness and finish those taken at the gallery of Bradley & Rulofson, 420 Montecement stress. gomery street.

The production of pig iron for 1871 is given at 13,315,000 tons, of which Great Britain produced 50 per cent. The quantity manufactured in the United States was 1,912,000 tons. The production of rails in this country last year was 775,830 tons, including 60,000 tons of steel rails. It is estimated that 140,000 persons are employed in the United States in the direct production of iron, and 800,000 persons in the manufacture of articles of iron. The wages paid these persons aggregate \$564,000,000,000, and their products are valued at \$900,000,000.

The Growth of Luxury.

The Daily News says upon one point connected with the season whose days are numbered everybody is agreed. Never, one hears on all hands, was so much money spent before. A few years ago we used to hear constant and bitter complaints from the West End tradesmen that the absence of the Court from town had a material and most detrimental effect on their calculations:

"Now, were Royalty to withdraw itself altogether from London, it would scarcely be missed in the spending world of fashion. There has been money, it is observed, for everything: and big houses, big dinners, big balls, big garden purities, have been unprecedented in number and quality. Horses, dresses, equipages cost money, yet are more rapidly paid for than was ever before known in the annals of the Court newsman. Splendor and ostentation are amazingly on the increase. Coal mines, iron mines, banks, shipping yards, all the various sources of personal wealth, have been yielding unparalleled profits, and the result has been seen in London during the last four months. A perfect fury of festivity has been raging, and what is called hospitality has never been offered on so sumptaous a scale. Nor should it be forgotten that this has been going on at the same time that it is beyond doubt that all the objects of luxurious expenditure have enormously advanced in cost. Without resorting to strikes, domestic servants have contrived to add fifty per cent. or sixty per cent, to their wages in a very short time. Seventy pounds is now a common sum to give to a cook; and tall footmen, those unfailing indicators of barbaric expenditure, can get 'anything they choose to ask.' No one now needs come to London for the season and think to cut any figure in it who is obliged to count the cost."

Commenting on the same topic, the Standard remarks that an income of £1,000 a year in 1872 represents no higher social position, no greater comparative command of the comforts of life, no greater case of living in the same rank and style and in the same circles, than was represented in 1862 by £800, or in 1850 by £600 a year:

"The situation of men with fixed incomes of moderate amount is becoming daily harder and more uncomfortable; they find themselves poorer in effect than they were, and the struggle to maintain a decent equality with their compers more severe. Women, who are very often in this position, find the capital which was ample sufficient for their support when it was assigned them becoming wholly inadequaty to their present needs. The clergy, whose incomes are for the most part of this kind, find their means every year more restricted, the difficulty of maintaining the station and habits of a gentleman on the income of a first-class artisan, to which they have been so long accustomed, constantly approaching nearer to uter impossibility, the calls of hospitality and charity becoming constantly harder to meet."

# Extraordinary Story.

In a village not far from Berlin, an old couple lived very quietly upon their little property. Both had carefully purchased their coffins some years ago, as is often the case among country folks. The coffins were placed in a stable, and were used as a receptacle for different things, especially for storing up baked fruit, and other articles to be kept for winteruse. Not long ago the old man died suddenly. The son, who was a soldier quartered at Berlin, hastened at the summons to pay the last respects to his father's remains. In the meantime, the mother had, with the help of another son who lived with her, put all the articles together in one of the coffins, and in the other had duly placed the mortal remains of him, who for so many years was the partner of her life-long journey. The coffin was carried to the grave by the hands of stout country youths, and followed by the sorrowing relatives and sympathizing neighbors, while the bells tolled out their melancholy direg. The following day the son had to return to the garrison. The anxious mother wished to give him some of the fruit, etc., that was packed away, to take with him on his journey, and on going to the remaining coffin for that purpose, what was her horror to find the body of her husband. In the confusion of the moment the wrong coffin had been borne to the grave, and now there remained nothing else to be done than to dig the first coffin up again, and bury the dead body, while a second funcal oration had to be pronounced by the village pastor.

— The small-pox still claims its victims in the larger towns of Chile. Its continuance excites the superstition of the people; and the Archbishop of Santiago urges his people to rely more upon divine aid than upon human skili and science.

New Music.—We have received from White, Smith & Perry, music publishers, Boston, a pretty song, "Kitty May," words by George Cooper, music by C. A. White.

— The Tunstall estate, near Sittingbourne, containing near one thousand acres of arable and wood lands, was sold by auction, in twenty-two lots, for £72,250.

# My Meighbor's Plane.

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#### BRAKER

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### Our Trade with Australia.

We clip the following from the Sydney (N. S. W.) Morning Herald: "It is clear that the relations between our wool-producers and the American consumers are desthat the remains deween our woot-producers and the American consumers are des-tined to grow much closer. The annual report of commercial relations is part gives the foreign wool imported into the United States as 32,300 bales, of which 17,500 came from the Cape of Good Hope, and 15,000 from Australia. The Amerfican consumption of foreign wool is on the increase, and for 1872 is estimated at 45,500 bales. The American buyers who have visited Australia prefer our wool to that of the Cape, and would prefer it still more if they could rely on quick and direct shipments. From August, 1871, to February, 1872, there were direct shipments of 18,811 bales from this colony and Victoria, the value of which from the ments of 18,811 bates from this colony and victoria, the value of Shakh roll have port of shipment was not less than £418,680. The quantity shipped would have been greater had tonnage been easily procurable, and had freight been less than a penny a pound. It had been calculated that large steamships running direct from Sydney or Melbourne to San Francisco could carry wool at a halfpenny per pound. and make a fine profit, and it can hardly be doubted that a monthly line of such steamers would carry a large quantity of wool, even if they did not always cofilled. The American manufacturer, by buying in Australia, saves both in time and in money, and can afford, therefore, to give a higher price than in London. Purchases made here have been mostly on the faith of letters of credit issued in the States, The draft's against shipments drawn on London go home by the Sucre, which therefore, by going direct, may be in the possession of the manufacturer, and even be worked up, before the drafts mature. Though wool is the principal commodity which the opening of direct communication with America has found as an improved which the opening of direct communication with America has found us an improved market for, it is not the only one. During the last nine months about 1,700 casks of tallow were shipped to San Francisco, and we are informed that that market might absorb 3,000 casks per annum. Our Illawarra dairymen have made some spirited attempts to ship their surplus butter to London, though without very great encouragement, but there is a market nearer to them which is worth cultivating; for 14 tons have already been shipped to Honolnia and San Francisco. From 2,000 103,000 cases of fruit have also been shipped to Cultiornia, for, though as fine a fruit-growing country as our own, it is winter with them when it is summer with us. For preserved meats, too, there have been considerable orders, though the trade has been interrupted since the withdrawal of the direct line."

### A Bowlder Swallower.

We have no desire to emulate Claudio Dones, the stone-swallower. This gentleman came near being stoned to death lately in a manner unknown to the early Christian martyrs. While performing some tricks for the editication of a select lew in a tan markers where he trouble golden the store of the trouble of a select few in a Kearny street saloon, he swallowed two stores, one an inch long and the other was inches. Both weighed over three ourses. He attempted to expunge them his capacious bowels, but unlike domain in the whale's bely, they would not come pacions howels, but unlike Johan in the wholes your, see, and the One of the stones remained in his bread-basket thirty-seven days, and the forth. One of the stones remained in his bread-basket thirty-seven days, and the other forty days to a minute. On Saturday the last one was extracted. The stone-swallower was under the medical treatment of Dr. Rottanzi, an eminent Italian physician of this city. Now that the fellow is on his pins again, we propose to put him to some use, and by permission of the proper authorities, we shall set him at work to gnaw down Telegraph Hill. When he gets through with that he must swallow his way through a portion of the Sierra Nevadas. Here he will have ample opportunities to practice upon bowlders, and if successful in this—of which there can scarcely be a doubt—he will be a fit subject to grapple with mountains in the moon. moon.

### Is it Medicine?

A friend of ours, who halls from one of the upper districts of South Carolina, called at the Pick office, and among other novelifes, he mentioned "Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," and stated as a fact that in his section of the country nearly all the physicians, in certain cases, when they deemed ardent spirit necessary to prolong or save life, invariably used these Schnapps, justly regarding it as the only spirits that could be procured pure and unadulterated. He also stated that this medicine or Schnapps was becoming the only beverage sold on the great stage or railroad routes. He says those physicians who have used and analyzed it state that for diseases such as gravel, gout, rheumatism, etc., it is incomparable.—New Orleans Picayune.

PLATT & NEWTON, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

We learn from the Pacific that "the Congregational Club meets every Monday at the Bible House. Visitors to the State from the East or elsewhere are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here." No doubt the Club is an excellent one; but it is would attract visitors from the East or elsewhere, it should neet at Eberhardt & Lachman's wine rooms, corner of First and Market streets, where the choicest champagnes and other wines are kept for the delectation of the visitor.

### Shakspeare and the Papers.

COMMERCIAL HERALD.

I'll meet with you upon the mart. Comedy of Errors, act 1, sc. 2.

Yield me roots. RURAL PRESS. Timon of Athens, act 1, sc. 1.

A thousand moral paintings. Police GAZETTE. Timon of Athens, act 1, sc. 1.

Howl! King Lear, act 5, sc. 8.

There is much kindness in the Jew. Merchant of Venice, act 1, ec. 3.

I am not merry; but I do beguile The thing I am, by seeming otherwise. Othello, act 2, sc. 1.

I'll take a word with the same learned Theban. King Lear, act 3, ac. 4.

Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it. Macbeth, act 5, sc. 3.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

By the pricking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way comes. Macbeth, act 4, sc. 1.

People are always inventing new words or devising new tropes, each with a grain of the salt of truth or poetry in it. Of course they are not in the dictionary. Even Webster's Unabridged, grand and "best," as it is, is only a dictionary of quotations from common talk, and never will be complete till it is issued daily in morning, noon and evening editions. So rapid and startling is the evolution of new words and new significations, that such a daily will become one of the necessities of modern life. No word has yet been coined sufficiently expressive to give a full and complete idea of the cloquence of the "Laurel Palace," corner of Kearny and Bush streets. Nothing like this beautiful saloon has been heretofore seen, and visitors to the city daily flock to view it. The "Laurel" is supplied, also, with the rarest brands of wines and flquors, and is in every way the leading saloon of the city.

To talk about Nature's beverage is very well when we can get water from a spring that is not contaminated, or from a stream which is certain not to be a sewer; but even the Dew off Hen Nevis is occasionally all the better for a little qualification, and if we are not to drink the juice of the grape without being doused in the verjuice of the abstainer, the jooce is in it. The tendency of modern drinking is in the direction of wines so pure and light that they exhibate without intoxicating. In truth, good wine may be regarded as the pleasantest of all medicine, a real diet drink, so that we have reason to be glad of any addition to the best varieties as a fresh discovery in hygsene. The famous Gerke Wine ranks as the choicest beverage now sold.

No sooner does any prominent person arrive here than Bradley & Rulofson go for him with their camera. Their gallery of life-like photographs of well-known people is the largest and finest in the city, and attracts many visitors every day. Photography in their hands is an art indeed; their pictures are perfect. Retoning is made a specialty by them, and has reached a degree of excellence at their gallery that is unknown elsewhere. Go to Bradley & Rulofson's, ascend in the elevator, and get of yourself a picture that you will be proud of.

Carpets and Upholstery of the finest duality, from the leading home and foreign looms, are only to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. Plum, Bell & Co., 24 Post street. Their stock of furniture is unrivaled, and offers a varied assortment to the purchaser, at low prices. No one thinks of fitting up his house without visiting this establishment and examining its varied stock of everything needed. The best goods at the cheapest price is the rule there.

To all who desire a fine photographic likeness, we take pleasure in mentioning the Art Gallery of Mr. I. W. Taber, 12 Montgomery street, where the best pictures are made. Mr. Taber has had many years' experience in this city, and never fails to secure a perfect likeness. His gallery is filled with choicest specimens of photography, which are daily visited by crowds of people who take delight in art. Retouching is carried to perfection at Taber's gallery.

#### Journalism.

Journalism may be popularly divided into three kinds; party, personal and free. All the minor divisions and subdivisions fall under one or the other of these heads; a ad all are more or leas bound to serve their employers. The party paper takes a decided stand on questions that agitate the country in which it may be published for it must be understood as a broad axiom that all representative assemblies of all countries may be divided into the ins and the outs, the one being the government for the time being, the other hoping to be the government of the future. It necessarily follows, therefore, that the journals of either side must support their particular party through thick and thin, in good report and evil report, and as a matter of most stern necessity, even in error. Consequently they are bound hand and foot to the service. The second, or personal division of journalism, is more limited in its range and less important in its vocation. It embraces the organs of a project or joint stock company, or scheme of colonization, or any idiosyncrasy which has eapital enough to place its peculiar local interest before the public. Such a sheet is entirely the slave of its proprietors. The third, and by far the largest and most important branch of journalism, is that which we have designated "free." By free, he it perfectly understood that we do not mean independent. We mean freedom of action, untrammeled by party, unimpeded by personal feelings, with a staff of active, intelligent brains ever ready with their pens to answer the call of those who require their services, unbiassed in thought, yet pliable to public opinion, nay, perforce of its very yielding, leading that public opinion it appears to submit to. Such is the London Times. Such is the San Francisco News Letter: A newspaper, as we have shown in our three divisions of its kind, is a slave to its owners, and in the two first with a limited range of action, whereas the third division has a field as wide as that of a lawyer who accepts a brief one day for the pl

# The Overland Monthly for September

And measured for gold as if measuring tape In the shelter of wall, in the shadow of grape, In a temperate place, till he fattens and dies."

It is discouraging to learn that Mr. Carmany, the enterprising proprietor of the \*Overland\*, paid the \*'song man," Joaquin Miller, \$2,000 for the composition from which the above lines are an extract. It is discouraging because the fact is encouraging to Mr. Bausman. Miss Pittsinger, and other Californian song people to go on and compose very much better songs which will still be an affliction that this community, with all its wickedness, has done nothing to deserve. The key to Mr. Miller's production is contained in the lines above quoted. It is "measured for gold as if measuring tape." The writer's candor yielded to the exigency of the measure when he used the words "shadow of grape" for "inspiration of grape," and "temperate place" for "intemperate place" the candor returns, however, together with a spirit of prophecy which we may prayerfully hope to see realized within a reasonable period, when he writes that "he fattens and dies." We have not space to make the quotations from Mr. Miller's rhymes, entitled the "Isles of the Amazons," which should show that it is no poem, that it is repeatedly rough in structure, and occasionally meaningless. We may dismiss it by remarking in a practical way that Mr. Carmany is badly swindled. Two papers sufficiently redeem the value of the magazine. The writer of "Government Surveys" shows the costliness and inaccuracy of these as now made. He appears to prove that systems of approved experience in other countries could be applied with economy in this. In illustration of the inaccuracy of the present work, we may mention that in some surveys recently made in the Tulare Valley, not a single government stake was found where it ought to have been, nor were they generally in the neighborhood. "The Owen's Valley Earthquake," No. 2, by Prol. Whitney of the State Geological Survey, embracing the general conclusions of the study of that phenomenon, is of the first interest both from a popular and a scientific view point. "Snap Shots" ought, we suggest, to be credited to the popular

### A Charming Melody.

"Open the door, love, open to me;

A zephyr of perfume comes in from the sea:
[Perfume from the sea-sea-weed and dead polyps.]

I've kisses and vows for thee plenty in store ; Open the door to me, open the door.

Open the door to me; fondly I wait,

Like a bird that laments to return to its mate, [Why doesn't he return ?]

The sorrow of parting shall pain me no more: Open the door, love, open the door.

Open the door, love, dim in the west,
'Mid a cluster of stars, is the moon's fading crest.
[If the moon is dim, what must the stars be!]
No longer in anger the waves heat the shore,

Open the door, love, open the door,"

### Telegraphy in the Schools.

An enterprising individual has requested that he be allowed to affix a telegraph apparatus to the different schools in the city, and that he and his daughter the keeps it all in the family) shall impart to the 'wenty thousand children in attendarece the art of telegraphy. What injury has San Francisco done this gentleman that he proposes in cold blood to inundate us with a gentration of ciectric journal of the san francisco done this gentleman that he proposes in cold blood to inundate us with a gentration of ciectric journal of the sand of the dangerous thing. 'A smattering of German, French, music and drawing, is daily unstring the "bone and sinew," that is to be, of the land. Every washerwoman's daughter desires to become a school teacher, every mechanic's son a dry goods clerk, or something of that ilk. There are not chough easy positions to accommodate all, and in consequence, hoodlumism is rampant. Connect a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a saddlery, a foundry, a farm with the public schools, instead of a battery. Teach the children that to be a blacksmith, saddler, carpenter, or farmer, a battery. Teach the children that to be a blacksmith, saddler, carpenter, or farmer, with a good English education, is to be a noble thing; but that it is gnoble for a strong man to grow up in lily-fingered idleness and endeavor to shirk the primeval enres behind a ribbon counter, or aim the intreaction of a telegraph apparatus. It is not long since that a youthful vagabond was a rarity in our streets; now the newspapers are teeming with the outraces of hoodiums. Boys of tender years rob, plander, may, murder, and we have become so used to it that we are not shocked. Children go around, and in the outskirts of our city, men and women are alraid to venture out after dark, for fear of the depredations of a parcel of boys. Newspapers may chronicle, divines may preach, the people complain—there is but one painacea for hoodumism: work. Dispense with the accomplishments in the public schools; give the children a good, thorough English education; and instead of engaging the services of a gentleman at \$100 per month to teach them music, engage some one at a greater compensation, if necessary, to teach them the dignity of labor, to obtain recruits among them for the ranks of labor, to secure for the graduates of the grammar schools apprenticeships, that they may become what we much need, a race of intelligent and educated workmen; for we have few mechanics among ourseives, and depend almost entirely upon foreign immigration for mechanical skill. A poor boy in our city has but one good chance of becoming a useful citizen, and that is, to do something wicked enough to send him to the Industrial School, where, while receiving an education he also learns a trade, thereby securing a maintenance in the future, while receiving himself from the horrors of hoodlumism in the present. We do not intend to recommend the Industrial School in all cases; but with a certain prominent orator we agree, that the present system of education leads children to despise manual labor, and we protest against this winding of our own twenty thousand in the coils of a magnetic wire.

Cast us into a den with hungry, howling hyenas, closet us with ravenous. ferocions lions, clinch us to the embraces of blood-thirsty tigers, coil us around ferocous lions, clinch us to the embraces of blood-thirsty tigers, coil us around with death-dealing rattlesnaks, concentrate us in the jaw of an ameound, cardie our blood with the ever-enduring odors of the skunk, cut gorges in our fair skin with the virus of small-pox, cling to our lips the positience of ages, but, O ye gods, let us never again behold such a sad, sorrowful, sickening sight. We have seen despicable, distorted, degrading sights in one day, but this was the acme. The heavens and the earth shall pass away; the seas become molten fires; the worms transform themselves into mighty giants, but never again will Pacific Hall, on a hoty Sabbath evening, be veandalized, outraged and deflict as it was on last Sabbath evening. The sight was shocking to our Christian heart. After this pleasant rises of acoust it is exceedingly acreeable for us to state that the correction learner. bath evening. The sight was snocking to our emission many. After one promopiece of agony, it is exceedingly agreeable for us to state that the gorgeous Inco-brent betured there on that occasion, that the crushing gushing and rushing Emily presented him with a bouquet, and that the sympathetic, Juscious Rose Emily presented him with a bouquet, and that the crushing gushing and rushing placed him with a satin-bound copy of her sinful "Psyche." "When shall we three meet again?"

### The New Shipping Act.

Owners of vessels and shipping agents in New York and other cities look with great repugnance upon the new shipping law, passed in the interest of "poor Jack." A number of them have engaged the services of Captain Osborn, editor of the New York Nautical Gazette, to take steps to obtain a repeal or modification of the law at the next meeting of Congress. They claim that it is unnecessary, unjust and pernicious in its working. The agents say that by this enactment hundreds of respectable shipping masters, who have homestly and faithfully fulfilled their duties as middlemen between owners of vessels and sailors, now find their occupation gone. Owners consider it unnecessary and burdensome that they should be forced to take their men to the shipping office in order to settle with them. They object to the dictary scale for seamen, asserting that sailors are nowhere better fed than on American ships, and that the men will not be satisfied with the new weighed-out "sait horse" diet. The new act contains provisions which are spoken of as unjust and ridiculous. Section 17 provides that a sailor's wages during his absence at sea can only be paid to his wife or mother; while he may have neither, and may want to assign his wages to his sister or father. The bond to be given by the Commissioner is but \$5,000, while the fees he will receive in New York, for instance, will amount to \$15,000, bettin 3 provides that the Commissioner may engage a clerk or clerks to assist hum, "at his own proper cost." Section 4, that he may procure suitable premises, etc., "at his own proper cost." Thus the Commissioner is endowed with the largest discretionary powers. Section 66 provides that in no case shall the salary, fees and emoluments of any officer appointed under the act be more than \$5,000 a year, and any additional fees shall be paid into the national treasury. If the act is construed to mean that the Commissioner shall renational treasury. If the act is construed to mean that the Commissioner at New York has already engaged some twe

— Quainty and quietly is it recorded in ancient history that the fifty daughters of Danaus, with a single exception, slew their husbands on their wedding night. The Pagan Bunderbuss of July 4th, A. C., 11,871,—"a family journal having the largest circulation and consequently the best advertising medium,"—in doing up the slaughter simply says, in its local columns, that "fifty husbands were matrimonially dosed to death by their affectionate wives a few evenings ago. Fortunately the event occurred on their wedding night, thus saving the happy victims from prolonged torture." No "editorial notes" on the subject. Our other exchanges of that date are silent on the calamity. Evidently the Pagan editors, governed by a high sense of morality, did not wish to poison the family circle with horrible deals of the slaughter. In this age of Christian enlightenment, were forty-nine benedicks dispatched to heaven, hell or purgatory in a single night, the "family journals having the largest circulation (on the Pacific Coast) and consequently the best advertising mediums" would gloat over the atrocity and give their readers columns of bloody matter, with cheerful sensation headings in this style. Monstrous Matrimonial Slaughter—Forty-Nine Husbands Batchered on their Wedding Night —The Fiendish Wives Perpetrators of the Fiendish Decd—Shocking Details of the Human Carrage, etcetera and so on. Truly the family papers of the 19th century are models of Christian purity compared to the unbelieving Pagan Blunderbuss and its contemporaries.

<sup>— &</sup>quot;Bella Barton," who says she is a teacher, writes us in defense of the Directors and the teachers, and invites us to call upon her in order that she may have an opportunity to convince us that our impressions of the public schools are wrong. We decline to call, Bella. In the language of Holy Writ, thy speech lewargeth thee. All the young and pretty schoolmarms are not only alliterative in the matter of signatures, but they have invariably soft-vowelly given names anding in "ie." There isn't a Jane, Sarah, Kate or Nell in the department, they are all Jennies, Sallies, Katies and Nellies. If you were one of those tender pullets of the schoolmarm flock, you would have signed yourself similarly. There is at this moment a vivid picture of you photographed upon the retina of our mind's eye. It reveals a bulbous, bony brow, a nose belonging to the same architectural type as that of the late Horace Hawes, an eye that would reflect credit upon a rock-cod in a fish-monger's stall; the shoulder blades are like unto the blades of Damascus, and the contour is that of a starved chicken. Verily, we can't come, Bella; but we have transferred your invitation to a young friend in the surgical line, who is emporarily equal to our fondness for the flesh.

### Dr. Livingstone.

The following letter from Zanzibar, which appears in the Bombay Gazette, gives particulars of the meeting between Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone, and the return of the Livingstone Search Expedition, and also touches on some other points.

Zanziban, May 30.

Sin: - Dr. Livingstone was met with and relieved at Ujiji, by Mr. Stanley: consequently the Living-tone Search and Relief Expedition is proken up, and the members are en roule for England.

Mr. Stanley found Livingstone ill and almost destitute : but the Doctor soon recovered health and strength, and the two crossed the Tanganyika Lake, and jour-

neved round its northern end.

Mr. Stanley left Livingstone at Unyanyembe in excellent hea'th and spirits. He and Schney lett Evenssione at Chyangelines in excellent near than Sprits. The was waiting there for supplies and men, which he had commissioned Mr. Stanley to send him from Zanzibar, and which were dispatched a few days since to join him. Living-stone intends, on receipt of he supplies and men, to prosecute his researches for two years more, and then return home.

It is said be has addressed an official dispatch to Dr. Kirk, acting British Consul and political agent here, containing very grave charges against the latter, principully for an exed remissuess in inting to forward supplies, and for having enjoined men who, after long delay, conveyed some supplies to the Doctor, not to take service under him, nor to remain with him. He also accuses the principal nation

firm here of peculation and slave-dealing.

With regard to Dr. Livingstone's complaint that Dr. Kirk has been remiss in forwarding him necessary supplies, there can be no doubt that it is too well founded. Dr. Kirk certainly obtained from England and eisewhere an amount of credit for his exertions to forward supplies to Livingstone which he never merited, it being matter of fact that his protessons, as recorded in his dispatches and his acts, with reterence to the transmission of suppose to Livingstone, were entirely contradictory. The mere fact that the American Consal found no difficulty whatever in cetting letters, papers, and supplies conveyed to Mr. Statecy at Ujiji, proves that it should have been an infinitely easier task for the British political agent, who naturally possessed more influence, to have sent to Livingstone the aid he was so much in need of.

Statements have been made and credited that the disturbed state of the interior, Statements have been make and created that he distincte state of the interior, and the dishonesty of the natives entrusted with the conveyance of supplies prevented their reaching Ujin. As, however, the same argument would apply to the transmission of dispatches and supplies to Mr. Starley, which nevertheless never failed to reach him safely, it is clear that such excuses are unworthy of notice.

Dr. Kirk has long since given out that Livingstone had written officially that he

absolutely retused in tuture to furnish any information as to his discoveries until such time as he returned to England, and should be die in the interim, all his

papers should perish with him

Mr. Stanley asserts that Lavingstone never expressed himself to any such effect, but that being natura by independ at liberties having been taken with his manuscript unauthorized by him, and a heavy sum charged him for the construction of a map he reputatives, he declined in fatter to supply materials to those who had made so unwarrantable use of documents previously sent to be used to his detri-

ment as an explorer and geographer.

As for the galant and successful exploit of the \*Herald'\*\* commissioner, it will, no doubt, bring to Mr. Stan'es the due reward he so well merits. He left Zanzibar a hale robust man, 178 pounds weight; he returned in so poor and emaciated a condition that no one knew him, weighing 130 pounds. He left a route for England, via Soychelles, a few days since, in the steamer Africa, with the members of the Livangstone expedition, excepting Lieut, Dawson, who preferred to go round the Cape in an American vessel, and reach England via New York.

R is not ont of piece to mention here that whoever are responsible for the organization and dispatch of the "Livingstone Search and Rehref Expedition," they displayed an amount of ignorance and incapacity most discreditable to those con-

The expedition was dispatched from England so as to arrive here at the commencement of the heavy annual rains, which traveling is simply impracticable. It is true, Mr. Stanley, after some weeks detention at Ugogo, managed to force his way through the flooded pains to Zanzibar about a month since, but he was in light marching order, and without any heavy imposliments. Moreover, he was ac-climatized. He lost his two European and one hall-caste fellow travelers on his journey to Ujiji; and had the expedition led by Mr. Dawson attempted to push into the interior before the settin; in of dry weather, few here doubt that the result would probably have been disastrous to all the European members.

H. A. FRASER.

<sup>-</sup> Brother Horatio Stebbins has asserted that the oscillation of human bodies in the act of waltzing is a sinful exercise of the muscles. Brother S, tersely says that if a man in the public streets were to encircue a strange woman to whom he had just been introduced after the stell and manner of doesn it in the best reoms, the Christian world would be shocked. We cannot agree with our Reverend friend. Nothing shocks the Christian world after it is once made popular and fashionable.

### The Lesson of the Hour.

The stern moralist, who pounces upon calamity to extract the inevitable lesson, who administers consolation in the form of the nauseous bolus of caution against a repetition of the error, must find his hour and his power now. Woe to the unfortunate vanquished who cross his path with their tale of sorrow and loss? He has no word of sympathy for the grief that gnaws, but only a keen relish of the salutary lesson that it teaches. He fails to see that the toad is ugly and venomous, but detects the mythical jewel that he wears. But worse than his aphorisms is his natural air of superiority, that gives an additional burden to the one already clinging about your heart. You are made to feel, with a twinge of pain stabbing your sensitive breast, that not only nothing is so successful as success, but nothing is so disastrous as failure. Your successful man has, besides the substantial satisfaction of his success, the reward of his iriends' approval, and the triumph of his own elevation. But your unfortunate man has nothing—empty hands, an aching heart, a throbbing brain, a dull, painful self-consciousness, and bitter reproaches or averted looks from his friends. I desire to tender him my sympathy. It is unsubstantial, evanescent, of small account, perhaps, but it is something. It may serve for the moment; and it can certainly do no harm. I am prepared to believe in him still. I not only do not rejoice that he has learned a lesson, but I am truly sorry that the school has been so hard a one for him. Are our sympathies so quickly blunted that one error may turn them way? Shall we not feel the vericat morsel of regret for poor Tantalus, because, forsooth, his punishment is commensurate with his crime? I agree with Charles Lamb, who said he always had a feeling, almost amounting to a lendre, for those foolish virgins. His sympathies were quick and kindly, and I venture to say that we should find them enhated on our side to-day, in California street, if he were here. He would not own of our word misguided wills? Am I to be "d

sore and sensitive, and will do harm as well as good.

I repeat, therefore, the ofter of my sympathy for the sufferers in the late panie. If the cup that was held to their lips has been dashed aside, I feel the pan of it with them and for them. I will not perk myself on the elevation of my own dunghill to crow over or taunt them. I I did, would it do any good? Because I am writuons, shall there be no more cakes and ale? The unfortunate "under dog in written fight" needs an occasional enlogist. Things are not pleasant for him at the issue of the combat, and it does not evince a humane spirit to hurl the moral lesson at him besides. You may be clearly in the right of it, O moralist, but you are moral out of season. He sees as well as you that he ought not to attack so large a dog, but his spirit overcame his caution, and the issue proves the one if it shows a lack of the other. He acted according to his lights, but tested his strength and bore his wounds to no purpose if judged by the sympathy that is meted out to him. I wish I could comfort him, that poor vanquished animal. When at one time it seemed that thou west gaining the battle, no moral maxims were harled at thee! It was in thy defeat that these missiles were cast. But hie thee home! Lick thy wounds, and come forth again into the arena! One helping and friendly hand may do thee good, and one word of counsel in season may preserve thee from much

abuse out of season.

La Rochefoucault says (and he was keen of discrimination) that we "bear the misfortunes of our friends with praiseworthy equanimity." But let us remember that our turn may come, too, and that we, too, will then fail of the sympathy we refused another. Have we no word of good cheer for our friend who ventured out, although he keen whis craft was frail and the waters troubled! Let us rather out, being the companion of the control of the co

Here in an idea for the teetotaller: "The number of deaths of horses in New York is equal at the present moment to the number of deaths of the male population. As the horses do not drink whisky, it is not whisky that kills the male population, which goes in heartily for it." The philosopher who penned this reflection was a New York citizen—a great thinker. It is a sure thing that good whisky is a good beverage; and the best of all whiskies is Cutter Whisky, which nobody can deny.

As soon as the eyes begin to grow weak, failing sight should be aided by Muler's Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, which are the best.

### Gathering Roses.

Out in the shaded perch she stood, "My rose," said I, " is the largest there, Twining the sweet assessine and I, "There is one bright rose I see

And it that one you refuse.
The sweetest, brightest, best of all-Said 1. That I also would keep as mine." None other will I choose." after "I koss von your choice, "she gally said," Come afther your ross yourself." said The rose waves duttering o'er her head. Turning her blushing face from me.

Gradly I did her bidding then, And casping her hand in mine, Gathered my rose at close to me This is the one I want" cried I: Only a kiss for her reply.

### Sound Railroad Views

The event of the week in reclical developments was the occasion of the public The event of the week in realized developments was the occasion of the public addresses delivered last evening by Col. Thomas A south of Economicality and Production of the Peers Pacific Rail road, and his associates. Col. Scott explained the obtained of the Teens Pacific Rail road, and his associates. Col. Scott explained the obtained of the obtained of the show beilt, with the Pacific occasion, traversing the State of F. via and the territories of New Movey and Arasama tegether with the nelies which if it in the State of California, beaching the coast of Stan Diogo. Five hundred unless of the road are advertised to be left under contract on the left of October meet, which will be completed within organization months from the slage, that it is of January, 1874. In addition to large grants of lands and beints by the State and countles of Teens, the Linux State, Linux removes here exceed the section of contract of the coast of t Texas, the United States Government has a vanted the road Parky one of acres fluances are in the bands of a samileate having its housing actions in London, through whom the construction bonds are negotiated and funds presented as required. The entire line well be completed within the very 1811. Building will proceed at several points in Texas, at the Colorado river and from San Dogsa. "I have always bepoints in Texas, at the Colorado river and from San Bogo. "I have suvers has lived pead col Scottic, and state I have come here I am quite sure, that the people of San Francisco and of the State of Charlenna we'l be carned and we'l be orger to seeme a connection between this great city and our road," He trusta, he says, that the people of San Francisco and the whose people of the afterna, we'l see it to their interest to make such a transcements as we'l insure permanent, thorough and complete connections with this road. Co. Scott expressed the tops that when the city of San Francisco sha' take heid of the enterprise of building a road to the city of San Francesco shall take first of the emergence of uniting a root to one Senthern perfect of the State, she well do to un abases that will open it up to the Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, or any other thirtieth-parasial resultinat may reach the borders of the State—that it will be an eyes this tway by which any of the States cost of colleges, and all parties concerned in reach connection with them, may come in an equal terms. At that Cell Scott asks is the entriest conjugation of Caliform use in an enterprise that we find to promote their interests as we has his own, with "receptions from one end to the other." In an interview with directors of the Ca forms Atlantic and Pacific Rayread, the effect of the proposed amalga-mation of that enterprise with the Missouri Atlantic and Pacific Company came up for discussion. The question was whether after such amalgamation the Carfornia line con d be extended south to the Colorade river to connect with the Phirty-second parade road without discrimination against the latter. Col. Scott, discriming any antagonism with the Misson'd enterprise, expressed his benefithat if all lines now projects I were bor'll with in the next five years, there wend be business enough for all within a very limited period after their completion. But he pointed out that if the cal forms the were single-mosted with a through line, the natural feeting of the perfess controling the through line would be to five it to your line beyond the point of junction. They would eend any business over it that they could many way contro, and thus practically detest tair competition, and in fact the very object which San Prancisco was endeavoring to accomplish by the efforts now making to build a road to the southern boundary of the State. He cited, in il instrution of this, cases where legislative enactment had reserved to connecting lines the same rights and privileges for cornection and bus ness that they granted to the original reads; and yet differences had arisen which seriously embarrassed these connecting roads, and prevented their for enjoyment of the rights thus attempted to be secured. Upon this head Col Scott in the have multipased instances a most indefinitely, of which the Bergenfunnel in New Jersey, the new frame now by our cause the city of Beltimers in order to establish a competising which has been denoted for years, and the Louisian e-bridge troubles, are consperious missiones. Logislative ensurement has informly field in 2a efforts to prevent a company operating a public. lie work from enforcing a discrimination against a competing enterprise in the en-joyment of their works. Col. Scott vivid y "knows how it is house to in Pennaylvan a, where he has circumvented rivals attempting to encroach upon his own profitable privileges

Co. Scott statist that in his indement the only feasible plan was to have this end of the line, proposed to be omit by and from the city, controlled by an independent company, who would so operate it as to give equal facilities to the Thirty-orth, the Thirty-second and to all other connecting reads, and in this way the site world be able to grant her own interests. These are practiced years and continued themselves to the sober judgment. A few of our citizens, actuated it may be by the

purest intentions, early in the present agitation committed themselves to the project of helping the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad Company to construct their road. They committed an error of judgment. Had they been less precipitate in action and consulted, as it is obvious they ought to have done, with the Thirty-second Parallel Company, they would not have made the mistake. Since then, personal feeling—in which the public has no part—has become enlisted, and it is unpleasantly apparent that these gentlemen have ceased to be governed by considerations of public policy. At this juncture, the arrival of Colonel Thomas A, Scott and party is opportune. They were on their way to Sun Diego to put the California end of their road under construction. They were asked to make a statement to the citizens of San Francisco of the needs of the railroad situation as examined from their view-point. They ask for and solicit a California line of rail from San Francisco to the Colorado River. It may connect with the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second parallel roads, and all others that may come to it. Their lucid statements of the case have shown that it is to the interest of California her people should unite all their efforts to push that road through with all possible speed. The statements and explanations submitted by Colonel Secti, Colonel Williamson, Governor Throckmorton, Colonel Forney, Senator Sherman and Judge W. D. Kelley, render it plain that the California road ought to be absolutely independent and operated solely in the interest of California. It should be free to make liberal terms with all railroads that may come to it. This proposition appeared equally clear to the projectors of the San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad, who saw the mistake that had been made in the "entangling alliance" contracted with the Missouri plaintont. But it is a fortunate coincidence that just at the right time the officers of one of the San Francisco—were villided and their motives impeached. Although this abuse emanated from individ

# Extract from a Letter from Mr. Samuel Lawrence, the Founder of Lawrence, Mass.

HIGHLY COMPLIMENTARY TO CALIFORNIA AND CALIFORNIANS.

We have been permitted by our friend, "James Pipes of Pipesville," to give to the public an extract from a very kind and complimentary letter, received by him recently from Mr. Samuel Lawrence of Boston, and coming from so distinguished a gentleman, it is particularly interesting to the dwellers of the Pacific Coast and the residents of San Francisco.

MY DEAR. MR. MASSETT:—All went well with us to this place; we were most kindly received by friends in Chicago, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh; in the latter we staid a week with our Yosemite travelers, who belong to the salt of the earth.

It seems like a continuous dream, a romance, the past three months; no one can appreciate our seeings, etc., better than yourself. I am greatly impressed with the character of the leading men of California. Elsewhere, when men become suddenly rich, they are shoddyish and vulgar; not so on the Pacific Slope—all the men we saw were modest, with excellent manners, worthy the best courts of Europe. Before many years a great university will be there, and the future of that State will be grand.

I was glad to hear you had been to Mr. Ralston's. California would be, indeed, lonesome without that house and its admirable immates. Mrs. L. joins me in warmest regards to you. From your friend,

SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

To Stephen Massett, Esq.

Professor Agassiz has created some surprise by the statement that the primitive oyster was a foot long. We have in our office a petrified oyster quite a foot long, from San Luis Obispo. But the finest specimens of oysters we have seen anywhere are at Emerson Corville's "Saddle Rock" Saloon, 410 Pine street, and are served up in the most delicious styles to all comers. The "Saddle Rock" is the headquarters of all who delight in oysters.

Pleasure-hunters and health-seekers would do well to drive over the San Bruno Road and stop at Harry Blanken's Six-mile House for a drink or a cigar.

### Sonnet.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

I close mine eyes in this drear inland place,
This wood, far inland, thronged with shivering trees—
Our southland pines—in whose dark brows the breeze
Moans like a spirit shorn of joy and grace;
The same wild genius whose half-veiled face
Dawns on the briny brink of wave-washed leas,
Fraught with the weird old mystery of the seas,
Whose hoary brow bears many a storm-bolt's trace;
I close mine eyes; but lo! a spiritual light
Steals round me: I behold through foam and mist
A death-pale reach of somber, wavering sand,

A death-pale reach of somber, wavering sand, By transient glints of waning star-beams kiesed, And hear upborne athwart the desolate strand Voices of ghostly billows of the Night.

### Capital and Labor.

During every political campaign we must expect to be flooded by the stump-speakers and journalistic "organs" with tirades of abuse of capitalists, and deplorable descriptions of the position and prospects of laboring men. It seems to be thought that such appeals gain votes, and therefore both parties indulge in them. Every scheme advocated by men who set themselves up as the representatives of the laboring masses is adopted for the nonce in patforms and on the hustings no matter how impracticable it may be. The elight-hour movement is an instance, Men who know it to be absurd advocate it simply because they believe it to be popular with a very large class of voters. We are inclined to think that the strength of the eight-hour crowd is much exaggerated. We do not believe these adultators are nearly as numerous as the great noise they set up might seem to imply. Besides being few in numbers, they are wortally lacking in intelligence. They are not at all a fair representation of the average knowledge of the community. A gaince at the "Labor Unions" of this city demonstrates this. Any one who knows the members of these Unions is aware that nine out of ten of them are very genorant persons, with "not an idea above an oyster." Among the leaders even, it would be difficult to find three men who could spell six consecutive words properly. They will not compare in "book-larrint" with one of our ten-vear-old school boys. Nor arc they men of natura "horse sense." They know little or nothing upon any conceivable subject. The whole object of their lives seems to be to prate generality about the relates and wrongs of laboring men, and by much fuse create among the politicians an impression that they have an inflience, so that they may receive as a sop some little place, which they are incompetent to fill, with the chance of getting an occasional "piece" to "work at them; you can see them any day, hanging about the corners or rushing along the streets as if bent on a mission that will such the country. What good, if any, they

No good citizen fails to appreciate the proper demands of laborers. No one would wish to see them doing other than well. All want them to receive a far day's wages for a fair day's work. They do receive this already in aimost every instance. In what other country under the sun do men pretend that ten hours out of twenty-four are too much for toil? In what other country are those hours of labor so liberally rewarded? Where else have working-men anything like the same opportunity to provide well for themselves and families, to educate their children, to secure homes and valuable interests, and to become in time independent of labor? "In time "—there is the trouble. Those dissatisfied people know very well that industry and economy will, in the course of years, lift them above the necessity of manual labor, it they desire. There is not a poor man in this land, having health and strength, who may not become "well off" in this world's goods, if he desires. He need not be a miser to de this; it is only necessary that he should follow the career he is fitted for, and which is open to him, faithfully, intelligently and economically. Ten hours a day of labor will not hurt him; most men in business for themselves have to work and worry harder and longer than the hired laborer. But the frouble with these agritators is, they do not want to zerok; they keep up a perpetual quarrel with the Miniphy because they were not born with sliver spoons in their months; they look around at those already opalent because of their own or their fathers' labor and tact and economy, and grass their lot is different. If they work at all they spend their earnings lavishly in folly. They do not economize and accumulate, and they find themselves always in the same improvident and putful condition. They are their own worst enemies, but they cry out against "capitalists" as the authors of all their wors.

employers. They are, in a word, unreasonable beings, blindly opposing the laws of commerce and the decrees of nature. They will not learn that there is no short cut to case and comfort for the masses of humanity, but that to patient and persevering industry and far-seeing providence are given success. They are not willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, but cry aloud for an impossible Utopia where there shall be no caste in law or in fact, and where all will have to do the same labor and gain the same profit. The idea that possesses them was carried further by Robin Hood of old, and animates to the fullest extent the thieves whom we send to San Quentin today.

whom we send to San Quentin to-day.

We have read during the week of a New York boy who, we think, will never be found in company with these foolish, impracticable, unworthy people. Out of twenty-six boys gathered to undergo competitive examination for a vacant cadetship in the Annapois Naval Academy, the prize was won by a lad described as "shambling, with collarless shirt, sieve-like shoes, coarse clothes," who "spoke to nobody and nobody spoke to him." He was wretchedly poor, and has been assisting to support his mother and three sisters by selling papers and running errands. But he had the stuff in him that men are made of, and he determined to errands. But he had the stull in him that men are made of, and he determined to win his way in the world. He has studied hard, and stored his mind with knowledge. He will succeed in life, while most of his old companions will live and die grumblers, eight-hour men, non-producers to any appreciable extent, and mere drags upon the community. Let these complaining people go to work, do the best they can, and they will find that in time they will do very well. In this country there is room enough for all, and to spare; and he is pitifully devoid of ambittion, energy and tact who does not in time place himself in an independent position.

### An Earthly Heaven for Invalids.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman who has just returned from Southern California, we are informed that invalids from all points in the United States, and even from Europe, are to be met with at the various famous health-restoring localities in the southern counties. Especially are those places suitable for consumptives. There being neither extreme heat nor extreme cold, and the open air ranging from fifty-five to seventy-five degrees, or clircly free from fogs and unhealthy winds, the seekers after a genial, bally clime, find it there surpassing even the clime along the Italian and Mediterranean coast. The climate of San Diego is preferable in every respect for invalids to the climate of Mentone, celebrated throughout Europe. Invalids who have visited the most important health resorts in the old world de-clare that a residence at Santa Barbara has done them more benefit than all their sojournings at foreign points. The entire coast of Southern California has less rain, warmer winters and cooler summers, than the northern shore of the Mediter-ranean. When the befefits, advantages and blessings of the delightful clime of our southern land are more widely known, we look for a hegira of invalids from the States east of the Rocky Mountains and Europe to such localities as Santa the States east of the Rocky Monntains and Europe to such localities as Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego. As a people, we Americans are the most overworked in brain and body of any people in the world. We are not so much confirmed invalids as people who merely want a change of climate and a rest to restore our over-tasked energies, mental and physical. As to our own beautiful State of California, we know no other country in the universe where persons in search of health or pleasure can find these in greater abundance. Every year thousands visit this coast, spend large sums of money, and depart bringing with them pleasant memories of our clime and our population.

— The meek and lowly followers of the Lamb in the village of Colusa are employing a number of young girls as beggars for the "missionary fund," in other words, to bore men into giving money for the maintenance of a lot of ecclesiastics. bummers among the heathen. It is sad to see children so early trained in the brassy ways of church beggars. How can we expect them to preserve their blushing purity, when sent about on such an errand. This "missionary cause" is worse than useless; it produces no results, so far as we have been able to discover, that may be fairly considered good. Let the missionaries go to work. We pray that the children may be withdrawn from their unpleasant and debasing occupation of begging alms for the lazy fellows.

We invite our readers to visit and examine the very extensive stock of costly and plain furniture of all materials and varieties, with matrasses, bedding, etc., to be found at the establishment of N. P. Cole & Co., Bush street. This stock is most complete, embracing everything kept in similar establishments, and is the finest assortment in the city. Articles may be bought at low prices. By all means go and see for yourselves.

Among pleasant drives that to San Bruno ranks first. The great attraction is Thorpe's Hotel and Gardens, where lovers of nature may enjoy themselves amid beautiful arbors, varied shrubbery and abundant flowers. Those who go once are sure to repeat the visit.

### Words to a Wife.

I bespeak me that I am. They in price, year after year, are Rising, thon must needs allow; Butchers' meat grows ever dearer, So, and yet not so, dost thou.

Love, thou'rt like yet unlike mutton,
Likewise beef, and veal and lamb,
Do not answer that the glutton

To my butcher waxeth still,
Less and less each time for raimen Less and less each time for raiment, Wanes thy linendraper's bill. Thus by thrift expense thou meetest, Whence thy wisdom doth appear; Also, that I find thee, sweetest Cheaper still and still more dear.

### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

Avorsy 19.—W—sent me from Paria, Alexander Dumas fils new book. In it the author revenges himself for the accident of his birth, his color and the neglect of the world during his youth. He has written many works that are immoral, many that are licentious, but I never yet read one that was so outrageously insulting to all decency than this. The book is called *E. Homme-France*, and the very title is a sneer. All the secret sins of the married life of women are exposed and the details of the crime of one are held up as the type of wommankind. I was ashaned of myself after I had finished the work, and would not go out all day. I felt as if I wanted a moral bath, a kind of Jewish system of purification by isolalation from the world. This author would make of woman a cold machine to rule a man without one thought of love, friendship or maternity, indeed shunning this latter. How different is our American Lowell, when he says AUGUST 19 .- W-- sent me from Paris, Alexander Dumas fils new book. In it

Full many a sweet forewarning hath the mind, Full many a whispering of vague desire, Ere comes the nature destined to unbind Its virgin zone, and all its deeps in-pire-Low stirrings in the leaves, before the wind Wakes all the green strings of the forest lyre. Faint heatings in the calyx, ere the rose Its warm voluptuous breast doth all unclose.

Avg. 20. - Walking along Kearny street to-day, I saw a crowd round the window of a picture shop. I went also and found that they were all staring at a crude, gaudy, hadly executed colored lithograph of "going to the races," the latter representing various drunken accidents. There were some nice landscapes and good engravings by their side, but no one noticed them. some thre landscapes and good engravings by their side, but no one noticed them. Coming back met C—, who, as usual, was brimful of his last book and longing to impart. His reading is like the fat on soup, and must be skimmed off in order to prevent indigestion; or rather I would liken him to a working bee who as never happy until it has unloaded itself of its treasure of honey, when it sets forth on the wing to fresh flowers. Joaquin Miller's new poem in the Orecland reminds me of a child of nature and long introduced into acceptance of the Orecland reminds me of a child of nature suddenly introduced into society. One admires a handsome young peasant or farmer in his country dress, and with his bright, clear eye, and sunburnt cheeks, but put that man into a drawing-room with a black coat and white cavat, and he would be ill at ease and sheepish. So it is with Mider; he is introduced into the world of letters, where education enhances refinement, and he would tain be like those he consorts with: consequently his poetry has a fase gloze and has lost its rugged power. It is just the difference between fruit and pastry, and, indeed, I have always remarked that when a girl loves fruit, and will go munching away at apples and pears and grapes indiscriminately, she is sure to be fond of the country; but when she sighs for cakes and pastry and confectionary, it is ten to one but she prefers the town. So it is with the poet of nature. Let him once leave the scenes of his inspiration and he becomes a mere machine to grind verses for the publishers. Lucy B—has been reading Mmc. Bovary, and denounces it in unmeasured terms. I took it up and found that it described her character exactly. Thus it is that a book pleases us when it exposes our friend, but displeases in proportion as it is a mirror of our inmost thoughts, words, or actions.

What We Know About Tunneling.

When A. W. Von Schmidt proposed to tunnel the Sierra Nevada mountains in order to bring the waters of Luke Tahoe to Carifornia, he probably proposed a foolish thing. It would not pay. Now mark m: The state of California maintains a force of cight hundred hands all the year round at Sun Quentin. They are not a force of eight hundred hands all the year round at San Quentin. They are not improved by their sojourn there; if anything, they are rather made worse. No moral advantage is gained by keeping them there; something is in fact lost; and on the score of expense, which we venture to think the controlling consideration, a good deal is lost. Why should not this grand working force be made to bore another Mont Cenis tunnel! Why not! They can. By their work our transit of the Sierra can be deprived of one half its present enormous expense. The moral effect on the men would be good. This is a good idea. Nothing prevents its being adopted at the first moment by the Legislature but the inherent indurated stupidity of men which it makes it necessary to weary the sense with iteration before the comprehend anything. The labor of eight hundred men for seven years would amount to 1,680,000 days labor, value say \$1,200,000. The saving in transportation which this labor would effect would be nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. Now this is which this labor would effect would be nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. Now this is practical.

### Local Dottings.

The charge against Moore, ex-Postmaster at Ogden, of robbing the mail of \$10,000; was dismissed, the preliminary examination showing no criminating evidence whatever. - J. L. Stone has come here from the United States Commissioners of whatever.—I. L. Stone has come here from the United States Commissioners of Fisheries for the purpose of obtaining salmon roe for the rivers of the Atlantic coast. He will make a scientific classification of the fish of this coast.—The steamer Hassler will leave San Diego for San Francisco to-day, with the Agassiz scientific party on board.—A Coast Railroad meeting was held at Spanishtown, Half Moon Bay, on the 19th inst. A committee was appointed to open books of subscription to the proposed road.—Beginning with September 17th, the Pacific Mail steamer, salling hence for Panama will call at San Pedro and San Diego.—Sallors won't cruise, hence ships detained for the same. That is, crews. Pretty pnn.—Charles Sumner, black as the ace of spades, accuses wicked Wim. Green, white, of miscognating the cards in a monte deal.—Clarker McGlaster, white, of miscegenating the cards in a monte deal.—Clarkson, McCloskey, O'Keefc, Walsh, Popper and Hand propose to "receive" General McClellan in San Francisco. The attention of the crueity-to-animals officer is called to the case.—In collusion with the medical faculty-to-ammass of the collusion with the medical faculty, the Market Street Railroad Company have resolved to provide additional facilities for going to Lone Mountain.—The Police Commissioners have directed the force to wear soft hats—"to suit (the Bulletian Street Stree etin says) particular heads."—A dog worrying a tough marrow-bone which he cannot crack, is vividly suggested by John Sime's creditors, who learn there is cannot crack, is vividly suggested by John Sime's creditors, who learn there is \$265,000 cash in bank and cannot get a cent.—The usual case of domestic infelicty on trial in Court affords choice reading in the family papers.—Paul Keen slew Joseph MacBiroy in Los Angeles—cause, politics. Anything to beat Grant.—Society of Pioneers are going to visit San Luis Obispo. San Luis may rejoice: She hath her afflictions in this world.—Morning Call has "a fight between a mink and a rat." We have heard of this Chronicic-Call fight before.—Trial of the domestic infelicity case is ended and the family papers are desolate.—The Liberal Republicans indorse Piper for Congress. Piper has deserved this.—The receipts of strawberries for the season were 1,000 tons. These are exclusive of the favorite California variety—the strawberry in September.—Catherine McDonald, female servant, carved Mrs. McGonigle, her daughter and two sons-in-law. The McGonigles will now engage Chinese cheap labor.—The usual accident has happened to the Webb Australian steamship Newada.—Bianchi says he will give Italian opera next month.—The Health Officer says there were only seven copper-colored deaths last week. Chief Crowley is effectively suppressing the Hoodlum.—Two papers, "both daily," are disgusted with railroad building, disgusted with political conventions, disgusted with mining stocks, disgusted with Greeley, disgusted with the. gusted with Greeley, disgusted with the One Hundred, disgusted with life. At the Bay District Fair they are to have a tournament. Cheap circus.—Analgamated carpenters have organized a branch in San Francisco. Retorted blackgamated carpenters have organized a branch in San Francisco. Retorted blacksmiths may be expected next.—S. A. Sharp, attorrey, was thrown from a buggy and stunned. They took him to a drug shop and opened the asafetida. He thought he was in a San Francisco Court room and promptly "made a motion."—Seven small boy burglars arrested. Very small boy burglars should beware of the San Francisco police.—Street work, which had been delayed about four months under the new law, is to be resumed. The property owner will prepare for the regular swindles.—"California is peculiarly favorable to the raising of sheep.—Erraing Paper. And where the sheep are, thither the shearer cometh with his Atlantic and Pacific "sheers." Perchance he shall go back shorn.—Ah Foo was drugged and robbed by an almond-eyed houri. Policeman prevailed on her to give up the plunder. Thus is the trade of the pore working woman forever ruined by Chinese cheap labor.—Young woman married on the 17th inst., and died on the 19th. No inquest. Disease of the heart, they call it.—Rural correspondent rebukes daily paper for "bulling freights," This guileless child of nature conceives his paper to put up the freight on wheat, even as the athletic beetle madly tosseth paving stones into the air.

— St. Patrick's Day, the Twelfth of July, and the other holidays observed by people who can't forget that they are foreigners, are to have a rival in the Second of September, on which day the Germans talk of celebrating the victory of Sedan. As one who has the misfortune to have been born in this country, we venture to protest against the introduction of many more of these foreign holidays, on which the seeds of discord are industriously sown. A little more Fourth of July and Twenty-second of February—a little more Americanism, and a great deal less of foreign nonsense, would sait us better.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Camille" is on the rampage again. She sobs, tears her hair, and hustles "poor Harry" out of his grave for the edification of the Police Court. "Camille" seems to be a little mixed in regard to her martimonial escapades: stremuously denies that her marriage with Harry was dissolved, violently asserts that her religion would not allow her to be divorced from the orchestra man, and raves of the honor of her child. Had Harry Byrne died penniless, would not the orchestra marriage have been valid?

### Clips from the "London Figaro."

A man who was charged with having pounded his wife with a fire-poker until she was of a beautiful steely blue, was placed upon the witness stand last week, when he admitted that he had had an argument with the good woman, but claimed that she had received her cuts and contusions "by falling about." Did it ever occur to any member of Parliament to test the advantages of this kind of logic? It would be interesting to observe the Marquis of Salisbury trying to convict the Government of error by flooping about the House, and bumping his head against the empty benches; or Lord Lennox giving his views upon Scotch education by pitching himself prome along the floor, and cutting open his eyebrow.

— Thomas Flynn, who was up before Alderman Carter charged with garotting a gentleman and maniling a policeman, said he knew nothing about it; he had a weak head, and whenever he took a drink of liquor it made him mad. For the benfit of this class of persons, any laws compelling people to take a drink of liquor ought to be repealed. There are hundreds of taproons in London at which one cannot take in spirits without getting mad. The writer, albeit a man of ridiculously even temper, is sometimes betrayed by inferior tipple into so exatted an indignation that, for the time being, he loses his sense of indebtedness to the vendor.

— The Government have determined to prosecute the Roman Catholic priests who assisted at the Galway election; and the Attorney-General for Ireland speaks of his duty in the matter as "a most painful one," such as he hopes never again to be called upon to perform." Nothing could more pointedly exhibit the foily of not having the Town Crier as Attorney-General for Ireland. If that legal luminary were entrusted with this business, you would see him set about it with an art like that of a hen entering upon the pursuit of the flecting grasshopper, or stabbing at the edible worm. The duty would be "painful" only to the defendants.

— The standard hight of the police is to be reduced one inch. It is to be hoped that all economy-mad politicians will be satisfied with this concession; they have always advocated cutting down the police force, and the Procurstean operation has been undertaken solely to still their clamor. The superfluous inch should be taken from the top—our police make no use of their heads; but they could not get on without their feet—at least, not fast enough when there is a row to be run away from.

In scanning the papers the other day, we were arrested by this statement:
"Mrs. Edwardes: Ought we to visit her! Miss Rhoda Broughton: Red as a Rose; is she." The first appeared to be an impertinent question: the next an equally impertinent remark. But on looking further, we perceived that these soutements formed a portion of the advertisement of one of our well-known publishers.

— At the Tipperary Assizes, a lawsuit between a nice young man and a model young woman was settled by the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant; and this is held up as an example worthy of imitation. Not any, it isn't. A fellow doesn't wish all the elderly maidens in the United Kingdom bringing action against him. It is bad enough to have them naming their cats in his honor.

— The reporter of a contemporary thus gusbingly describes the storm at Wimbledon: "Then came down the thunder-drops, and smote the encampment right heavily; and the growling and flashing of the heavens produced a picture-sque effect, which lacked hardly any element of grandeur." Beg his pardon; it lacked, at that time, his magnificent description.

Ellen Rook, aged fifty, and still agitated by a recent tempest of delirium tremers, was, the other day, committed to juil for three weeks, for thieving a twopenny bottle of lemonade. There can be no doubt of the moral stability of a country in which disease is so rigorously repressed by the strong arm of idiocy.

— Mr. Soley advertises for "a young man to keep a fancy jewelry stock." Had he brought his advertisement to this office instead of taking it to a daily contemporary, he would have got a reply to it before he had turned his back. There is a young man here who is ready to keep anything in the jewelry line.

The daily press is very fond of publishing what it calls the "Latest Turf Movements." Having never had the leisure to examine this department of "the great moral engine," I should be pleased to know if it refers to the operations of the gravedigzer, or to those of his pensioner, the mole.

A skipper was arrested the other day for firing a revolver in the street. He exploded two charges, and quietly remarked, "Let anybody come near me now!" This comprehensive invitation would have had an appearance of more sincere hospitality if he had cleared all his chambers before extending it.

"The young women employed in milliners' rooms and in the drapers' shops," says a contemporary, "every now and then send forth a cry for shorter hours, but very little seems to come of it." A good deal comes of it; they are invariably dismissed when detected.

— Sir James Kay Shuttleworth and a party of friends have been visiting Billingsgate Market, disguised as costermongers. If they were in search of choice colloquialisms, they took a deal of unnecessary trouble; the Imperial Parliament would have served their purpose.

A supporter of General Grant for the Presidency of the United States has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for a "campaign song." The partisans of Mr. Greeley will, probably, offer a supplementary reward of equal amount for the author of it.

— A metrical translation of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" into Armenian has been published at Venice. We wonder what dear old Goldle would say to this! He would doubtless be as well pleased as was Nick Bottom at his own "translation."

— If the undertakers' men mean to knock off working on Sunday, it is going to make things very awkward for people who wish to die on Thursday or Friday.

### Facilities Needed for Ship-Building.

"Some of the finest iron vessels loading here are launched from the ship yards of Hamburg and Bremen."—Bulletin, Aug. 1st. The fact is, not a single iron vessel that we are aware of built in Germany has ever entered this port. The iron bark Anna, flying the German flag, was built on the Clyde, in Scotland. The same paper stated, a short time since, that the Pacific Mail Company's steamers had driven off other steam lines from Japan waters. This is really nonsense. Other steamers have contracts for earrying the mails from their Governments to those seas. If our contemporary was read only by the ignorant, veracity would be of little moment, but we presume it is read by intelligent people.

### An Interesting Experiment.

The Matin publishes an account of the experiments made by a doctor of Montpelier, to ascertain the effects of wine, brandy, and absinthe on lowls. Those birds took very readily to the régime, and ended by absorbing daily six cubic centimetres of alcohol, or from twelve to fifteen of wine. The result was that they lost fiesh rapidly, especially those which drank absinthe. Two months of that hignor was sufficient to kill them; those treated with brandy resisted for four months and a haif, and with wine ten months. An extraordinary effect of this alcoholism was the immense development of cocks' crests, which increased to four times their natural size, and assumed a brighter hue.

— It is currently reported that our good Bishop, Alemany, manager of the Exiled Capuchin troupe, having met with such signal success in his pienic venture, will soon import a fresh batch of exiles whose treasonable plottings and abject wrethednes will so far discount that of the original seventy-five that the soft-hearted dupes of our city will be induced to contribute \$15,000 more for the support of imported vagabonds.

### Carp.

Some time ago we published an article on fish culture in California, which was extensively copied in the English and European Press. We have now to add that extensively copied in the English and European Press. We have now to sdd that an important species of fish is to be acclimated to our waters, namely, the carp. A large number of this fish was lately brought here by J. A. Poppe, Esq., of Sonoma, who has just returned from a trip to Germany. The carp, to some paintes, is one of the most delicious articles of food, and is more highly prized in Europe than any other fish. It is alike a delicacy on the table of the subject and the Emperor. The most relishable specimens weigh from six to ten pounds, but some have been found which weigh as high as twenty pounds. They are rearred in artificial pounds, which have small streams of fresh water running through them. The carp does not thrive well where the waters are too deep and the current powerful. In taste the flavor is even more delicate than that of the finest brook trout. The number the haver is even more decided than that of the must brook tront. The number brought here by Mr. Poppe are in a healthy condition. From the time they were taken out of their native element in Germany up to reaching here they had to receive a constant supply of pure fresh water, and as far as possible plenty of fresh air. Special arrangements were made with the steamboat and railroad companies air. Special arrangements were made with the steamhoat and railroad companies to this effect. The enterprising gentleman who has brought them, traveled extensively throughout Europe, and conversed with the leading fish culturists, all of whom were as pieased, as they were astonished, to know that in "the wilds of California" the culture of fish had attained great perfection. It is said that this is the first time that specimens of this fish were brought in a live state from Europe to the United States. the United States. We shall be eager to learn of the success of Mr. Poppe in acclimatizing them.

## How Stanley was Sent after Livingstone.

A correspondent of the London Telegraph has interviewed Stanley, and says: "It was an idea of young Mr. Bennett, at that time staying in Paris. He telegraphed for Mr. Stanley, then resident in Madrid, and he, not knowing what business was in hand, left instantly, arrived at the Grand Hotel, Paris, at closen of the night, and went at once to Mr. Bennett's room. That gentleman was in bed. "Come in, sir, who are you?" "My name is Stanley, answered the young correspondent. "Ah, yes, replied the New York journalist; "sit down—glad to see you, have you any idea where Livingstone is?" "No?" "Well, I think he is living, and is to be found. Will you try to find him? "Yes!" (Good; you can have an unlimited credit. Tes your own means, carry out your own plans. Good night? Thus the Heralit's expedition in search of Livingstone was set on foot."

— There is a panic among the Benedicts. Psyche has invaded their homes. Not the ethereal creature whom the ancients endowed with butterfly wings, but a modern Psyche, of the earth, earthy of one hundred and cighty pounds avorable. modern Psyche, of the earth, earthy of one hundred and eighty pounds avoirdness. A Psyche of powder, paint and patches, in whose cheek the hot blood of Africa mantice brownly, in whose eyes glummer the fires of her unholy doctrines. Psyche is the author of a most extraordinary rhapsody, which she is distributing among our womankind, endeavoring to disseminate the seeds of her hideous moral leprosy. The Benedicts can stand this sort of thing among themselves, but when she stands upon the threshold of their homes they cry, "Out upon the woman! she is unclean!"

An old maid, being asked why she had never married, replied that she had years. Had she known the bliss of drinking Squarza's Punches, she would have felt such labor to be a light one. These Funches make all labor easy and life delightful. A. Boma, successor to Squarza. Branch establishment, 317 Kearny etreet, near Bush.

The excellent host of the Racine House, 1923 Kearny street, has succeeded in making it one of the most comfortable and clegant hotels in the city. Pleasant sunny rooms and desirable accommodations are provided for all guests, whose every need is looked after with diligence. The Racine is unsurpassed as a homelike and first-class hotel.

The Oakland children have invented a new game. A little boy fills a bottle with powder and shot and touches it off with a match. It makes his face look like a pepper-box. It is a cheerful game for children whose mothers haven't time to look after them. It keeps them out of mischief.

- Mansfield, who tried to murder a young lady some weeks ago, has just been trying to commit suicide, and the papers therefore call him insane. It seems to us the most sensible thing we have heard of him. Why shouldn't he be allowed to carry out his desire? Catch us trying to stop him!

### In Memoriam.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, thus spoke of the following beautiful lines: "One might almost wish to die, if he knew that so beautiful a tribute as this would be written to his memory."

On the bosom of a river, Where the sun unloosed his quiver, And the starlight streamed forever, Sailed a vessel light and free.

Morning dewdrops hung like manna On the bright folds of her banner While the zephyrs rose to fan her Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot beaming In the flush of youth stood dreaming, And he was in glorious seeming,

Like an angel from above. Through his hair the breezes sported, And as on the wave he floated, Oft that pilot, angel-throated, Warbled lays of hope and love.

Buds of laurel bloom were blooming, And his hands anon were throwing

Music from a lyre of gold Swiftly down the stream he glided, Soft the purple wave divided, And a rainbow arch abided

On his canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion, Watched him sailing to the ocean, Prayed that never wild commotion

'Mid the elements might rise. And he seemed some young Apollo, Charming summer winds to follow,

While the water flags' corolla Trembled to his music sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted Rolled beside a city haunted By an awful spell that daunted Every comer to her shore. Night shades rank the air encumbered, And pale marble statues numbered Where the lotus-eaters slumbered, And awake to light no more.

Through those locks so blithely flowing, Then there rushed with lighting quickness O'er his face a mortal sickness, And the dews in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair.
And there swept a dying murmur Through the lively Southern summer As the beauteous pilot comer Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river. And the sun unbinds his quiver And the starlight streams forever On its bosom as before. But that vessel's rainbow banner Greets no more the gay Savanna, And that pilot's lute drops manna On the purple waves no more.

— The Money writer in Friday's Alta California has the following:—"A supposed animosity between Messrs. Jones and Sharon has been freely invoked as supposed animostly between agessis, ones and stanton has obeen freely invoiced as the cause of present and inture demoralization of Washoe stocks. The public as has been abused with rumors that "Sharon will knock this stock," that "Jones and Hayward will mash that," that "the Nevada elections will turn on the rise and fall of stocks" and numberless other follies. We have omitted to notice these stories hitherto, thinking them too absurd to be seriously entertained; but, having examined into the matter, we are authorized by the highest authority to pronounce the whole a tissue of worthless fabrications. The only basis for the was the supposed rivalry between those gentlemen for the Senatorship of Nevada. But the highly honorable course pursued by Mr. Sharou, when, under the stremous advice of his physician, he was forced to forego the high honor to which he justly aspired, in simply retiring from the field now occupied by Mr. Jones, resulted in the most cordial feeling between all parties, who now recognize their mutual in terests as bound solely up in the welfare of the Comstock ledge, and we speak advisedly when we assert that the best interests of all the mines are recognized by advisedly when we assert that the best interests of all the mines are recognized by all those gentlemen as the sole object of each, and the most cordial co-operation for their promotion exists. The facts are, that no parties co-operate with more mutual generosity and honorable feeling than the much abused gentlemen whose names we have cited." The writer adds: "Any 'bear' party, or ill-informed persons, who propose to operate on the basis of supposed rivalry will meet the appropriate punishment"—whatever that may mean.

— We always did admire persistent attempts at doing good, and are glad to notice that the budding wantons at the "Magdalen Asylum" have induced the Grand Jury to recommend their transfer to the Industrial School. It was too limited a field to be shut up with the Sisters, and they pine for their native pursuits. A medal should be struck for the Grand Jury for thus removing these hapless but vigorous Cyprians from temptation, and we hear the honorary members of the "Industrial School" have one in preparation.

The Call is now issued every day. The Post has enlarged. The Chronicle will also issue every day. Sam Williams has got back to the Bulletin, which needed him. The Alla renews its youth, and evidently doesn't intend to decay with other old landmarks. The Republican grows epigrammatical, The Examiner—but there's nothing new about the Examiner.

### Pope Pickering.

The mysterious is always a source of power. Ancient religious controlled the world because of the mystery in which they were enshrouded the Eleusinian mysteries, the mysteries of the Druids, the mysteries of the alchemists, the southsayers, the diviners by stars or cards, the mysteries of the ancient miraces. The Roman faith was maintained by the mysterious practices of its priests. The Christian religion has its mysteries of faith and vicarious atonement. The Mormons have the mysteries of the bronze tablets. The Incas of Pern were surrounded by mystery; the Grand Limm of Persea, and the Tenno of Japan also. But most wonderful of all the mysteries of modern times is the mysterious power of the Womermier and the investment of indicate the second process power of the for Brother Pickering of the Gail. The Call is a small cloud, not much bagger than a man's hand; but it was large enough to lidde Deacon Pickering From the public gaze, and to keep him enveloped in a deep log of imperconstity. The Rev. Mr. Pickering was daily seen upon our strets, clean of person, nucely agged and nicely dressed. It wasked through the strets with silent tread, his head was bowed in protound meditation, his step was soft as a cat in the creamerie - He looked wise; all around him, enveloping him like the cloud that Macrax threwaround for favorite warrarrat the stage of Troy, like Eness as the escaped from the watcherles of Dido, was the imperetrable impersonably of the Press. Bishop Prekering was a unsubstantial as a dream. We gooked upon him as great and good and when a sort of newspaper denti-god. We feared his powers, we deprecated his wrath, we placated his vengennee, we smiled when we met him. When we ran for effice we sent our friend to interview the Bulletin and Call. We promised and pledged oursent our friend to interview the littletin and the we promised and plagged ourselves. In the presence of this overshadowing, mysterious, intains be and wonderful cardinal Pickering, we stood and gazed upon him in awe, as the traveler looks upon the Sphynx. If Pickering took small, we all succeed. If he did but nod, we trembied. He stretched his lugge legs across our State, and we pigniles walked beneath them. Pickering became Pope. He was the vicegement of the God of Power. He was the Colossus of Rhodes. When he opened his month, we hearkened. When he smiled, we looked happy. When he frowned, we thurst our latter that the colossus when the colossus the lower and can have fine to an extensive when he haved little tails between our little legs and ran howling to our kennels. When he brayed, we tremided at the Hon's roar. We had gotten accustomed to conflagrations, war, famine and earthquakes; but Pickering was the one inexplicable mystery of which we stood in awe. Pope Pickering was undoubtedly of unmaculate conception, gotten of no ordinary mortal, for who ever heard of any other Pickering. He was infal'ble, and who could doubt him? This was Pickering, the editor. But whoop! hurrah! we have found him out through the Committee of One Hundred. He is a stuffed club, sheet-from thunder; an ass in the don's skin; a cut in the meal-tub. His wings are wax; his legs are saw-dust; his roar is gentle as a suck ug dove; he is fustion, prancila; he is sound and fury, signifying nothing; bruinagim, ne is fustian, pranciai, ile is sonine and dry signification conditions a signification of the properties of the sonio signification of the sonio signification of the sonio significant s tain he becomes a mole-hill; and now there are none so poor as to do him reverence. He is a dethroned monarch. His is the fate of being found out. Now everybody will kick him. He is going down hill everybody will give him a show kery.
This Jack the Giant-Killer is no longer a mystery. Alas, poor Pickering:
"Brother," "Deacon," "Reverent," "Bissiop," "Cardinal, "Pops!" "Pops!" your high elevation you are brought down to the level of us poor mortals, and we find you a little old, well-preserved gentleman, who does not know more than we do; a little lead type, a few kegs of masty ink, a machine to print papers on, and a few boxs to distribute them to us for a shibiling a week. Our advice is for Old Pickering to go into his hole and draw his hole in after him. If he doesn't we will stop the paper. Moral: It is not a wise thing for an editor of induferent honesty and weak brains to come out into the arens of public debate, where he is com-pelled to measure his intellect with other men's, and to have his motives weighed in the same balances that determine the homesty of his neighbors.

#### Annex Them.

Our last advices from Northwestern Mexico are not of a hopeful character. The State of similor is again in revolution. Juissee is a smouldering fire and the State Government is so weak that it cannot enforce the laws. Lossda, the Judou ruler, is master of the situation in the Canton of Teple. In the State of Sonora the Apaches keep the northern borders in constant turnoil, while the southern borders are infested with Simdon revolutionists. The Territory of Lower California remins undeveloped. The vast area of country mentioned is not surpassed by any portion of the earth in its mineral wealth and agricultural resources. For more than fifty years in common with other portions of Mexico, the Northwestern States have been in adnost constant revolution. The principal products have been nurders, assussingtons and but herics. Why should not these States beauted to the giant Republic of the North? Why should not these States be annealed develop their vast resources? Why should not English and American capital develop their vast resources? Why should not English and American capital develop their vast resources? Why should not English and American expected the emasculated theories of the Indimized dons? Their annexation would alike benefit Mexico, the United States and Europe. They ought to be annexed.

### Murray's Guide to Foreign Parts of the English Language.

OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS .- A relative pronoun is, my thick-headed little darof RELECTIVE PROPOSES.—A reactive pronoun left in the called the anticedent, as-lings, a word that relates to a noun or pronoun before it, called the anticedent, as-The pupil vaho neglected to bring his school money. Who is the relative pronoun— we will not ask who is the neglectful pupil. We trust that he has learned to be

ashamed of himself, and, although we quote him as an example, we desire to remind other little boys of our cademy that he is an example not to be followed.

We now come to a consideration of simple relatives. The author of this grammar knows but few—he may say too few—but these he has never ceased to love; he may, however, remark with reference to certain financial matters which have transpired, that these relatives have long ceased to respond. He has one relative— an uncle—who still lends a kindly ear at a statutory rate of interest on portable securities, but he is decidedly not a simple relative. Depend upon it, boys, your only simple relative is your mother. What says the bard ?-

Who was it slapped me when I fell, And kicked the place to make it swell; And whopped, and swore, and cursed me well? My father !

Who was it wiped my tearful eye, And backed me up in every lie, And tipped me well upon the sly?

My mother!

Stick to your mothers, boys-but where were we? Oh, discussing simple relatives! Well, the simple relatives in grammar are who, which and find. Murray says they are alike in both numbers; so you will please to remember which is which, and not witch. Here a conundrum suggests itself: When is the best time to use and not witch. and not witch. Here a connucrum suggests user: when is the best time to use the simple relative which? Answer The whiching hour.—Shakspeare. N. R.—This conundrum should be judiciously used by schoolmasters on examination days, when pupils' friends are present. If the answer is made to appear impromptu, it will much increase the reputation of the school.

Who is applied to persons—as "Who the deuce are you?" Be cautious, how-

ever, to apply it to undersized persons, lest the answer should be practical.

Which is applied to inferior animals and things without life; but, as interior animals and things without life are not likely to understand you, to apply anything to them is a work of supererogation.

That is used instead of who or which, as—The boy that squints. Nothing is

more horrible than a boy that squints.

We may be asked—What is a compound relative! We reply at once that it is, This may see as indefinite; but we decline to give any further explanation; what is undoubtedly a compound relative which includes both the relative and the antecedent. Take for instance: Watt, the engineer; he was Watt: so was his antecedent; that is to say, his father was Watt. Will anybody attempt to deny this? I pause for a reply.—Hornet.

The teachers and pupils of the high school are forbidden by the Directors of the Board of Education to visit the exhibition of paintings of the Art Association. This is just as it should be. A child who is stifling in a garretall the working-day week should not be allowed to breathe the fresh air of the country on Sunday, nor should the intellect of a young mind, which has been cramped and confined by the narrow formulas of class books, and the routine of education be allowed to expand in the contemplation of the works of great masters, who, in a manner, condense nature on the canvass and bring life and light and animation by manner, condense nature on the canvass and bring life and light and animation by the depiction of classical, historical or biblical scenes. Such would make them think outside of school and be perversive of dicipline. "The character of the paintings is not such as to warrant the children to view them." Quite right, oh most immaculate Board. Henceforward, the most rigid rules of propriety are to be observed. The Crucifixion is to be painted before the soldiers have parted chairts garmant sympathem Crucifes are to be done any in disperse and Dougsel. be observed. The Crucifixion is to be painted before the soldiers have parted Christ's garment among them, Cupids are to be done up in diapers, and Powers' Greek Slave is to have a clean injult-gown once a week. Snow & Roos' gallery is to bear an inscription over its doors "for gentlemen only;" the various picture shops in Kearney and Washington streets are to be closed from two to four, the hour at which the young ladies are permitted to promenade. Venus rising from the sea is only to be allowed to show her head above water, and the statues in Woodward's Gardens are to be plastered over with fig leaves. In such way only can the virgin minds of the high class remain uppolluted—in such way can the Board of Education suif the air of virtuous satisfaction— Education sniff the air of virtuous satisfaction.

<sup>—</sup> May it please the honorable Court, the majesty of the law is a fearful thing. The "leaders of the bar" wrangle over subpæned carcasses like petted maggots on a fidsh. And the poor delinquent, like the ass between two bundles of straw, knows not which is his redeemer. Instead of a short-hand, we need a long-armed reporter, with a pitch-soaked besom, to drive these legal vermin from the portals of the Police Court. Asafetida would not disperse them, as they bask in the smiles of "Moon-faced Moil" at her receptions. "Members of the Bar!" Rather the chewers of the stumpe that lawyers throw away—with faces that are press-copies of King Alcohol's telegrams. Faugh!

### "Where Did You Come From, Baby Dear?"

Where did you come from, baby dear ! Out of the everywhere into here Where did you get your eyes so blue? Out of the sky as I came through. What makes the light in them sparkle and spin? Some of the starry spikes left in. Where did you get that little tear? I found it waiting when I got here. What makes your forehead so smooth and high? A soft hand stroked it as I went by. What makes your cheeks like a warm white rose? I saw something better than any one knows. Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss? Three angels gave me at once a kiss. Where did you get this pearly ear? God spoke, and it came out to hear. Where did you get those arms and hands? Love made itself into hook and bands. Feet, whence did you come, you darling things? From the same box as the cherubs' wings. How did they all come just to be you ? God thought of me, and so I grew. But how did you come to us, you dear? God thought about you, and so I am here ?- George McDonald.

### Press Personality.

An American traveler who wrote a book on California a few years ago, noted as a trait of her people, and a blemish on many generous qualities, a spirit of detrac-tion. He said (in substance) that whenever he ventured a remark commending the enterprise or energy or hospitality or any other praiseworthy quality of one whom he had met, his interlocutor might assent, but always with some qualities, and in support of this would relate some circumstance to the discredit of the individual in question. Of course, this spirit is not universal among Californians. Perhaps it is not even general. But it is certain that there is a great deal of it, or it would not have arrested our visitor's attention. And aside from this testimony of a stranger we may venture to affirm that any candid Californian will admit that of a stranger we may venture to aftern that any caudid Californian will admit that there is too much of it. Of late this spirit of detraction has become conspicuous in the journalism of San Francisco. Citizens of the best and purest character have been recklessly accused of dishonorable, not to say dishonest conduct, and these charges have been thung, not by journalis of the lower order, but by the most respectable that we have. Men whose career for twenty years among us has been one of probity, industry and enterprise, have been exhibited to the public as conspiring not only to betray the public interest, but to cheat the community. When the significant and important facts connected with the diamond discovery were made public, one paper—The Evening Bulletin—under the guise of warning its readers against a speculative venture, intunated that the incorporators of the diamond company had "put up" an artful and fraudulent scheme by which the public was to be cheated. Another paper—The Morning Call—intimated that the incorporators had allowed their names to be put forward as stool-pigeous to lure the was to be cheated. Another paper—The Morning Call—Intimated that the incorporators had allowed their names to be put forward as stool-pigeons to lure the public into the swindle. Yet among the names thus aspersed we may remark those of Thos. H. Seiby, Wm. F. Babcock and Albert Gaus. When the San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad Company was organized, the incorporators were—and have ever since been—villified as a dishonest "ring," conspirators against the public interest, leagued to prevent the construction of an overland line, "mairroad jumping jacks," (whatever that may be thought to mean, etc. Yet among these Judises who are plotting to betray San Francisco are Mitton S. Latham, John Parrott and Geo. H. Howard. Again, a bountiful barvest yields to California such a surplus of wheat for export that all available transportation will not suffice to move, if in twelve months: a leading dealer, foresceing the extremely, had secured. move it in twelve months; a leading dealer, foreseeing the extgency, had secured ships by advance charters at lower freights than must otherwise have been paid; higher prices have been actually received by farmers in consequence of this prevision; and yet The Evening Bulletin uses the name of Issae Friedlander as a text for some bad language, and with carnous perversion informs country readers that he is fleecing them through his low charters. Finally, from causes long foreseen, he is fleecing them through his low charters. Finally, from causes long forescen, there comes a general decline in mining stocks; this fact, inevitable in view of the developments in the mines, is affirmed to be a "bear mevement," operated by the Bank of California (gracefully alluded to as a "banking ring") for the purpose of financially injuring Mr. J. P. Jones, candidate for United States Senator in the adjoining State of Nevada. In this connection we may remark as follows: The oldest daily newspaper in the United States is the Philadelphia North American, edited by Hon. Morton McMichael, and occupying the position in Philadelphia corresponding with that of the Journal of Commerce in New York; in a recent article on American banking, the North American took occasion to remark that there were but two banks in America which fulfilled in the broader sense the duties of such institutions: those were the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of California. The Philadelphia paper points to our California bank as an institution in which some local pride might be felt. The San Francisco paper speaks of it as a den of thiceves. These instances must suffice to illustrate the spirit of personal detraction in San Francisco journalism of which we spoke. The spirit is a bad one. Aside from its essential meanness, it is demoralizing to the community. The younger members especially will learn from it to look upon the careers of men which have been outwardly honorable as those of covert roguery. It tends to beget public distrust of those whom the public has the best right to trust, and whom it is for the public interest should be trusted. It encourages a spirit of suspicion which is inimical to union of action and public enterprise. Nor does the fact that the individuals who launch this indiscriminating ander against our best citizens through their sheets, are themselves without character or honorable reputation of any kind, diminish the public injury which is wrought by journalism of this reckless and debauched character.

The Evening Bulletin of Thursday gave an illustration of the decency of San

The Evening Bulletin of Thursday gave an illustration of the decency of Saa Francisco journalism by an article, copied into the Morning Call Friday, in which each of the 38 members of the late Committee of One Hundred who voted in favor of the railroad compromise is attacked in his private character. As far as the proepects of consummating the compromise by a popular vote are concerned, this line of contest will not be injurious. But when a writer on the press avails of the opportunity afforded by his trade to assail the private characters of some of the best clitzens in the community, it is time for indignation and protest. For where is this thing to stop? When Wm, F. Babcock is held up to the public as a member of a corrupt "ring," when Louis A. Garnet, James Otis, John H. Redinzton and R. A. Swain are denounced as truckling to "Ralston" and "Stanford" (as the animal, in his graceful familiarity, puts it), when George H. Howard, Josiah Belden, W. W. Montague and John T. Doyle are accused of betraying a public trust in the interest of private speculation, it is time to ask whose character is safe from the slanders of this rufflan? For a less offence, some years ago, the community of San Francisco rose as one man and set its heel on Mr. Nugent's Herald. Times have changed, and there is no longer an opportunity for combined and energetic action. When a cur snaps and snarls at our heels, we kick it into the gutter. A cur is snapping and snarling at the heels of the best clitzens of Son Francisco. Is there no cyprian's bully who will be willing to do a public service without quitting his

— Vive la Uvorkide! Another of these delightful wife-murders. This is becoming a savory salad for our breakfast-table, as we read from the live papers the full details to our wife and our (hypothetical) children. We hall the era of Bemedictine vengeance! Bare your blades, gallant husbands. Carve your monograms, your mystic brands, upon the cuticle of these un-silent partners, lest, in the roteo of society, they be found in your neighbors' cerral! A man's wife must be a help 'm work as well as a help 'm eat. No more shall these beldames do up their hair on a whisk-broom, and, with the Sunday tablecloth bunched on behind, pace along the Avenue de Kearny to meet the leers of the loafers who gaze upon them with dog's-eared eyes. Our ribs will now be lined with laughing fatness; we are content.

"If that's a tournament, it isn't the turn I meant," remarked a fish-eyed debauchee, leaning over the fence at the Agricultural Park. We agree with the f. e. d.; the best movement would be to turn 'em out. We always had a dim, misty respect for the days of chivalry, for King Arthur and the Holy Grail; but if it was their privilege to angle along on spavined horses, with the laudable ambition of thrusting a discolored toothpick through a dangling ring, we copper the days of Kingbibood henceforth. With a former fixed idea that to belong to a military company was the last gasp of faultiv, we yet will yield the palm to these "Independent Knights of Yolo" and their cognate idiots.

— "Poor Harry!" Beat against the coffined confines of thy narrow abode, struggle to tear thyself from the cold embrace of the grave, for the vultares are gathering in quarrelsome haste to seize upon what thou hast left behind thee. Better that thou hadet died a pauper than leave a feast for these ravenous and unclean birds of prey. Better that thou hadst perished from the memory of man than that the sad story of thy youthful folly should be thrust before our eyes. Rest thee peacefully, good, jovial, lamented Harry, if thou mayest; we will remember thee as we knew thee, not as they now tell us that thou wert.

<sup>—</sup> The "patent outsides" plan is being introduced among our country papers. The first and fourth pages are printed in this city, and sent to the interior, where the inside pages are filled with the local news and advertisements.

### Love's Betraval.

SHE never told her love : They might have deemed it bold In such a tender dove-Just forty-three years old.

That love she strove to hide, But fate was harsh indeed For, though the damsel tried, She did not quite succeed.

What did that love betray? Her glances you'll suppose. Eyes tell of love, they say; But this time 'twas her nose.

And that was such a hue, To every one 'twas clear ('Twas 'tw'xt a red and blue) She madly loved -her beer.

### Who They Are .-- "The Chain Unlinked."

The Bulletin has in a bungling way dissected and commented upon each of the thirty-eight gentlemen who voted for the compromise report in the Committee of One Hundred. Below is a true and correct analysis of the minority of thirty-four who voted against it. It shows that nearly every one of them had a motive in so voting, and that they in no way represent public sentiment, or that they are reasonably incompetent to judge of a great railroad proposition

George F. Bragg - His name becomes him. Has no real estate, according to the last assessment roll. Is an officer of the Benicia Cement Company (bilk), an exper-

rans assessment tool. Is an onicer of the Benica Cement Company (bilk), an expermental concern that pays no money. Sthographers—A wast amount of bonds, preferred stock, common and uncommon shares, will be necessary to plaster over our too-confiding tax-payers if they vote a \$10,000,000 subsidy to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Plenty of business this will make for Britton & Rey, Lithographers. John Bayton—Has \$6,850 of real estate, and is President of the Union Pacific Salt Company. If anybody ever heard of that company before, he must have heard of Pacific Ref. stock stocked and the Company before, he must have heard of

Company. If anybody ever heard of that company before, he must have heard of Barton; if not, probably not.

W. A. Aldrick—Member of the last Legislature, and generally voted for every bill Stanford & Co. wanted passed. He is a resident of Oakland, and pays taxes in this city on just \$225 worth of real estate.

Alex. G. Abell Has not been engaged in any business for himself for many years. Has drawn his support for a long time from the Masonic Fraternity.

John Bensly—A celebrated builder of railroads on paper. His last great enterprise was in the Oroville and Virginia city Railroad via Beckworth Pass—a road that was squelched out of existence by the Supreme Court for attempting to get a subsidy of several hundred thousand dollars from Pluma-county without even substitute the same to a vote of the people; after which bold attempt the Legislature. mitting the same to a vote of the people; after which bold attempt the Legislature repealed the Act authorizing Bensly's railroad company to do this thing.

Weskington Bertlett—Ex-office-holder, still an audice-seeker. A gentleman of leisure, but acts occasionally in 180 capacity of clerk to the Chumber of Commerce—an office of honor, but we funcy not one of profit. Controlled by Picker-

ing & Co.

ing & Co.

Earl Burtlett -Paid taxes last year on \$540 of real estate. Lives on the Point Lobos road, on the line of the proposed Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Is largely interested in land along the line. Controlled by Tobin.

Lewis Canadapham, of Maryswille- Who never will forgive Stanford & Co. for breaking up the monopoly formerly known as the California Steam Navigation Company, of which he was a large stockholder till the railroad competition to Sacramento and Marysville cut down the enormous profits of that corporation. erally opposed to everything and everybody.

Albert Dibble - Had no real estate on the assessment rolls last year. Sells goods on commission. Lives in Maria consty.

Regional O, Devo-Name not found in the San Francisco Directory; resides no-

where that we know of.

where that we know of.

Henry L. Durks - President of the Trust Company, where the Trustees of the stock to be issued by the Atlantic and Pacific in some roundabout way for the benfit of the city, expect to keep their securibles or the proceeds of them. Mr. Davis has the trusteeship of \$10,000,000 railroad stock in his eye. Of course he is opposed to the compromise, which, if voted, would deprive him and his friends of this great trust

John Jose Of the celebrated firm of John Doe and Richard Roe-Hotel boarder;

no residence

Calch T. Fay Fy, Foe, Fay, Fum He smelleth the battle atar off-even in Washington and rusheth to the rescue of this city, with the people's money which sent him to the National Capital in one hand and a commission from the A. and P. in the other. (He is the chief of the A. & P. subscription agents and runners.)
He pretends to be a disinterested friend of the city; was the Bulletin's candidate
for Governor and ran against Haight and Corham in 1867, receiving in the whole
State 3.000 votes out of 109,000, which illustrates the immense influence of the Bulletin.

A. Halladie—Wire-puller. No real estate.

John S. Hager—Attorney for L. L. Robinson and believed to be one of the paid attorneys of the Atlantic and Pacific. His late report on that miraculous corporation which he thoroughly investigated in the space of forty-right hours while on a trip through St. Lonis, has invoked the laughter and witty criticisms of all the railroad men in the country. Hager, as State Senator, was the author of the bill

giving 600 acres of land, just north of Goat Island, to a railroad company that would have built there a rival city had not Hager & Pickering sold it out to the

would have built infer a five lay had not Hage: a fixed highest for the Committee of A. D. Hatch—Dealer in railroad ties—and recently boasted in the Committee of One Hundred that he expected to furnish all the ties for the Atlantic and Pacific

when they got their \$1,000,000 subsidy from San Francisco.

Robert C. Johnson—Son of his father and hails from Sweden.

James Linforth—An Englishmen, of Linforth, Kellogg & Co.—hardware house.

Expects to furnish metals and from for all the work done in this State by the Atlantic and Pacific

John C. Merritt-Sells things on commission.

E. F. Northam-"Who lards the lean earth as he walks along." Sneath's righthand man in the Committee of One Hundred. Made much money in early days by nature man in the Committee of the Futured. Have made much moley in early agents starting runs on the bank of which he was a director, and then employing agents to buy up poor men's bank books at a heavy shave. When the causeless panic subsided, of course he collected these liabilities of the bank in full. An unbeliever in the sentiment that "honesty is the best policy."

in the sentiment that "honesty is the best policy."

Loven Pickering.—The man who runs the Call in the interests of the Greeleyites and the Catholics, the Bulletin in the interests of the Grantites and the Protestants, and both against the best interests of San Francisco. Loren was once a lion, but now none so poor as to do him reverence. Everyhody knows Old Pick.

David Meeker.—Pitts-Steven's last target; has \$4,200 of property to be assessed; voted while in the last Legislature to pass Stanford's railrond bills over Governor Booth's vetoes. But he is old and fickle, and as likely to be for the compromise to-morrow as he was against it yesterday. Consults his scrap-book on all occasions. Was one of the backers of the "Escaped Nun" on her recent appearance in this city. Is a firm Protestant this year, but may be a fierce Catholic next.

D. C. McRuer—Is out of business and has been for some time. Wants a place and has been promised one with good salary and nothing to do, in the California Atlantic and Pacific if the \$10,000,000 to that concern is voted. Was sorely disappointed in not getting another accidental nomination to Congress, believes Stan-

pointed in not getting another accidental nomination to Congress, believes Stanford was the man who pulled his leg out of the halls of Congress and logically opposes the citys best interests to get even. He is a self-made man; God Almighty is not in any way responsible for McRuer. He worships his self-creator.

G. J. McKinnan—Name not in the Directory.

Is not in any way responsible for McKner. He worships his sell-creator.

G. J. McKinnan—Name not in the Directory.

Albert Miller—There are two Albert Millers in the Directory: one a laborer the other a watchman who dwells in the Government House. Which of the two this Albert Miller really is, we have been unable to find out.

R. G. Sneath—Lives in San Mateo. Owning but \$50 of property in this city. His forte is not finance but Oratory. "Let me clasp that Cherished Hand," is one of his celebrated periods. He is an original in his way, and is capable of inventing a whole report as he did for example in partnership with Judge Hager in that wonderful document concerning the Atlantic and Pacific, in which they proved to the satisfaction probably of themselves but to no body else that the St. Louis 35th—"Parallel Company?" was a solvent and thriving corporation. Charitable people perhaps would concede that Sneath really supposed he was telling the truth when he helped to frame this report. To say the least he was a stranger in St. Louis and they took him in. But Commissioner Sneath is now no more. The Committee of One Hundred, which was the power that created him, is itself destroyed. It passed away with a great noise, and in much agony—but it is gone and with it its creature and most serviceable tool, R. G. Sneath.

R. G. Sherwood—Jeweler. Time was made for such fellows as Sherwood. He lives, moves and has his being principally from the sale of time-pieces. Had mankind taken no note of time, there would have been no Sherwoods. Were he wise, he would stick to his hair-springs, feather-wheels, dials and plated wares. A man

he would stick to his hair-springs, feather-wheels, dials and plated wares. A man whose mind is about as large as "the ring upon my lady's finger," could not be expected to comprehend the vast benefits to San Francisco a railroad bridge at Ravenswood would produce, and, therefore, very naturally he voted against the

compromise.

Levi Stevens—The Great Unknown.

Richard Tobin—Made rich by large attorney's fees, levied on poor mens' property for searching titles on behalf of the Hibernian Bank; owns a ranch at Pigeon Point, which the Atlantic and Pacific is expected to run through; is very willing, age! anxious to vote a tax of \$10,000,000 on San Francisco to improve his ranch at Pigeon Point. Had this ranch been located near Ravenswood he would have voted for the compromise.

J. C. Wilmerding-Whisky-Owns real estate valued by the Assessor at just

\$1,600.

P. L. Weaver-The last on the list of the immaculate thirty-four, is agent of a P. L. Weaver—The last on the list of the immaculate thirty-four, is agent of a Powder Company. The Atlantic and Pacific route lies across so many hills and mountains, a vast amount of blasting will be necessary in building it. Should the \$10,000,000 subsidy be voted, Mr. Weaver expects \$1,000,000 of it will be spent in buying his powder. Milton said of powder, that it was an invention of the devil. If this be true, Mr. Weaver must be one of the d—1's agents.

The aggregate property of the above thirty-four "Representative Men" amounts to less than \$400,000, according to the assessment books of last year. While the amount of property represented by the thirty-eight who voted for the \$2,500,000 compromise exceeds \$1,800,000, or more than four times the sum total owned by the minority of thirty-four. Indee Hastington.

the minority of thirty-four. Indeed, two men of the thirty-eight-Judge Hastings

and Josiah Belden—own more taxable property in this city than the whole thirty-four. And when we come to add to the thirty-eight such names as Peter Donahue, Adam Grant, Nicholas Luning. Tyler Curlis, James Lick and a score more like them—every one of whom would have voted for the compromise had they been present, we find that these men together represent TEN TIMES the property that the thirty-four possess altogether. There were two parties in the Committee of One Hundred. One representing about \$5,000,000 in real estate, the other about \$400,000 in real estate. The Bulletin, as the advocate of the \$400,000, is highly incensed that the gentlemen composing the \$5,000,000 party should dure be independent and have minds of their own, and therefore its efforts to "unlink the chain" that binds these large property holders in a common fellowship, and a united action to save San Frandisco from this \$10,000,000 steal, and at the arabiunited action to save san Francisco from this \$10,000,000 steal, and at the ametime bridge over the chasm that divides this city from the great interior by a railroad bridge at Ravenswood. No candid voter or tax-payer can long be at a loss to know which of these two parties it is his duty to follow. The party of thirty-eight are among the most solid, far-seeing business men of San Francisco. The party of thirty-four is made up of schemers, speculators, men out of employment, and impractical fellows generally. So much for the two factions into which the Committee of One Hundred has been broken.

### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

AUGUST 24 .- There was no matinée at any of the theaters to-day, and when I went to the Mercantile Library to get a book, I found the room full of men and women, some of the latter flirting shamefully and not behaving properly at all. women, some of the latter firting snamefully and not behaving properly at an even as a strange mixture, and I fancied that some ladies who move in good society bad come on purpose to satisfy their enriosity. The men looked sheepish and awkward. They dare not offend their fast lady friends by shirking them, and yet knew that they were being watched by the stately damea at whose houses they visit. The matinée is the safest piace for a rendezvous. Henry R was there, and though it is notorious that he as the favorite of Mrs. D., who was divorced last year, yet he was making strong love to Mrs. M., who isn't half as pretty, and hesides, has a husband who is very fond of her. All men are alike, they don't care for impropriety that is safe, but prefer a dash of danger and a greater degree of wrong in their criminal acts. The old story. The more forbidden the fruit, the greater the desire to plack it.

Avg. 25.—Called on Annie B. on my way home from church. Her house was a Avg. 29.—Called on Annie B. on my, way home from church. Her house was a picture of neatness, notwithstanding her large young family. As I opened the door I heard her reciting poetry most energetically, and saw her three youngest sitting on stools with wonder stricken expressions of contenance. I could not help laughing out loud. She explained by saying, "You know I have not the slightest ear for music, so, as I can't keep the children quiet with nursery songs, I apont Shakapeare to them. They don't understand it, but it answers the purpose."

Aug. 26.—Dined at the W——s, and noticed the difference of two characters. There was that spiteful Mrs. V. who said andibly to her husband, as she entered the drawing room, "What a horrid smeil of dinner comes up from the kitchen. It positively makes me sick," whilst good-natured, curly-headed little Mr. M. came beaming in, snifting up the annistakable odor with infinite gust, declaring that it was a promise of good things. An Englishman was there, who thought it would please us if he decried his own country. He little thought how I despised him for it, and the saying of a wise man came into my mind: "Be assured when men do not love their hearths nor reverence their threshholds, it is a sign that they have dishonored both."

### The English Harvest.

Says the London Overland Mail of the 10th instant: "There has been no other Says the London Overland Mail of the 10th instant: "There has been no other instance in twenty years of so large a fall of rain in the first seven months of the year as in the present year. According to the common belief, it is beginning to look serious for the crops. Harvesting has pretty generally commenced, but day after day work is impeded by floods of rain. The corn market has already began to discount the damage, and a few more days will decide whether or not the wheat yield must be counted among the failures of the time. About the seriousness of the prospect there cannot be two opinions." Yesterday the price of California wheat in Liverpool advanced from 12s, to 12s, 4d. Perhaps this indicates continued rainy weather, a few days more of which would be apt to advance the quotation to 18s., upon which freight rates hence to Great Eristin would hardly fall to respond. In fact, we rather expect to see 25 paid.

The events of the present year make San Francisco the great point of attraction

respond. In fact, we rather expect to see 25 paid.

The events of the precent year make San Francisco the great point of attraction for all the shipping of the world, and California has raised the price of reight for all commodities over the face of the world. The Cotton of the Southern States and India, the Teas of China and Japan, the Sugars of Manila and Cuba, the Coffee of Brazil, the Wool of Australia, and every important product which must find its way to England and Europe and freights advanced because California bide high for Wheat ships. Cotton, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Wool, and the whole list of productions, reached their destination charged with higher transportation cost, because California shakes her valide crows in the face of commerce.

California shakes her prolific crops in the face of commerce.

### Such Conduct as Those.

The conduct of Messrs. Pickering and Fitch in their attitude towards the Central The conduct of Messre. Pickering and Fitch in their attitude towards the Central Railroad Company is explicable upon no ordinary hypothesis. The ordinary motives that seem to govern business men in their relations with each other do not control the Bulletin and Call newspapers, nor their proprietors, in considering the railroad question. Mr. Pickering, being an unusually modest and retiring gentleman, and seldom if ever taking any active personal participation in matters of general public interest—always keeping his journal, the Call, prudently poised on both sides of every important question, holding the balances so evenly that no mortal can tell which side he favors—now for the first time bursts out into public notice, becomes a member of the Committee of One Hundred, takes an earnest interest in all the proceedings becomes one of the Executive Committee, turns orator terest in all the proceedings, becomes one of the Executive Committee, turns orator and makes speeches, is on his legs for frequent, earnest and even angry participation in debate, and casts reflections upon all who differ with him. The Bulletin takes up the cudgel, and, in unison with the Call, undertakes to fight the battles of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad with all the zeal of paid advocates. The Evening Republican charges Pickering with having a monctary interest in the road, and names the amount paid for the advocacy at \$100,000 in bonds. We do not credit the charge, although Mr. Pickering was formerly a resident of St. Louis. Still we cannot appreciate or understand the zeal and enthusiasm with which those two cannot appreciate or understand the zeal and enthasiasm with which those two journals advocate bleeding our people to pay money to a foreign corporation. Pickering and Fitch know that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad corporation is bankrupt, that its lands are forfeit, its charter forfeitable, its right of way in this State questioned, its debt overwhelming; that its capital stock is \$100,000,000 to the confederates with Fremont; that it cannot be built from San Francisco to Colorado. Not only have they thus lent themselves to a foreign corporation, but they have done everything that human ingenuity could do to injure the existing roads in this State and impede their construction. The Evening Bulletin and Call have contained articles attacking the credit of our own railroad corporations, have misrepresented facts and given false figures, for the avowed purpose of injuring their credit in foreign money markets. Mr. Pickering made a speech in the Committee of One Hundred, claiming the broad doctrine that it was right to fight the Devil with fire; that anything was honor-Pickering made a speech in the Committee of One Hundred, canning the broad doctrine that it was right to fight the Devil with fire; that anything was honorable in war, and that all was fair in destroying or crippling an enemy; moved the appointment of a committee to search country records, and spy into Stanford & Co.'s affairs, for the avowed purpose of destroying their credit in foreign money markets; and now, in every issue of their daily journals, is advocated the proposition of co-operation with the Atlantic and Pacific Road. Mr. Pickering is member of another sub-committee to canvase the town for subscriptions, and we are informed that twenty canvassers are out asking of poor men and women, working men and mechanics, to take stock in this rotten and defunct railroad corporation—anything to best Stanford, from \$5 upwards; and this in order to get strength before the people to ask a municipal subscription of \$10,000,000. In the meantime certain of our wealthy men organize to construct an independent competing road to the Colorado, and the tall and Bulletin denounce it as dishonest, as a trick of Stanford & Co., question the motives of the movers and brand them as tools, plot-ters and conspirators in the interest of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad corporations. We ask ourselves what does this all mean! What is the motive? corporations. We ask ourselves what does this all mean? What is the motive? It is certainly not an honest desire to serve the people, because this railroad is a palpable fraud. There is something under all this that we do not comprehend—there is some ulterior reason—\$100,000 in bonds, worth sixty-eight cents on the dollar? There was a time when even this amount would not have tempted the Bulletin to advocate even a questionable enterprise. Is it really true that the Call is a bad speculation—that its boasted circulation of \$26,000 is a sham, or at least is a bad speculation—that its boasted circulation of 26,000 is a sham, or at least only a temporary issue of wrapping paper to furnish the basis for affidavit making? Is it true, as the *Chronicle* has charged, that the *Bulletin's* circulation has declined half and does not now exceed 7,000 daily, and that its business has proportionally declined, and that it contemplates reducing its price from 37% cents per week to 15 cents, in order to head off a new newspaper enterprise that is about starting in rivalry with the *Bulletin* and with ample capital? We hear all these suggestions, but they hardly account for the vindictive policy pursued by Pickering and the *Call*, Fitch and the *Bulletin*, against everybody and everything that does not favor stealing \$10,000,000 out of our municipal treasury to bein Billings Parsons and Bob. Call, Fitch and the Bulletin, against everybody and everything 'that does not favor stealing \$1,000,000 out of our municipal treasury to help Billings, Parsons and Robinson out of a bad scrape. The subscribers to this co-operative road do not intend to pay the money unless the city subscribes. No one is asked to advance the ordinary percentage of their subscriptions. Pickering has avowed his intention not to pay his subscription of \$10,000. Fitch has taken nothing. The Bulletin and Call have fairly staked their existence upon carrying this proposition before the people. It is to be the last final test of their strength. If they succeed, they will boast their triumph as illustrating the influence of their journals; if they fail, the Call will subside and the Bulletin reduce its price and become a second class evening paper.

<sup>—</sup> Since July 1st, ten vessels have been loaded at Vallejo direct for England, the same taking on at that point 257,000 centals, against eleven vesels with 250,000 centals for the same time in 1871. The number loaded at Oakland wharf during the same interval is eighteen, with 444,000 centals, against two for the same time last year, with 47,000 centals.

### Court Chat.

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- The Emperor Francis Joseph will arrive at Pesth on the 1st of September to open the session of the Hungarlan Diet in person. Prime Minister Andrassy and the heads of Departments will meet the Emperor on the 3d and accompany him on his visit to Saxony. From Dresden the Emperor will proceed to Berlin on the 6th to meet the Emperor of Germany. At Berlin great preparations are being made for the festivities attending the meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia. The great day will be the 7th of September, when the Emperors of Russia and Austria will be received in the forenoon by a grand military parade; in the afternoon there will be a State banquet, and in the evening a gala performance. This will be succeeded by a torchlight procession. The entire city is to be illuminated.
- A writer in the Paris Figaro has received a pamphlet from the Emperor Napoleon, on the fly-leaf of which was the following in the Emperor's own handwriting: "Monsieur St. Geneet, in a remarkable article which has appeared in the Figaro, pretends that the crime of the Emperor consisted in declaring war when he must have known that France was not ready to support him. It would be more just to say that his error was to have counted on the correctness of returns made to him, and on the possibility of uniting ha few days the different elements of which armies are composed.—NAPOLEON."
- A significant change in the titles of the head of the Royal Family of Austro-Hungary is announced as likely to be made. At a recent Council of Ministers it was decided, subject to the approval of the Emperor, that in tuture the chief of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and his successors shall continue the title of Imperial and Royal Majesty, but that they will dispense with that of Apostolic Majesty. This is a sign of the times for the Vatican.
- The King of Siam, who recently visited the Viceroy of India, is a very small, placid-looking man who dresses in European fashion, with knee-breeches and stockings, and lives like a European in all respects. He has a lot of wives.
- The Viceroy of Egypt, who has just terminated his visit to Constantinople, has testified his gratitude for the Sultan's hospitality by presenting him with 50,000 Henry-Martin frifes.
- Ex-Empress Carlotta is reported to be dying. All hope of her recovery has been relinquished, and the last sacraments administered.
  - Baron Lederer, Austrian Minister to Washington, is on his way to his post.
  - The Queen of the Belgians has given birth to a daughter.

### Special Breveties.

- A correspondent sends to the London Telegraph an account of a tragedy which has occurred in Switzerland. A young Polish student formed the acquaint ance of an American lady named Huez, who, with four daughters, was staying at Gersau. After a time he asked the hand of one of the young ladies in marriage, but was refused, and the family shortly afterward left for Geneva. The young lady was out for a walk in the woods with one of her sisters and an English gentleman, when suddenly the Pole appeared and presenting a revolver first shot Miss Hues and then attempted to blow out his own brains. Both he and his victim are not expected to live. Miss Hues was shot in the head, and the bullet passing through her temple and striking her tongue, stopped the power of speech. Intense excitement was caused at Geneva by the news of the tragedy.
- Strange conduct this in church. At a recent Sunday morning service a well-dressed young lady was observed in the body of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, freely using an open glass, staring unflinchingly at various people in different parts of the church. This annoyance was endured until the preacher, the Rev. H. White, ascended the pulpit to deliver his sermon. The reverend gentleman speedily noticed the obnoxious open glass fully directed towards him, and the officence being repeated several times he abruptly stopped his discourse, and requested the offender either to desist or leave the church. The young lady, somewhat abashed, at once quitted the building, much to the relief of the preacher and his hearers.
- The Italie, Turin, says the following scene occurred a few days ago at a railway station: "On a hitter cold day a millionaire applied at the ticket office for a third class ticket. 'What!' exclaimed the officia', who knew him, 'you, sir, take a third class on such a day as this?' 'Why, I must,' was the cool reply, 'since there is no fourth class.' 'I beg your pardon,' answered the official, handing him a ticket, 'but there is—here is one.' The man of wealth hastily paid for it, and rushed forward to take his place. On the doorkeeper asking to see his ticket, the traveler produced it, but was rather taken aback on being told that the ticket would not do for him. 'And why not?' he exclaimed. 'Why, sir, because it is a dog ticket!'"
- A very novel present was lately made to a popular actress at the Havana. It was on the occasion of the lady's benefit, and le senorita had been called before the curtain to receive the vociferous plaudits of the house, which rose en masse as she appeared. In the midst of her triumph there emerged from the stage-box a handsome negro boy, dressed in a gorgeous livery of blue and silver, and bearing in one hand an exquisite bouquet, and in the other a card, on which was written: "Madame, deign to accept the bouquet and the holder!"

- Driven from Germany, the Jesuits seem to have fallen on their legs in Holland and Belgium. The Count of Hoensbrock has given to them his estate of Blyenbeck and Hoensbrock, in the province of Limbourg. The Duke of Arenberg is negotiating for a large estate in the neighborhood of Ghent for the same purpose. There seems no peace for the Jesuits in any part of the world at present, and a general rush at them is made with a cry of "Turn them out". The Guatemala Government has decreed to extinguish the company of Jesuits in that country, and to confiscate their properties for the public benefit, and has also agreed with San Salvador to expel the Jesuits from Nicaraguan territory.
- The question of the cost of living is at present agitating the minds not only of political economists, but also, to a very remarkable degree, of prudent women. The increase in prices of certain articles of food in England has of late caused some alarm, and in a few instances strikes against the butchers have been organized in the northern counties of England. In Scotland, although there has been a rise in the price of articles of food, it does not affect the Scotch people so much as their Southern neighbors. In New York, also, the high price of food is beginning to affect the poorer classes.
- A telegraph clerk in London who was engaged on a wire to Berlin formed an acquaintance with and an attachment for a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin, that he made a proposal to her, and that she accepted him without having seen him. They were married, and the marriage resulting from their electric affinities is supposed to have turned out as well as those in which the senses are more apparently concerned.
- Henry Mason, of North street, Peckham, whose birthday we have more than once recorded in the South London Press, died on Monday in his 106th year, and was buried at Nunhead Cemetery on Saturday. Deceased retained all his faculties to the last, and left smokers take courage—smoked his pipe until within a few days of his death.—South London Press.
- Miss Louisa Atkins, holding the degree of M. D., after five years' study at Zurich, has been appointed resident medical officer and secretary to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women. This is the first instance on record of a female medical practitioner being made an officer of a public hospital. This appointment cannot fail to give great eatisfaction to the advocates of Women's Rights.
- A dispatch from the Litchard Observatory, at Clinton, New York, says that another new planet was discovered on the night of the 23d in-t., making 12d of the group of Asteroids. It is a very bright star of the texth magnitude, and its position an hour after midnight was in 22 hours, 21 minutes, 22 seconds of the right ascension, and in 70 degrees, 18 minutes, 30 seconds of the South Declination.
- The Berlin Spener Gazette, the favorite organ of the Emperor William, asserts that the cardinals of the Vatican have already elected Cardinal Patrizzi as successor of the present Pope, and that he will be proclaimed Pope as soon as Pius IX. has breathed his last. The cardinals are said to have adopted this unusual course in accordance with a secret bull issued by Pius IX. in 1870.
- The Prior of Beltas, in Portugal, recently called the Emperor of Germany, in a sermon, "A monster in human shape, and the greatest thief of modern times," Thereupon Prince Bismarck sent word to the Portuguese Government that the abusive priest must be deposed and imprisoned, which was done accordingly.
- The German Government has informed the ladies of Alsace and Lorraine that the brothers and lovers of such of them as are most violent in their demonstrations of hostility to Germany will be selected to serve in the German army after October 1st.
- St. Jerome in his retreat at Bethlehem endeavored to cure his mind of its hankering after classical literature by submitting his body to repeated flagellations, the very method which in our schools is applied, quite as ineffectually, for the opposite purpose.
- In Paris, the fashion of ladies wearing high-heeled boots and shoes is passing away. As the writer very sensibly states, this fashion had nothing to recommend and everything to condemn it. Elegance was not preserved nor beauty ensured.
- Women work at bricklaying in Austria, and we are told that it is common to see them carrying hods of bricks and mortar up long ladders. And this is what it will end in here, if women persist in their demand for women's rights.
- Some Jesuits visited Prince Bismarck recently at Varzin. They wanted to know on what conditions they would be allowed to remain in Germany. The chancellor's laconic reply was, "On none."
- Mazzini, after all, died a rich man. His property has been appraised at nearly four hundred thousand lire. It is believed that he spent during his lifetime nearly the same amount for revolutionary purposes.
- Her Majesty's ship Daphne will shortly proceed to the Malay Archipelago on an expedition against the pirates, who are again getting troublesome in that direction.
- A sign in Mission street, San Francisco, is inscribed: "Dr. ——. Teeth extracted, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents."

### The Faithful Steersman.

Many a noble deed of valor Forever lives in story: But none, I ween, with purer ray
Than the brave steersman's glory.

A gallant bark on Erie's waters At noon is gaily sailing, Half a thousand laughing idlers The keen, free air inhaling.

And ever and anon the captain Cries—"Steersman, can you tarry?"
And tainter and yet fainter shouts The brave man's answer carry.

On, on, they speed—the beach is nearing By fire and smoke surrounded, He holds his post-his eye is fixed. And now the prow has grounded.

But whence that cry so strangely piercing, Madly they leap ashore—the hundred Amaze and fear combining? [vapor, Who from the flames are flying, Whence those clouds of dense, dark The flames that madly play around Those ruddy flames upshining?

The helm where he is dving:

Calm at the helm his station.

Oaths, prayers resound, and wild entreaty, He who endured the stifling torture, Tears, wails, and execration— Who neither droop'd nor tired; The while one man alone is keeping Who saved others, not himself, Who saved others, not himself, And, saving them, expired!

-Lady Georgiana Fullerton.

### Diamonds.

An associated press dispatch from London Aug. 30th gave the substance of a "card" addressed to The Times by a respectable firm of dismond brokers, mentioning that an American had bought from them some time ago a parcel of rough diamonds without regarding their quality. The Times is represented as connecting this purchase with the American diamond discoveries, and as expressing surprise that Meesrs. "Latham, Barlow and McClellan" should have become connected with the enterprise. We will venture to doubt that The Times used the names of those gentlemen or of any gentlemen in this connection. It is not an unsafe prophecy to say that when the issue in question shall be received, it will appear that these names had been interpolated in the dispatch in the United States. But to-day the "city article" of The Times will make mention of the fact that parties interested in the American diamond discovery have been communicated with by cable, and whatever significance may be attached to the diamond purchase in that city, it cannot throw doubt upon the reality of the American discovery. The circumstances attending the gathering of these stones rendered a "salting" of the ground impossible; and besides, at least one diamond in the collection could not have been sold by the London brokers without special mention; and upon inquiry they will certify to having had no such stone in their possession. All of which will not appear in the dispatches of the California Associated Press.

It would be inferred from some of the comment which one hears, that the public had acquired some rights in the time that believe to the dispatch of the cannot be a constituted by the condon discoveries of which they are defeated by

had acquired some rights in the diamond discoveries of which they are defrauded by had acquired some rights in the diamond discoveries of which they are defrauded by the parties who decline to give their locality. It may prevent some confusion of thought if the public will recall the fact that it has not adventured a dollar in the real diamond discovery, and has not been invited to. The persons who have adventured dollars are satisfied with their business. When the public shall also become interested, then the reports of "finds," etc., will become really some of its business—which at present they really are not. The public takes a natural interest in a discovery which promises to be of national importance, and of grand personal advantage. But, for a season, it is to be borne in mind, that the interest is that of an "outsider," who is in no way wronged should the whole business prove delaying.

delusive.

### Recall Them.

The people of this city have been accused of helding queer and rather liberal views on the question of morality. Our Eastern friends have expectorated quite freely on our loose morals, and hold up their hands in holy horror at the free and easy style of doing things in this Paris of the Pacific. Let us admit that we are no longer tortured with the iron-clad morality of the Puritans, that men and women have not their reputations picked to pieces by the vile tongue of scandal, and that the doctrine is, "Mind your own business and i'll mind mine." Yet with all this generosity the people of San Francisco are unable to relish the importations of Eastern morality, who come here with their viliainous free-love doctrines. The he and she reptiles who flourish at the East, by pandering to the high-toned descendants of the Puritans, are not at all appreciated by us. Their open and avowed doctrines of shame do not find a response in the hearts of this community, notwithstanding all the slanders it has had to endure under this head. The East should call back its free-love apostles, for this community is already nauseated with them. with them.

—It is stated that the evidence at Marshal Bazaine's trial, now progressing in Paraine, shows that traitorous correspondence existed between Bazaine and the Germans prior to the surrender of Motz.

### Excunt.

The Committee of One Hundred Wednesday accomplished, so far as its in their power the object of their organization—the "defeat" of the cost Island grant for rail-road purposes. The "rail-road compones of stranged between the committee and its collects of the rail-road company involves, as its carried power, but the committee and its collects of the rail-road company involves, as its carried power, but the company seals of the said for terminal purposes. It to character the backets the law by a beside at Ravenswood and stable in the formacies at the said for terminal purposes. It is commented to the said on the collection of the fall ment of the object down to be present in previously. The company also absorbers its claim of the certificity for \$1.50 minus. In the case of the collection, the result of which is deputed and as consideration for the formaling, the case to very far \$1.50 minus. These sure the coding features of the contract to gets take with the cells of the contract to gets at the coding features of the coding

The Committee of One Hundred has hardly received fair treatment at the hands of the public press. We imagine that the body of their fe lower to us have a juster appreciation of their labors. The committee was arganized at a moment of high appearant on of their moors. The committee was organized at a meadment of high perpetur or retenuent, when it was feel that some energent measures for the presection, of pub is a ferrests were on led for. The individual's comparing to commended the central confidence of the pub is. They entered with zero spent a work which has consumed four months of persevering labor. About one-half of those who at first compassed the committee afterwards fell was a leaving the part of the remainder. These, in turn, resigned it to an Experience Committee, which was furnished in the confidence of the members were men of viscourty and of the members were men of viscourty. part informate in the composition. Some of the members were men of vis contry views; nearly all backed personal experience in the matters line were called on to deal with more than one were then whose attractions and account realized them for intercourse with gentlemen, and some, perbass, has their measured them for intercourse with gentlemen, and some, perbass, has their measured the exception of the source of personal interest. But the crowning masforters of the Executive Committee was that it embraced men who had become committee to an indictionable of the exception of the experience of the executive Committee and who had become committee forward felt bound to struggle tor the success of that measure, which even they are not personally all the proposed to abandon. Most of the trouble which the Committee has lad, leading the measurements of words and the measurements of exercise and the proposed of the committee of the commit prepared to amount of the community of the manuscript of the mass can't passage of words and the practice of paramentary trackers was checommand, have tended to weaken the influence of the body with the community, has arisen from the membership or the "Missouri party. But, not will standing a Clis, the Executive Committee of the One Hundred and give to the public an exhanst ve expose from of existing runnord problems. They can make from the discussion freedoms or impracticable suggestions like that for a bridge across the has at Alameda Point. And a stundy and ta tuful in normy, enduring the billingsgate of at east one backguard and folling the ingenuity of par amentary pettifor 12, and this a negot at a contract to accompash the object of the committee 8 existence—the defeat of the Goat Is and grant. If this object he worth accomplishing unless the who era road agolation has been a mistike—unless the rockless personality which has been characteristic of our daily press for months past is grate one as well as dis\_racefai then the members of the Executive committee place done a good work and deserve the public grait for have done in the laborate dearnests and honests for the public weal, and wilcout for or reward. In this few have set an example of public weal, and wilcout for or reward. In this few have set an example of public specific production of the first specific dearness and undependence which will be of permanent married cleed and value. to the community. Notwithstanding, therefore, the efforts that have been and will continue to be made, to be attle the work of the Con natter by those who are chagritted at its result, the fact remains that that work and its result, the tax-result of comprehense are a saccess. It we may be permitted an expressive consquarkism—"That's what's the matter."

Oyes.' Oyes.' Oyes.' Sea'ed proposals are hereby invited, at the office of the Town Curv. for the densery of the bodies dead professed or the Fab Commission is of the State. For that they are barmanes, uncludy see in its 10 temper of course on policy, and answory in our sight. Long has been our sufficience, and our pastine its as a web-ased garder, and our net made in which up to the externs of our, was Witness the who call is aughter of our innocent; so men, their obtay begard the discks of the river storages. Yea, and at the spanning season, also an pasting resources. Let thus trumwards of size, this transformance of effect momentally, thus three-leaded hybria of salary absorption, be booked, by the weed stanced gives, have did into the market-place, and left to die to every from an some fisherman is block. Yea, and before their spanning time, lest the earth be overrun with the fant brood of presonancem eaches. We grown and trivial under this affliction. Show we onger suffer that span direct the hards of the six monanties six Sect. So the Town Creek place are from a possine, production of the light of worthwest, and it would be manifed our measures of the free for commissioners.

### Our Reputation Abroad.

The London Mining World, in its issue of the 10th, gives prominence to an article in which the following sentences occur: "There are, unhappily, several combinations of unprincipled men in the States, who occupy themselves in the larentive business of concecting mining schemes for foreign markets, especially for the English market, and they have hitherto reaped a tolerable harvest. It hight be thought that even the most obtuse reader of some of these highly-colored or wholly false representations, must at once see into their real character, to avoid the trap laif for them. But it is not so. Millions of money have been drawn from the pockets of the people of this country, upon promises to employ it in the working of mines, the riches of which were absolutely incalculable for their extent; but the money has been swallowed up by men of the like kidney with Fisk and Gould, while the mines, whose character they portrayed in such attractive colors, have been as barren and unproductive as was the Eric Railrond. The mining schemes referred to can come only from California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Colorado; in fact, the schemes which a reader of The Mining World will understand, are from California, Nevada and Utah. The unprincipled individuals who are represented as making prevy of unsuspecting Englishmen are among ourselves or immediate the English market, and they have hitherto reaped a tolerable harvest. California, Nevada and Ctan. The unprincipled individuals who are represented as making prey of unsuspecting Englishmen are among ourselves or immediate neighbors, and, therefore, within range of the personal acquaintance of readers of The Financial Postscript. In point of factthe Pacific coast mines which have been sold on the English market have all been brought forward by one party or another out of about a score of individuals, all told. These individuals are well known in San Francisco, and will be identified by the reader. Bearing them in mind, he will know that the assertions in The Mining World that they have drawn "millions of money —meaning millions of pounds sterling, and therefore ten millions of dollars at the least—from the British pocket, are untrue. But more than this, the terms on which these Pacific mining properties have been sold in Loudon, are notorious; the terms of each bargain have been canvassed on California street; and a brief statement of the whole business is that more than one-half of the total sums paid statement of the whole business is that more than one-half of the coust sums paut by the British public has gone into the pockets of the British middle-men—the well known London Mining Syndicate. One instance may be mentioned in which a sound but small property was offered to the syndicate at a moderate price, when they clapped on £60,000 as their own fee for putting the business to the public, and actually received more in this commission than the selling price of the mine. The they clapped on £60,000 as their own fee for putting the business to the public, and actually received more in this commission than the selling price of the mine. The Pacific coast will hereafter suffer for these peculiarly British operations. Flaming prospectuses, got up by the London promoters of the schemes, promising impossible results, will be ranked as Yunkee falsehoods. We have sins enough of our own to answer for without this cousinly burden. Now these dedusive prospectuses are leginning to be exposed, and The Mining World falls to calling "stop thief!" after men who are far enough away from it, but has never a word to say about the individuals nearer home who got the stockholders' money, and who, in fact, not only "put up the jobs," but themselves "put them through." Is it unreasonable to suspect that this indignant clamor against "American vendors "whos sold the mines, may be designed to turn away attention from some British vendors." sonance to suspect that this indiginant channer agains. "American vendors" who sold the mines, may be designed to turn away attention from some British vendors who sold the stock and its holders? The same article in The Mining World has some remarks in another place, inculcating a truth which cannot be too ofven urged, and which we here quote: "There are people here (it says) whose looved gambling is so strong that they prefer a heavy risk, with a promise of 1,000 per cent., "This is not be somewhat." to a more moderate undertaking. This is not so reprehensible in the case of a man who can venture a sum of money, and lose it without inconvenience to himself or his family. But it is highly criminal in one who stakes what is his living, or, at least, what will be a serious loss to his family."

<sup>—</sup> Now comes an idiotic newspaper man and wants us to make Miss Salle Smart a School Director. He claims that she has developed the proper qualifications for the position: she has lobbied in the Legislature, she has scribbled for his paper, she has delivered a woman-suffrage tirade. For all and several of these infquities we would, if Sallie were our daughter, bend her over the paternal knee and administer to her a sound spanking; she isn't our daughter, however—more's the pity, for her own sake—and we refrain from visiting upon her the merited punishment. But we give her this fatherly advice: Sa'lie, you ridiculous, misguided young schoolmarm, quit your nonsense, attend to the A, B, C's of the brats committed to your care, keep your nose clean, and keep your name out of the papers. Then some one of the editors of the Post may smile upon you and take you to his bosom, and you will obtain a precarious livelihood by preparing his crackers and cheese, potatoes and onions thenceforth.

<sup>—</sup> Some sensation has been created in Inyo county by the "jumping" of the Eclipse mining claim, belonging to an English Company, on which some thousands of pounds have been spent. The jumpers take the ground that the Eclipse Company, being composed of aliens, cannot hold their claim under the laws of the United States. But the title to the property was acquired by the company through I. Friedlander of San Francisco, a citizen of the United States, the price paid therefor being stated at \$250,000. The jumpers will have their labor for their pains.

### Rossini and Bull-ini!

California is a queer place! Our social, like our geological strata, is mixed, and puzzles the student whose researches have been pursued in the time-honored grooves of old countries. At the Bay District Agricultural Haces and Cattle Show, all classes sat good-naturedly in close proximity. The representatives of all phases of society behaved themselves equally well. The demi-nande were plentiful, and no one seemed to think it catching. All seemed proud of the motherly marte hand giddy coles; the proud, high-stepping sites, "whose necks are clothed with them clean little" haddencys, "with their deer-like heads, black noses and great, lovely eyes; the Siberian-over-coated sheep; the fat, grunting little porkers, and—What! Listen a moment.' Amid the shouts of the "pool" anchoneer, the gay laughter and shrill circ of "Peanuts," came grateful and strange as a fragrant breath, wathing pastoral sweets far into the city's crowd and din—Cujus Animam. From the Presidio's superb band. Stabat Mater on the race-course! California, all over!

### More Precious Stones.

The "Original Diamond Discovery" Company has received a consignment of precious stones from the expedition recently fitted out by them to proceed in quest of diamonds. The parcel embraces near twenty pounds weight of stones, which are classed as rubies, garnets, sapphires, emeraids, opals and—diamonds. The emeraids and opals are probably a mistake. But about the genuineuess of some of the other stones there is no doubt. The crystals, believed to be diamonds, are probably such. By the time we go to press their identity will be determined. If genuine, their value will be considerable. The value of the other stones will also be approximately arrived at before to-morrow. The prospecting expedition located 640 acres of land, and reinforcements will be promptly sent forward if the stones turn out all right. The proprietors in the Original Discovery Company are more than satisfied with the first fruits of their enterprise. The stones are at the office of B. F. Sherwood & Co., Stock Brokers, California street.

#### Plunket et al.

For invincible stupidity, reckless disregard of common sense, pitiable perversity, and utter idiocy, commend us to the Board of Education. The function, and insensate and ridiculous public has made Directors of our Schools refuse to indexe an invitation to the pupils of the Girls' High School to visit the Art Gallery, for fear their morals may be perverted! O, affectation of unfelt delicacy! O, boundless and fathomicss chuckle-headedness! We will go among the Joss-houses and bring out the carved images, we will go along the streets and gather the wooden Iadians, we will visit the churches and assemble the preachers, we will enter the toy-shops and buy up the jumping-jacks; and we will declare these the Board of Education: for even among these will be found more capacity and wisdom than is possessed by the present remarkable Board. Our School Directors objecting to the Art Gallery! O, arrogance of assimine assumption, essence of amazing chique! Omith beat Martine; O my eye and Betty Martin!

There's a "bue and cry" from the diamond fields, The miners arrive from each quarter, In every stone which the gravel yields, The bue forms the the color, the cry makes the water.

Men of genius see the beauties of nature with light and warmth, and paint them forciby without effort, as the morning sun does the scene he rises upon; and sometimes communicate to objects a freshness and lustre that is not seen in the creations of nature. Great painters have produced images that left nature far behind. Great photographic artists give us striking and delicately to ached pictures that challenge our admiration. This is illustrated every day at the gallery of Bradley & Rulotson. The splendid portraits of beautiful women and noble-looking men there exhibited attract crowds of gazers. Bradley & Rulofson have an elevator, and they have elevated their art to the highest point of perfection.

# REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

# Tuesday, June 25th.

GRANTOR TO GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Albert Miller to same	Fell c Lyen, w 457:11 sw 80, etc. Por lot 14 blk 254, P N Por blks 217 and 218, P N Mission s 25th, 10x117. Por blks 690 693 936 878 786, Outside L'ds Com 247:11 from Baker, nw 211 etc; also, Oak e Lott, e 41, etc.	\$ 5 5 5 5 5
E B Mastick to same	Oak e Lott, e 41, etc 50-vara 2 bik 530, Outside Lands Suc'to w Buker, 137:6x255c4½ 3.397-1,000 ace of Outside Lands Por biks 1197 1264 1261, same Com 99:9 s fr G, 71:2 n fr 11th av, etc Potrero av and Nevada, n to s 1 Sierra etc	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
John L Love to same	Waller e Lyog, e to ne l Park Reservatine etc; also, por blk 599 Outside Lands Green w Steiner, 137:6x137:6; also, Union and Pierce, 137:6x137:6; also, Green e Pierce, e 155 s 119, etc.	5 prem
Archibald Stewart to F Krauce P Becker to Julius Meyers Frank Cunningham to M Fisher  Tide Land Com'rs to F Seligman	Geary e Jones, 22x62:6. Walnut n Central, 25x100 Com at e cor of tract of land owned by H Sparks, th along ne l of s'd tract, etc Harrison sw 5th. 25x75.	5,000 5 1,000
City Land Assn to P Becker	Walnut n Central, 25x100  Por blks 1075 and 1076, Outside Lands  Lots 10 and 19, blk 868  Sth ay and A ne cor ne 301 etc. also	90 prem 250 Gif
Emma Gedge to Cath Farrelly  John Lynch to Angels Ferrea	Fulton w Webster, 100x55 Howard sw 4th, 50x80; also, New Cemetery av and Geary, e 137:6, etc; also, all title and int in estate of M O'Brien Hinckley w Pinckney Place, 26x26; also,	1,500
John Fleming to Clarence Smiley A A Snyder to Eliz'th A Snyder	all int in strip of land in vara 7 and 9. Water e Taylor, 19:8x57:6. Halleck w Sansome, 12:9x54.	1,040 700 Gif
	sday, June 26th.	
J J Donovan to Cath Galvin	Come'g at ne cor of land owned by C. E. Woodbury, w 40 chs n 52 chs, etc; also blks 622 to 626 inc, except 150-vara lot in blk 626 Outside Lands . Alabama s 24th, 26xt00	\$ 1 Gift
	Howards Franklin, 40x122:6. 23d and Howard ne cor. 40x122:6; also, Valencia and 23d se cor, 30x125; also, 25th and Shotwell sw cor, 65x115.	prem
	Van Ness av and Bay sw cor, 275x187:6 Folsom ne Hampton Place, 18:4x96	2,000
S F Sinclair to Henry L Davis Louis Jacoby to Maurice Ullman John F Godfrey to Carl Hinz Rosa Clark to I F Thompson Marian Hill to Henry Cusebolt C E Gibbs to Wm L Higgins Fairmount L'id As'n to T Graham.	Mission s 22d, 30x122:6 Filbert w Larkin, w to Laguna, etc Folsom ne 6th, 25x85 Bush e Pierce, 55x137:6 Und % Pierce and Green, e 120, etc. Henry and Girard sw cor, 120x72 Rose s Chenery, 25x125 Dupont n Greenwich, w 100, etc. Dame s Grove, a 50 e 125, etc.	100 50 8 185

# Friday, June 28th.

E M Dewey to A Giesenkirchen. R L Tracey to T C Banks. C H Pollard to R L Tracey. College H'd Ase'n to C H Pollard. Same to Robert L Tracey. Walter J Roetto J J Bamber Frank Cauningham to G Johnson. A Anstin to J H Applegate. Columbia H'd to J P Slocumb. City Center H'd to H B Slocumb. Henry Chester to Edw Dunscomble Fred k W Myrick to Chas F Brown Mathew Hogan to E W Burr H S Brown to Mathew Hogan.	Fair Oaks s 21st, 117:6x61       \$2,800         Marshall and Congdon, 220x100       400         Marshall and Congdon, 110x100       676         Same       660         Siver and Congdon, 110x100       600         Siver and Size 1888 1899, 64ft Map 4, etc       800         Polk and Bay, 112:6x137:6       5,000         Missoon no 5th, 140v100       142         Date e Sanchez, 103x114       1,500         18th e Noc 25x114       500         Columbia r 28d, 26x100       1,000         Berkshire e Croton av, e 75, etc       500         Lot 554 Gift Map 2       60         Same       10
	rday, June 29th.
City and Co & F to Daniel Shee	Revent n 94th 59v100
F L A Pioche to Jos Dunbar A Warschauer to E N Riotte A J Gambill to Wm H Smith Wm J Bryan to Geo H Tay Theo Bradley to Wm W Young	Bryant n 24th, 52x100
Mary Harper to A G Muller	Siegel's Lincoin, 75x140
C E Woodbury to Jos Clark  Tide Land Com'rs to J T Brady Same to same J S Williams to John O'Dowd L H Allen to C F Webster	Com at a pt on the nc cor of land conv'd by Obed Chart to C E Woodbury, etc. 100 Lot 8 blk 785. Tide Lands 150
J S Williams to John O'Dowd	Pacific and Franklin, 127:6x87:6 I
L H Allen to U F Webster	Stanley Place nw Bryant, 150x112.6 119 Broadway w Leav th, 137.6x137.6 3,500
Same to J M Pike	Chenery nw 112 sw Mateo, 25x100 475
Josephine Finnall to R Murdoch. Same to J M Pike. Thos Daly to Coleman O'Grady	Jackson w Powell, w 24, etc, sub of lot
	172, 50-vara lot survey; also, right of
Charter Dearway As Asher W Tee	way over alleyway adjoining 4,000
Chester brown to Arthur W Jee	14th av w P, 125x100 5,000
Mo	nday, July 1st.
Chee D Wheet to Unich Winning	18th an an W aus to may I Comban! Donly W !
Chas D Wheat to Uriah Higgins	ne to sw   5th av. etc
Mission & 30th St H to Jacob Levy	ne to sw   5th av, etc
Mission & 30th St H to Jacob Levy Mary Bivins to Francis Shohay	Scott Place n Pacific, 25x56 2,000
Mission & 30th St H to Jacob Levy Mary Blvins to Francis Shohay Paul J Anbert to Paul L Anbert	Scott Place n Pacific, 25x56 2,000
Mission & 30th St H to Jacob Levy Mary Blvins to Francis Shohay Paul J Aubert to Paul L Aubert J R Finlayson to Alfred Rising	Beacon e Castro, e 43:11, etc.
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### Wednesday, July 3d.

Wednesday, July 3d.			
Phillip Morgan to E McEneany	Clary ne 6th, 25x80	\$1,850	
B Robinson to Pat'k Fitzsimmons	Baldwin Court n Folsom, 15x40	600	
Ann O'Brien to Martha C Hoyt	O'Farrell e Taylor, 22,3x62:6	4,750	
Ann O'Brien to Martha C Hoyt Hall McAllister to Ann O'Brien G A Basler to Jacob Remmel	Same Harriette se Howard, 20x76	2,700	
Fred W Eaton to Rose L Eaton	Cal'a w Hyde, 25x137:6	Gift	
S _ Oakley to Wm H Gawley	Cal'a w Hyde, 25x137:6. Sacramento e Front, 60x109:6. High a Occan House R'd, a 70, etc.	10,000	
Noc Garden H'd to C J Pillsbury .		500	
John P Courter to John Cooch	Com at pt in M B 38 210:8 s 16th, and 99		
Claus Spreckels to Rob't Leech	w from Guerrero, w 55, etc.  Dorland e Dolores, 135x15  San Bruno road n Dwight, 25x120  St Murks Place w Kearny, 20x60.  Past o Hyde 20x1376	2	
John Cyop to Francis Graber	San Bruno road n Dwight, 25x120	550	
M O'Connor to James Rush	St Marks Place w Kearny, 20x60	7,725	
Adolphe Unger to H L Davis	I Ore Chryde, boarbio.	200	
J P Newmark to same F A Diereck to John Pforr	Same	9,300	
	San Jose R'd with so l of S P R of San		
	Miguel Station, sw 500, etc	1,000	
G H Gray to Phoebe Palmer	Bush e Mason, 27x120	1.100	
John Casedy to G H Stein	Miguel Station, sw 500, etc	2,100	
_	iday, July 5th.		
		A 2000	
Abby Elmore to Addie Vines	Lots 4 5 and 6 bik 644 Haley Purchase	\$ 720 300	
S F Geil to J B Castro	132d av w G, 50x100 Lots 45 and 6 blk 644, Haley Purchase Lots 40 and 41 blk 15, etc, City L'd As'n; also, lot in Bay View H'd	1300	
	also, lot in Bay View H'd	600	
College Hd Ass'n to A Vines	Marshall and Craut, 110x100	600	
Fide Land Coming to C.F. White	Lote 30 and 0 blis 816	90	
G K Fitch to Spaan M Overton	also, lot in Bay View H'd.  Marshall and Craut, 110x100  Bright 8 Randolph, 25x100  Lots 20 and 9 blk 816  Virginia n. Wash'n, n 22:6, etc.  Und ½ Fillmore w, th w along the old 1  to e 1 Pierce, n to s 1 Oak, etc.  C e 14th av, 50x277  W A blk 316 68:9x137:6	1,800	
M C Dalton to Pat'k Dalton	Und % Fillmore w, th w along the old 1	1,000	
	to el Pierce, n to s l Oak, etc	1,000	
Great Park H Ass to R Livingston	C e 14th av, 50x277 W A blk 315, 68:9x137:6 W ½ 50 v 1232, b'dby Post, Sutter Leavenworth and Hyde 50-vara lot 1232	500	
R D Chandler to H M Winship J L King to Wm Scholle	W 2 50 v 1999 b'd by Poet Sutton Leave	2,000	
o L King to will believe	enworth and Hyde	1,500	
T J Maupin to H C Newhall	50-vara lot 1232	5	
C S Holmes to John Eyre	Page and Octavia, 87:6x120	5	
Wm Wolfe to C S Holmes	50-vara lot 1232 Page and Octavia, 87:6x120 Page & Octavia, 137:6x120; also Dolores and 22d, w 250, etc. also, Scott and Broadway, 137:6x137:6; also, Fulton and Program 127:6x137:6; also,		
	Broadway 137:6x137:6: also Fulton		
	and Duchanan, 10(.0x15(.0	20	
Rosa Brand to Jos Simmons	Montg'y s Pacific, 25:9x68:9	6,300	
Satu	rday, July 6th.		
	204h TF PO 100	A 7700	
Sam'l Gilmore to Charlotte Green. R F Morrow to A E Head		\$ 720 100	
B H Randolph to Bernhard Nathan	Post e Larkin, 25x137:6.	3,150	
Rob't Christian to P H Stanton	Broad av e Orizaba, 24:10% x125, R R Hd		
A 37 Walsomer to Camille Mantin	Assn; also, 1 share No 20 sd corporat'n	60	
C. I. Newman to John Hinkle	Mission sw 2d sw 25 ste sub to most	300 5	
T H Henderson to John Sharp	4th s Minna, 22:6x75	12,000	
Odd Fellows Cem to C M Boyd	Spear se Foisom, 137:6x137:6 Prost e Larkin, 2x137:6. Broad av e Orizaba, 24:10\s/x125, R R Hd Assn; also, 1 share No 20 sd corporat'n Lot 634 blk 22, S B Water Lots. Mission sw 3d, sw 25, etc, sub to mort. 4th s Minna, 22:6x75 Lot 1, Abou Ben Adhem Sec Platt 3. 29th av ne 125 nw J. nw 25x160	1,476	
Samuel Gilmore to A M Arbel	29th av ne 125 nw J, nw 25x100	360	
Michael Miles to Rob't Murdoch	29th av ne 125 nw J, nw 25x100	360	
		3,000	
	nday, July 8th.		
Geo F Crowther to J H Meredith	Utah n El Dorado, 50x100	\$ 500	
Same to same	Potrero av and El Dorado, 100x100; also,	W 000	
S G Worden to G M Condee	Foir Oaks n 24th 21v117:6 S F Hd Univ	1,000	
G M Coudee to Fred'k G Smith	lot 25x100 adjoining same	6,000 5,000	
W H Rhodes to Thos Spooner	Welsh sw 4th, 25x80	1	
Jean P Rousset to Wm H Gawley,	Sac'to e Front, 20x60	6,000	
Rich'd P Thomas to W H Camboy	Sectory Davis 20x60 and mort 82 500	18,000	
Carl Hinz to John Pforr	Folsom ne 6th, 25x85	2,500 4,000	
Tide Land Com'rs to B Broderson.	Blk 815	220	
Paul Torre to Orlando Fuller	El Dorado and Wisconsin, 100x100	100	
G F Hartwell to Chas Sleeper	Guerrero s 16th, s 34 w 105, etc	4,000	
Sam'l F Sinclair to Henry Hinkel	Lots 53 55 57. Gift Man 8	750 75	
City & County S F to Chas Adams	Por of New Potrero blks 341 316, etc	prem	
Rob't Hogan to Oliver Eldridge	Sutter and Mason sw cor, 87:6x70:6	100	
Adolph Unger to Pincus Berwin	Same, subj to mortg'e am'rg to \$2,600		

## Tuesday, July 9th.

Hermann Adams to J Rosenthal	Post and Wilm 39.6×70. sub m ge \$2.800 Vallejo and Davis, 137:6×137:6 Hith av w P, 125×290 Burrows and Dartmouth, 25×1000 Burrows e Dartmouth, 25×1000 Essex as Foisom, 125×7:6 Essex as Foisom, 125×7:6 Lots 14 and 17 bik 417, Outside Lands 230 w York 25×103 Beacon ne 25 nw Harry, nw 25×140 Lots 7 and 8 bik D Lewis e Craut, 169×60 Dwight and Madison ne cor, 120×100	8,000	
A W Jee to A R Wells	14th av w P, 125x200	5,000	
Same to same	Burrows e Dartmouth, 26x100	400	
H G Blasdel to F Livingston	Essex se Folsom, 120x87.6	15,000 Gift	
Thos Beggs to Ellen Beggs	Lots 14 and 17 blk 417, Outside Lands	500	
City and County S F to T O'Grady	23d w York, 25x104	prem	
Miss'n & 30th St Hd to R Reed	Lots 7 and 8 blk D	270	
College H'd Ass'n to same	Lewis e Craut, 160x60	600	
Univ Ex H'd Ass'n to Thos Lydon,	Dwight and madison ne cor, 120x100	100	
AA BILLIA	SSUMY, JULY TOTAL.		
Same to Elizabeth Gunn	Sutter e Gough, 50x120	Gift	
R R Av Ex H'd to Wm Gunn	Geneva av and Howth, \$1.6x207 Sutter e Gough, 50x120 Silliman w University, 30x100; also, University s Silliman, 30x120; also, Silliman and Princeton, 60x100	1,768	
Payly Hid Assin to same	man and Princeton, 60x100 West 35th and B, 240x240. 17th e Donglass, 260x74; also, Donglass and 17th, 260x74. Mission e 22d, 40x122:6; also Capp n 26th,	2,280	
Charles Bub to Lawrence Kappeler	17th e Douglass, 260x74; also, Douglass	0.000	
C'to and Co S E to Honey Folgo	and 17th, 250x74	, 3,000	
L. M Carter to C. M. A. Buckley	Taylor n Wash'n, 38 9x12746. Rondel Place s 16th, 32:5x46: 4. Lots 1259 1239 1231, etc. Grif Map 4; also,	5,000	
W Smith to M Stolz and vice versa	Lots 1259 1230 1231, etc, Gift Map 4; also,		
	A-sh a Charmon 02-100	05	
City Land Ass'n to Cath Tillson	Van Nees av s Turk, 70x109	500	
		1,080	
The Duson to Peter Kehoe	Stanly e Vernon, 25x100	50	
City Land Ass'n to Thos Duson	Same	16,000	
Win Bryan to Emma Ellis	Mason n Broadway, 68:9x100	10,000	
Jeremiah Clark to Bela Wellman	Same	500	
Wm Walsh to John Hannon	Lone Mountain Cemetery fence, etc Stanly e Vernon, 25x100 Same Taylor a Ellis, 25x137,6 Mason n Broadway, 68:9x100. Same 25th av s A, w 12:8 se 125 n 124	500	
Thursday, June 11th.			
Thurs			
Thurs		\$ 150 40	
Thurs		\$ 150 40 3,000	
Thurs		\$ 150 40 3,000 350	
Thurs		\$ 150 40 3,000 350 35,280	
Thurs		\$ 150 40 3,000 350 35,290	
Thurs	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123  Berkshire and Hauniton av, 25x100  Lot 6 7 89, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, ctc  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown,	3,000 350 35,280	
Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex II to P McCrink Bay Park II'd to N G Kittle John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert	25th av nw D, 50x100.  Same Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamilton av, 25x100.  Lot 6, 789, 13 to 16 inc, 27.28 16 47 42.43,  bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, etc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, D 144, etc.	3,000 350 35,280 50	
Thurs  R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park H'd to N G Kittle  John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz	25th av nw D, 50x100.  Same Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamilton av, 25x100.  Lot 6, 78 9, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 16 47 42 43,  bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, etc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, etc.  Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x85.	3,000 350 35,290 50 350	
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Thurs  R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Ass Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park I'd to N G Kittle  John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz John Schumscher to Wm Allen Coralie Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier W F Whittler to W P Fuller	25th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamilton av, 25x100.  Lot 6 7 8 9, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, blk 553; 22 to 27 inc, blk 552, etc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment af bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, etc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x35.  Pire and Taylor, 33:6x87.6.  Biks 163 and por blks 199, etc, O L. Folson sw Main, 45:10x137.6.	3,000 350 35,290 50 350	
Thurs  R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex II to P McCrink Bay Park II'd to N G Kittle  John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex II'd to H Hertz John Schumscher to Wim Allen Coralle Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier W F Whittier to W P Fuller	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100  Let 6 7 8 9, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, ctc  Por let 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x82  Pir e w Webster, 25x127 6.  Pine and Taylor, 33x36x7 6.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 5	
Thurs  R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex II to P McCrink Bay Park II'd to N G Kittle  John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex II'd to H Hertz John Schumscher to Wim Allen Coralle Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier W F Whittier to W P Fuller	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100  Let 6 7 8 9, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, ctc  Por let 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x82  Pir e w Webster, 25x127 6.  Pine and Taylor, 33x36x7 6.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 5	
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Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex II to P McCrink Bay Park II'd to N G Kittle John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex II'd to H Hertz John Schumscher to Wim Allen Coralle Pringle to Antoine Borel. Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier. W F Whittler to W P Fuller	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100  Let 6 7 8 9, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, ctc  Por let 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x82  Pir e w Webster, 25x127 6.  Pine and Taylor, 33x36x7 6.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 50 350 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 5	
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Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex II to P McCrink Bay Park II'd to N G Kittle John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex II'd to H Hertz John Schumscher to Wim Allen Coralle Pringle to Antoine Borel. Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier. W F Whittler to W P Fuller	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100  Let 6 7 8 9, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, bik 553; 22 to 27 inc, bik 552, ctc  Por let 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x82  Pir e w Webster, 25x127 6.  Pine and Taylor, 33x36x7 6.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 50 350 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 5	
Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park H'd to N G Kittle John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz John Schamscher to Win Allen Coralie Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Carchne Hawes to W F Whittier W F Whittier to W P Fuller  P J O'Reilly to Wm Coddington. P H Mass to John C Schmidt C W H Coney to R F Ryan City Land Ass n to Barney Fletcher Same to H A Washington Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to J Cochran Garden Tract H'd to J K C Hobbs.	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same.  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100.  Lot 6 7 89, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, blk 553; 22 to 27 inc, blk 552, ctc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Franks deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x127 6.  Pline and Taylor, 358,587 6.  Mason n Sac' to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.  Lay, July 12th.  17th and Church, 80x49:3.  29th w Dismond, 30:11x114.  Lot 24, 6tf Map 3.  Minna and 7th, 80x80.  Walnut c 130 c Sherman, s 25x100.  Berkshire c Croton av, 50x122.  Gould n Salinas av, 25x100.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 50 350 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 1,500 1,500 9 90 700 350	
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Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park H'd to N G Kittle John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz John Schamscher to Win Allen Coralie Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Carchne Hawes to W F Whittier W F Whittier to W P Fuller  P J O'Reilly to Wm Coddington. P H Mass to John C Schmidt C W H Coney to R F Ryan City Land Ass n to Barney Fletcher Same to H A Washington Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to J Cochran Garden Tract H'd to J K C Hobbs.	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same.  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100.  Lot 6 7 89, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, blk 553; 22 to 27 inc, blk 552, ctc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Franks deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x127 6.  Pline and Taylor, 358,587 6.  Mason n Sac' to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.  Lay, July 12th.  17th and Church, 80x49:3.  29th w Dismond, 30:11x114.  Lot 24, 6tf Map 3.  Minna and 7th, 80x80.  Walnut c 130 c Sherman, s 25x100.  Berkshire c Croton av, 50x122.  Gould n Salinas av, 25x100.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 50 350 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 1,500 1,500 9 90 700 350	
Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park H'd to N G Kittle John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz John Schamscher to Win Allen Coralie Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to E Taggard Carchne Hawes to W F Whittier W F Whittier to W P Fuller  P J O'Reilly to Wm Coddington. P H Mass to John C Schmidt C W H Coney to R F Ryan City Land Ass n to Barney Fletcher Same to H A Washington Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to J Cochran Garden Tract H'd to J K C Hobbs.	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same.  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100.  Lot 6 7 89, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, blk 553; 22 to 27 inc, blk 552, ctc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Franks deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, ctc. Kingston av 8 Berkshire, 25x127 6.  Pline and Taylor, 358,587 6.  Mason n Sac' to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por biks 199, ctc, O L.  Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.  Lay, July 12th.  17th and Church, 80x49:3.  29th w Dismond, 30:11x114.  Lot 24, 6tf Map 3.  Minna and 7th, 80x80.  Walnut c 130 c Sherman, s 25x100.  Berkshire c Croton av, 50x122.  Gould n Salinas av, 25x100.	3,000 350 35,280 35,280 50 350 1,000 16,000 Gift prem 5,900 1,500 1,500 9 90 700 350	
Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park H'd to N G Kittle  John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz John Schannscher to Wim Allen Coralic Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to F Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier. W F Whittler to W P Fuller  Fric P J O'Reilly to Wim Coddington O'Reilly to Wim Coddington Tide L'd Com's to J Cunningham City Land Ass'n to Barney Fletcher Same to H A Washington Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to J Cochran Garden Tract H'd to J K C Hobbs. Jas O'Brien to M McCan S C Hayden to same Edw'd Barry to W M Fletcher G T Knox to Hannah E V Winkle Wim H Sharp to Madeline H Lissak Win H Sharp to Madeline H Lissak Win H Sharp to Madeline H Lissak	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100.  Lot 6 7 89, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, blk 553; 22 to 27 inc, blk 552, etc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, etc. Kingston av s Berkshire, 25x127 6.  Pir e w Webster, 25x127 6.  Pire and Taylor, 33x38x16.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por blks 199, etc, O L. Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.  Same  day, July 12th.  17th and Church, 80x49:3.  29th w Diamond, 30:11x114  [Lot 24, Gitl Map 3.  Minna and 7th, 80x80.  Walnut e 130 s Sherman, s 25x100.  Berkshire e Croton av, 50x122.  Gould n Salinss av, 25x100.  Be 14th av, 36:5x158.  D and 14t av, nes435:4, etc.  Eddy e Pierce, 60x75.  De try sw 5th, 45:10x137:6.	\$3,000 \$350 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$1,000 \$16,000 \$16,000 \$1,000	
Thurs R Abbey to Hesperian Ld & L Asn Tide Land Com'rs to R Abbey G W Gibbs to G F Hooper Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to P McCrink Bay Park H'd to N G Kittle  John L Hunt to Ed W Corbert  Mis'n & 30th St Ex H'd to H Hertz John Schannscher to Wim Allen Coralic Pringle to Antoine Borel Wm Meyer to Marlon Meyer City and County S F to F Taggard Caroline Hawes to W F Whittier. W F Whittler to W P Fuller  Fric P J O'Reilly to Wim Coddington O'Reilly to Wim Coddington Tide L'd Com's to J Cunningham City Land Ass'n to Barney Fletcher Same to H A Washington Mis'n & 30th St Ex H to J Cochran Garden Tract H'd to J K C Hobbs. Jas O'Brien to M McCan S C Hayden to same Edw'd Barry to W M Fletcher G T Knox to Hannah E V Winkle Wim H Sharp to Madeline H Lissak Win H Sharp to Madeline H Lissak Win H Sharp to Madeline H Lissak	23th av nw D, 50x100.  Same  Harrison ne 2d, 30x123.  Berkshire and Hamitton av, 25x100.  Lot 6 7 89, 13 to 16 inc, 27 28 46 47 42 43, blk 553; 22 to 27 inc, blk 552, etc.  Por lot 125, being the whole of lot 3, plan of allotment at bottom of Otto Frank's deed to E C Pratt and Harvey Brown, recorded Liber F of Deeds, p 144, etc. Kingston av s Berkshire, 25x127 6.  Pir e w Webster, 25x127 6.  Pire and Taylor, 33x38x16.  Mason n Sac'to, 20x60.  Biks 163 and por blks 199, etc, O L. Folson sw Main, 45:10x137:6.  Same  day, July 12th.  17th and Church, 80x49:3.  29th w Diamond, 30:11x114  [Lot 24, Gitl Map 3.  Minna and 7th, 80x80.  Walnut e 130 s Sherman, s 25x100.  Berkshire e Croton av, 50x122.  Gould n Salinss av, 25x100.  Be 14th av, 36:5x158.  D and 14t av, nes435:4, etc.  Eddy e Pierce, 60x75.  De try sw 5th, 45:10x137:6.	\$3,000 \$350 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$1,000 \$16,000 \$16,000 \$1,000	
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Saturday, July 13th.		
M T Ashbey to Wm O Wilson Abner Phelps to Isaack Kohn	Broadway w Stockton, 137:6x50 \$4,000 Scott n Oak, s 49, etc; also, Scott n Oak,	
City I and A acts to I am I I at	Scott n Oak, s 49, etc; also, Scott n Oak, n 226, w 137:6	
Great Park H As'n to Sam L Coam	15th av n C, 25x127:6	
Same to M E Willis	D w 16th av, 100x25	
Sam'l Tregellas to I T Milliken	Walnut's Shields, 25x100	
Great Park H u to W A Woodward	Same	
Bay Park H'd to same	33d av w C, 50x100	
Tide Land Com'rs to Aaron Rieser.	Lots 8 9 20, bik (17.—Sait Marsh & 1 Land 33	
G Jones to Julius Grollman	Lots 8 9 20 21, same	
Same to same	Und % Polk and Wash'n, 52:8% x108 3,000	
Wm Ware to W C Ralston	Und % Bush e Battery, 45x91:8	
John Rosenfeld to Thos Blanchfield	1,500   1,50	
Mon	day, July 15th.	
H Zahn et al to M Scholl	Vallejo and Mason, 30x70; also, Vallejo	
	Vallejo and Mason, 30x70; also, Vallejo w Powell, w 52:3½, etc; also, Pacific w Sansome, 25:9½x68:9; also, Bay e	
	Mason, 22; 1x60	
John Bennett to Henrietta Redman	Mason, 22; 1x60.       \$ 1         Middle n Pine, 25x89       1,025         Eddy e Leav'th, 50x137:6       Gift	
John B Oliver to John Bennett	Same, subject to mortgage of \$7,500 17,500 K and 16th av se cor, 75x100 1,550	
Wm Haley to Jas W Haley	Same, subject to mortgage of \$7,500 17,500 K and 16th av se cor, 75x100 1,550 Broadway w Leav'th, 20x60 100	
	sday, July 16th.	
Robert White to Eliza J Benson	Clay e Polk, 80x25; also, Clay e Polk,	
Eunice G Clark to Eliza Farnsworth	30x25	
College H'd Ass'n to H Anthony	Lewis and Craut, w 192:7, etc	
Mission & 30th St H'd to C Mayer.	Bemis sw Roanoke, 23x100	
John C Dixon to Leland Stanford.	Frac'l blk 468, Bay Vtew H'd	
Same to Prentiss Crowell	Pennsylvania av and Butte, 150x100.         5           Pennsylvania av s Butte, 50x100.         5           32d av w H, 50x100.         720	
Maria Ray to E J Conn	Sanchez 8 20th, 105x28:6	
Wm J Hogan to Mary A Hogan	Sanchez s 20th, 105x28:6. 500   Central Place s Pine, 20x58:6.   Gift   California w Leavenworth, 137:6x137:6;	
Eliza Hole to John Woon,	aiso, Market sw (th, 25x165 1,000	
Mary Borchand to A Himmelmann	Fell e Webster, 27:6x120	
A Mecartney to L Gottig	Foe and 19th, 26:6x105	
Wedne	esday, July 17th.	
Cornelius Collins to H S Dorland .	Lots 337 to 240 inc, Gift Map 4	
Noe Garden H'd to Jas Keene	Diamond n 22d, 115:9x50	
Geo Tait to George Castner	Arkansas s Yolo, 33x100	
John W Morrison to A Morrison	Geary w Hyde, 45x87:6	
C Komfield to Phillip Sieben	Sacramento e Stockton, 37:6x57:6 12,000	
Thus	rsday, July 18th.	
Henry Oster to Clark Avery	Clay w Larkin, 31:9x128 \$3,000	
Walter B Cummings to W Murray.	Clay w Larkin, 31:9x128 \$3,000 Pine e Keerny, 22:11x137:6 23,000 Filbert e Powell, 68:9x160; also, portion	
Meyer Ehrlich to Mich'l Castle	of 50-vara adjining No. 470, with right	
	of way between land described and	
Sam'l Gilmore to Reuben F Gibbs.	of 50-vars add 'ning No. 470, with right of way between land described and Greenwich street 10,900	
1	Pacific and Stockton, 50:5½x76:10; also, commencing at sw cor of above des parcel, 4x22:5½, subject to mortgage	
City and County S F to H Somers.	Folsom and 25th, 195x115 prem	
Henry Mahan to John Cassidy	Folsom and 25th, 195x115	
	,	

### Friday, July 19th.

EII	uny, suly lott.	
D Murphy to H Rothschild	Clementina ne 6th, ne 47, etc. Clementina ne 6th, 20x70 Clementina ne 6th, 20x70 Clementina ne 6th, 30x70 Greenwich e Deviso, 26x86.8½ Precitia Pie Foisom, 20x100 Post e Kearny, 20x55 R R aw e Bright, 30x100 Lobos e Marengo, 75x125 38d aw wd., 25x100 Valencia s Ridley, 25x80 5th av se Harrison, 22x11x75	\$ 50
Same to same	Clementina ne 6th, 20x70	14
Same to same	Clementina ne 6th, 50×70	108
Clark Avery to Peter H Oster	Greenwich e Deviso, 26x86:816	1,000
Floyd Johnson to Mrs L R White	Precitia Pi e Folsom, 26x100	400
Arthur W Tufts to J J McKinnon	Post e Kearny, 20x55	10,000
City Land Ass'n to Mary Scaling	R R av e Bright, 50x100	180
J C Duncau to Sam'l M Parker	Lobos e Marengo, 75x125	195
Bay Park H'd to R K Lennard	33d av w J, 25x100	360
Rob't Wilson to Mich'l Sullivan .	Valencia s Ridley, 25x80	1
Alex Reed to John T McKenzie	Valencia 8 (800e), 2000 (1975) Shi aves Harrison, 22.11x75 Harrison a 25th, 52x100 Harrison s Park, 52x100 Haight and Webster, 137:6x120 Sutter and Mason, 87:6x706 Bush as Mason, 87:6x706	2,100
City and County S F to H Brown .	Harrison n 25th, 52x100	prem
Dan'l Leahy to same	Harrison a Park, 52x100	500
J S Pollock to H L Davis	Haight and Webster, 137:6x120	525
Oliver Eldridge to Henry Baroilhe	Sutter and Mason, 87:6x70:6	18,000
J H Blackburn to H M Blackburn	Bush w Mason, 62:8x137.6	1
Satu	rday, July 20th.	
Table Tracks to Tracks b Made	7 - 3 - 4-3	
John Heath to Hannah Mathewson	1 1 and 24th av, 50x75	\$ 5
Bay View H'd to John Heath	I and 24th av. Tax100	500
James Walker to Henry Smith	Hayes e Fillmore, 22-6x70	1.037
Rob't Kingon to H L Dodge	Eddy and Broderick, 137:6x100	3,500
Laurel Hill Cem As'n to R Lowry	Lot 1684	90
A J V Winkle H E Winkle	Octavia and Ivy, 40x75	Gift
Isaac Lipman to Cath Madesen	I and 24th av. 50x75 I and 24th av. 75x100 Hayes e Fillmore, 22thx70 Eddy and Broderick, 137-6x100. Lot 1084 Octavia and Ivy, 40x75 Clipper e Sanchez, 50x11x114 Etth and Homested 125x60	700
G H Lovegrove to Alpheas Talbo	24th and Homestead, 125x60	580
Lawrence Johnson to J Jennings	Dwight and Bowdoin, 20x100	400
Wm Irwin to Jane Kirwan	Dwight and Bowdoin, 28x100  Naples n India av, 150x100  Naples n India av, 150x100  Mohawk av nw Kngplis Pl, 120x80  Lomburd e Taylor, 220x90  Pringle Court n Greenwich, 23:6x60  Pringle Court n Greenwich, 23:6x60	200
Carlo Dondero to Jean Duret	Mohawk av nw Knight's Pl, 120x80	600
E J Little to Edw McDonald	Lombard e Taylor, 22-6x90	2,5(3)
Eliz F Gibbons to P L Fleming	16th w Valencia, 30x80	1
A E Thayer to Wm Kerr	Pringle Court n Greenwich, 23:6x60	6
		_
M.01	iday, July 22d.	
Fourt D Lastin to County Kannada	Cuertoro n 14th 90v190	# 800
T I Canting to Pliebe Lathron	Guerrero n 14th, 30x130	1.600
John D. I'meen to F. I. Sullium	Lambard and Court 12" 6v12"-6	5
Cath Townsond to T Townsond	[Lombard and Gongh, 137:6x137:6. 15th av w H. 25x100. San Jose R'd s Brook, s 27:6, etc. Wash n and Baker, 137 6x127 84; also, Masonic av and Fulton, 137:6x137:6;	500
Thus Malnamor to I C F Distant	San Tong Did a Brook u 97:6 ota	900
E C Sullivan to Wm W Coutton	Wash's and Ruber 12" dv 10" Rt - olan	200
E Comman to will it Olatkin	Maconia ov and Falton 1978w1978.	
	Tulor Marchine av 12" viete for	
	also Couch and Lombard 197621976	
	also, Clauser and Waller or SEE ota	
Coul Mouse to Thee P Johnson	Damie and Pounding Strates	5
La Datamento DE Roull	Lad . Harrison on Dincon Dl ou 75 ato	100
Lots Landon to E E Hall Ya	Ding Tankin to 1911	5,000
To Describe to E F Har, of	Column Waller of 107 71	J, INNU
I ROUSSEL TO WIN II GRANAU	University and Same	9,000
D. Market A. L. Co to F II Doneks	Element the star of the toric	15 (HH)
Hamilton to J. M. Steet time	Harrist N. Ct. W. and	4,1800
E W Dues to Souises & Loop Sook	Alabama and Mach 100w140	9 150
Hard Whittel to savings & Loan Soc	Sumo	3,450
Lings will to Chas D Wheat	Masonic av and Fulton, 137:6x137:6; also, Chyler e Masonic av, 137:6x187:6; also, Gongh and Lombard, 197:6x137:6; also, Clayton and Waller, w 555, clc. Bennis sw Roanoke, 34x100. Ind's Harrison av Rincon Pl, sw 75 etc. Pine e Larkin, 19x134:6; ctc. Howard no 9th, 50x36. Eds. w Theory, 37:6x137:6; Itoward no 6th, 50x36. Itoward no 6th, 50x36. Alabama and 25th, 100x140. Same. Lots 7 8 9 10 11 blk 5, Garden Tract H'd.	1,950
Enzaveth Faul to Chas D wheat .	Pose to and it off a' Outden time! H.d.	1,000
-		
Tue	sday, July 23d.	
Tue	sday, July 23d.	
Tue	sday, July 23d.	\$ 300
Tue	sday, July 23d.	
Tue	sday, July 23d.	\$ 300 557
M P Jones to Rob't Booth	Columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100 Texas n Nevada, 25x100 Hyde and Chestant, 137.6x137.6; also,	\$ 300 557 3,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth	Columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100 Texas n Nevada, 25x100 Hyde and Chestant, 137.6x137.6; also,	\$ 300 557
M P Jones to Rob't Booth	Columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100 Texas n Nevada, 25x100 Hyde and Chestant, 137.6x137.6; also,	\$ 300 557 3,000 400
M P Jones to Rob't Booth	Columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100 Texas n Nevada, 25x100 Hyde and Chestant, 137.6x137.6; also,	\$ 300 557 3,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	columbia a Serpentine av. 25x100. Texas n Nevada, 25x100. Hyde and Chestnat, 137:6x137:6; also, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6; laso, Brach w Jones, 137:6x137:6. Lyde w Hyde, 21x85. Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:6. Rtidley e Valencia, 24x90. Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000
M P Jones to Rob't Booth J A Loze to J D G Hoffman J P Manrow to Henry Pierce J H Findley to Thos Scott J I Haste to Wm A Shelley Alice McDermott to James Allen W W Macey to Chas F Brown	sday, July 23d.  Columbia a Serpentine av, 25x100.  Texas n Nevada, 25x100.  Hyde and Chestnat, 137:5x137:5; also, Braech w Jones, 137:5x137:5; Linion w Hyde, 21x5; Greenwich w Powell, 68:9x137:5.  Ridley e Valencia, 24x90.  Vale w Guerrero, 25:8x114; also, Navy w	\$ 300 557 3,000 400 1 1,000

### Wednesday, July 24th.

Bay View H'd to Marg McCaffery Maria C Joost to Fabian Joost	29th av and H n cor, 225x100	\$1,500
	Howard and 4th e cor, 80x37:6; also,	
	11th and Mission n cor, 30x75; also,	10,500
1st Cong. Soc'y to L B Benchley	Mission ne 11th, 50x75.  Cal'a and Dupont sw cor, 68:9x100.  Ellis and Beidemann, 75x30  Butterys Vallejo, 77:6x35  Polk and Ellis ne cor, 100x60	25,000 750
The Associates to Gottlieb Beer	Ellis and Beidemann, 75x30	750
Louis Chelz to Emil Grisar: Fred'k L Castle to Mich'l Castle	Polk and Ellis na cor 100v60	500 8,000
Tide Land Com'rs to J Kleinhaus.		80
S F Sinclair to James Rush	Rhode Island s Yolo, 25x100	50
Thur	sday, July 25th.	
Frank Livingston to George Treat.	For full descriptions call at agency	19,032
Hervey Sparks to Henry Cook T B Bishop to Henry Mahan	Und 1/2 320 acres of Outside Lands Clement and 20th Av. 100x135	500 5
Fred'k Lawall to Otto Fauss	Dora nw Harrison, 25x80	10
Mary Wockenhuth to same	Dora nw Harrison, 25x80. Frac'l lot 8 blk 16; also, Bacon and Ion,	40
Pt Lobos Av Ex H'd to H Mahan	w 87 sw 122:1 e 157 Williamson n Pt Lobos av, n 25, etc; also,	10
rt Lobos Av Ex II u to II Manan	Williamson n Pt Lobos av, n 35:8, etc.	
	Williamson n Pt Lobos av, n 35:8, etc; also, Wil'mson n Pt Lobos av, n 25, etc; also, Williamson n Pt Lobos av, n 25,	
	also, Williamson n Pt Lobos av, n 25,	1,000
Same to same	w 94:6, etc Boyce n Pt Lobos av, 50x120; also; Wood	1,000
	n Pt Lobos av, 50x120 Post w Octavia, 25:10x120 Frac'l lot 8 blk 16, etc. University H Asn	1,200
R B Bishop to Chas A Low Otto Fauss to Fred'k Lawall	Post w Octavia, 25:10x120	10
Same to same	Dora nw Harrison, 25v80	10
Same to same	Dora nw Harrison, 25x80	
	10th av, e 145x100	Gift
Alfred Barstow to Chas Wernes Bay View H'd to Bridget McKenna	98th av se I 75×100	3,000 500
Silas Selleck to H N Tilden	28th av se I, 75x100. Lot 207 blk 207, Cent'l Park H'd; also, lot 7 blk 366, etc. S S F H'd and R R Ass'n, subject to mortgage \$2,000	
	lot 7 blk 366, etc, S S F H'd and R R	4
Bay View H'd to G L Bradley	27th av and K, 75x100; also, 28th av and	1
	G, 75×100	1,000
Same to same	28th av se I, 150x100; also, 29th av and S,	1 500
A H Julitz to Mary Rochs	Green e Stockton, 22:8x137:6	1,500 4,300
City Land Ass'n to P McVey	Lots 15 and 16, blk 40	180
Same to H McVey	Lots 17 and 18, blk 40	180 90
R R Av Ex H'd to J McVev	Lot 16, blk 19	442
Same to P McVey	Lot 7, blk 19	442
Same to H McVey	Lot 5, blk 19	442 180
R Broderick to J C Duncan	15th av and S. 200x50.	5
E W Burr to Savings & L'n Soc'y .	Bush e Mason, 25x120	8,950
Same to same	Church s 23d, 130x117:6	1,200 5,200
Danie to Same	280 a v se 1, 150 x 100; a 180, 290 a v and S, 75 x 100  Green e Stockton, 22: 3x 137:6. Lots 15 and 16, blk 40. Lots 17 and 18, blk 40 Lot 31, blk 51. Lot 16, blk 19 Lot 7, blk 19 Lot 5, blk 19. Lot 44 and 42, b k Isth av and 85, 200x 50. Bush e Mason, 25x 120 Church s 23d, 130 x 117:6. Tehama sw 5th, 50 x 80	3,200
Frie	lay, July 26th.	
P D Maksoutoff to Wm Willis	Dame's Grove, 100x125	\$1,000
S F Sinclair to John Phillips Fairm't L As'n to L Schwazschild.	Folsom n 24th, 26x122:6 Everson e Beacon, 36x100	360
Mis'n & 30th st Ex H to J Kennedy	Everson e Beacon, 36x100	350
Market St H'd As'n to H J Burns.	Carbett a Dismond alloy a 20 deg etc; also,	1,000
Buena Vista H As'n to Mary Burns	20th w Sanchez, 114x50	500
College H'd Ass'n to J L Browne.	Ney w Congdon, 110x100	600
		39
I Wormser to J M de Gallegos	Sutter w Powell, 137:6x22:6	12,479
Same to Jose A Salazar	Sutter w Powell, 137:6x22:6 Sutter w Powell, 36:6x137:6 Lots 1 and 2 blk 8, West End Map 2	25,525
Dennis Sullivan to Julius Grollman	Bryant p 21th 26 v100	250 850
Wm Hollis to Wm H Pierson G S Wright to Oliver Eldridge	Bryant n 24th, 26x100. Und 1-24th Dry Dock at Hunter's Point.	4,479
		1,000
College H'd As'n to F L A Pioche	Clementina ne 9th, 25x75 Silver av and Morton's land, n 4 deg, etc	5
Edw'd Murphy to Jas S Brady	24th w Diamond, 103:4x114	208
Jas Rodgers to Cath Fagan	Natoma ne 9th, 25x75	2,300
Sam'l Crim to C H Morgans	Pacific e Van Ness av, e 50:5, etc	2,000 1,200
Henry Toomy to Geo W Russell	218t av n Cara, e 16 cns, occ Clementina ne 9th, 25x75 Silver av and Morton's land, n 4 deg, etc 24th w Diamond, 103:4x114 Natoma ne 9th, 25x75 Pacific e Van Ness av, e 50:5, etc. Same Lot 891 Gift Map 2	5

### Saturday, July 27th.

Satt	rasy, July 27th.	
JF Hastings to Nathan Porter	California and 18th av. w 101:6, etc; also,	
Nathan Porter to Cal Av H'd Ass'r	California and 18th av. e 140, etc; also. 21st av n California, n 360, etc.	<b>\$</b> 1,000
210000000000000000000000000000000000000	California and 18th av, e 140, etc; also, California and 19th, e 55, etc. also, Cal- ifornia and 20th av, e 240, etc.	
Bay View H'd to Wm W Neal City and County S F to M Kenny	25th and J s cor, se 300, etc	2,500 prem
Marcelin Burnet to Jules Bernard	25th and J s cor, se 200, etc Po-t w Broderick, 55x137 6 Und 5 acs of tract of 54.73-100 acs in Sec	brem.
Geo W Russell to Jas L King	Lots 891 and 893, same	1,000
F J Thibault to same	12 T 2 S R 6 W. Lots 801 and 803, same. Bluxome sw 4th, 45:10x120; also, Bluxome sw 4th, 52:11x120	5
C McLaughlin to same		1,300
	day, July 29th.	
F L Cast'e to Evan Watts	Polk n Ellis, loux25	\$1,400
Wm Hoilis to H H Colby	Polk n Ellis, 100x25 Grove e Buchanan, 25x68:9 33d av w G, 25x100 Harrison sw 1°, 50x73 2 Californ's and Dupont, 100x68:9	2,5(1)
BR Norten to A.J. Morrell	Harrison sw 1st 50v73 2	10.000
Thos Cummins to 1st Cong Soc'v .	Californ's and Dupont, 100x68:9	10
J Frankenheimer to Wm Matthews	Carbon B and Diplott, Posters Eliss e Powell, 22x115 Broadway e Laguna, 112,6x50 Herom av sw Niagara av, 106 8x40 Sanchez and Jersey 275x114; also, Jersey	6,100
Mission by D. D. D. Led to Phin Wainte	Broadway e Laguna, 112.6x50	6,160
S F Co-on L'd and B A to G Coffin	Sanchez and Jersey 275x114; also Jersey	400
	e Noc, 50x114	A
Bay View H'd to J Tyler Carr	e Noc, 50x114 30th av and K, 75x100 York and Solano, 100x100	500 750
Trace	don Tola 90th	
CA W. D. D. M.	day, July 30th.  Jo of 1-7th of the Joaquin Pina Claim, known as the Point Lobes Grant; also, Broadway and Octavia, 187:6855; also, comig at pt on ne cor of piece of land comv d to Chart by Woodbury, Aug 9, 1886, w 40 chs, n 52 chs, etc.	
S A Woodbuay to B B Minor	of 1-7th of the Joaquin Pina Claim,	
	Broadway and Octavia. 137:6x85: also.	
	com'g at pt on ne cor of piece of land	
	conv'd to Chart by Woodbury, Aug 9,	o'
I C Duncan to Mame F Monto	1866, w 40 chs, n 52 chs, etc	\$ 10
C F Hamilton to Edward Highton	Minerva e Capitol, 25x125 Maple n Washington, n 27 3, etc. Und 1% acres Ontside Lands Minerva e Capitol, 25x125	500
Daniel Green to L S B Sawyer	Und 1% acres Outside Lands	100
J C Duncan to I H Morse	Minerva e Capitol, 25x125	65
City and County S E to B Chatham	Sutter e Poweil, 30x137 6 Mariposa and California, e200, etc; also,	10,000
	Marinosa and Wisconsin a 200 etc	prem
Hugh Whittell to G F Whittell	Greenwich w Devisadero, w 275, etc	Gift
I K Basford to H A Maronand	Greenwich w Devisadero, w 275, etc Howard no 6th, 31-3x80 18th w Folsom, 24x100	1,000
Charte Park Hall	esday, July 31st.	24 000
Calvin W Davis to Mary Brown	Howard a 20d the 19 of	\$1,000 5,500
R P Brennan to Jos S Alemany	Broadway and Van Ness av, 123x137.6.	5
City and County S F to A C Keyt .	Bryant s 22d, 52x100	prem
J J Wentworth to Rosa Poggi	Vallejo e Kearny, 27:6x68:9	1,400 2,700
Michael Heyerin to W Y P Rinley	Octavia and Sacramento, 137 6x127-6:	2, 600
to to a 2 kinpicy.	Kate w Fillmore, 25x120.  Howard's 22d, 45x122.6  Broadway and Van Ness av, 123x137.6.  Bryant's 22d, 52x100  Vallejo'e Kearny, 27-6868.9  Ritch se Folsom, 25x75  Octavia and Sacramento, 137-5x157.6.  also, Stockton's Lombard, 21x87.6.	4,000
A N Harned to John Bruckner	Lots 2 and 3 blk 57, City Land Ass'n	100 500
L L Treadwell to J W Brumagim	also, Stockton a Lombard, 21x87:6	1,000
Per Vine II d to C D Cushing	Deth aver (' "En 100)	\$ 500
Same to J P Smith	26th av and K. 75×100	500
City and County S F to John Gross	day. August lat.  28th av se G, 75x100  28th av and K, 75x100  28th av Coundbia. 28th 101  28th 28th 28th 101  28th 28th 28th 101  28th 28th 28th 28th 28th 28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th 28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th  28th 28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th 28th  28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th 28th  28th  28th 28th  28th  28th 28th  28th  28th 28th  28th  28th  28th	prem
Townsend Bardey to J R Corwin	to acres Outside Lands	5
Junction H'd As'n to M Riddle	Day e Douglass, 50x 114	850
H H Haight to G F Muhlberg	Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6	1
Corbes Corper to Posing Planten	Liberty w Church 114 W	3,000
Phinip Alis to Hannah Allis.	Bush and Steiner, 27:6x100	Gift
John Kurtz to Jacob Bertz	Lot 53 blk 4, 153 154 161 162 and 108, blk	
	22: 234 to 237 inc, 183 blk 31, 77 and 78	
	and 30th St H'd Ass'n : also lets in	
	Fairmount Land Ass'n	9,400
Tide Land Com'rs to C Thon	34th av nw C, 50x200	390

### Friday, August 2d.

	day, August zd.	
Marcelin Burnett to Jos Schmidt. Tide Lanc Com'rs to C Messeth W C Talbot to John Campbell	Und 5 acs of t'ct 94.73-100 acs of O Land 34th av nw B, 100x200 Com 80 nw fr Brunnan, parallel with 2d	\$1,000 440
A Murasky to Bernhard Classau	st, being the most e cor of lot, etc  14th av w N, 50x100  Fillmore n Sucramento 75x00.6	3,000 3,000
Henry Hinkel to Carsten Joost Sam'l C Harding to A J Dumont. H F Williams to Wm Ayres C A Low to Geo F Bragg	Fell w Buchanan, 27:6x120. Broadway e Dupont, 51:6x92:6 Lot 36 blk 227, O'Neil and Haley Tract Beale nw Howard, 137:6x137:6 Same	2,000 1,013 600 30,000
		30,000
	day, August 3d.	
	Lot 31, blk 40. Cal w 19th Av, 120 x 52—lots 7 8 blk 90. Brannan e 2d, e 50 x n 80. Polk s Turk, s 34:5, w 247:6, n 84:5, etc. 14th w Howard, 151:6x116; also, Capp)	\$ 90 660 Gift 825
	and 22d, 80x99:6; also, Arkansas and Shasta, nw cor, n 100 etc	18,500
College H Ass'n to M A Dunavent	24 blk 13	300
Wm Hollis to Sarah Kennedy Chas Rether to Patrick C Brady	Grove e Webster, 30x95	4,200 2,000
	y, August 5th.	
Wm Hollis to J C & F Bartmann.	Grove s, 323 w Webster, e 30x95 16th e Howard, 32x110 5th ave se E, 50x200 Wetmore Place s Washington, 56x22:11. Tract known as Seal Rock Ranch; also,	\$4,500 5,500
Tide Land Com'rs to J A Hefer	5th ave se E, 50x200	290
J E Ogborn to L C Lane	Tract known as Seal Rock Ranch; also,	550
	teo county	3,000
Fol and Howard P U to A S Perley Jas Thaxter to Henry Wozencraft.	1-36 of same Shotwell n 24th, 122:6x24 Geary and Scott nw corner, w 275x 137:6	1,000
		6,000 Prom
John L Hunt et al to Samuel Crim	Blk 41 and por blks 17, 67 and 68, P N Mission s 20th, 30x122:6	200 300
	sday, Aug. 6th.	
Bay View H'd to A L Lezynsky		\$ 500
Fairmount Land Ass'n to S Kuhn.	25th av sw, 150 se K, se 75 x sw 100 Lewis nw, 312.2½ sw Beamis, sw 38.3½, n 115.1½, e 86, s 109.—lot 93, blk 33 Humboldt n, 25 w Kansas, s 30 x n 100½ Lot 15, blk 270, Pleasant Valley H'd und ½ Powell w, 25 s Greenwood, s22½ { x w 70; also und ½ coal y'd on prem }	360
Peter L Smith to Fredrika Ruf Jos Giess to John H Geiss	Humboldt n, 25 w Kansas, s 30 x n 100½ Lot 15, blk 270, Pleasant Valley H'd	400
G Garabaldi to A Metaitaso	Und % Powell w, 25 s Greenwood, 822%	2,475
Thos Maire to Jakobina Maire		Gift
City and County of S F to R Harris Same to John Sloan	Kentucky w, 275 n Solano, n 50 x w 100. Tennessee w, 125 n Butte, n 50 x w 100.	prem
Same to James Conlin E B Brewster et al to R M Gilman.	Tennessee w, 125 n Butte, n 50 x w 100. 22d av w, 375 n Clement, n 100 x w 120. 14th av ne, 125 se M, se 50 x ne 100 – lots { 10, 11 blk 2078 S F H d and R R As. }	prem
	10, 11 blk 207 S S F H'd and R R As.	5 5
	14th av ne, 175 se M, se 50 x re 100	
	sday, August 7th.	
John Frank to Samuel Grosh et al.	Filmore and Haight se cor, s 33% x e 90%—sub W A 295, subject to bal of \$1,936 on mort rec in Lbr 319 M, p 297.	2,000
Bay Park H'd to Thos Foley	29th av and G e cor, se 75 x ne 100—lot 9, blk 513	500
	D n, 27½ e 15th av, n 100 x e 25—lot 9,	250
	also, Stevenson and 19th se cor, 30x85.	1,250
Jno W Herinton to L B F Mills Bay View H'd to T G Cockrill	Shotwell e, 95 e 21st, s 30 x e 122½ s b M 29th av ne, 225 se G, se 54.11½, n 42 deg 30 min, etc—lot 15, blk 513 Lots 1398, 1400, Gift Map 2 Und ½ lot 337, Precita Valley lands	1,000
Elizabeth Clark to Jas L King	Lots 1398, 1400, Gift Map 2	100
John P Rafferty to Anton Krieg R B Yates to Dexter Damon	Und % lot 337, Precita Valley lands 27th and Ellen se cor, e 101.10 x s 114— lot 2, blk 13, Junction H'd	7,000
Geo F Crowther to J H Meredith Mary J Gerbending to C H Morgan	Potrero av and El Dorado ne cor, 100x1001	5 0
	Capp e, 245 s 23d, e 122½, s 20¾, w 123.2½, n 37½	500

### Thursday, August 8th.

Albert Whipple to L McNally	Stevenson nw, 215 sw 5th, 20x65-s 100	\$3,100
Wm Mulleny to M Jensen 1	10 feet of Mining Claim in Arizona	100
Cal Av H'd As'n to Mary Lawlor.	Stevenson mv, 215 sw 5th, 20x65—8 100 10 teet of Winning Chairm in Artizona California and 18th av ne cor, 28x100 Yale c, 122½ 8 Henry, sc 74, nc 75 7, etc; also, Henry s, 167 c Yale, sw 87 etc Lots 9 to 20 inc bik 33; w ½ biks 429, 386, 431, 718; c ½ biks 781 and 763; all off bik 722; lots 1 to 7 inc, 24 frac lots 8, 9 9 20 bik 1081	330
University H'd As' to S L Theller .	Tale e, 122 4 s Henry, se 71, ne 75 7, etc;	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
Tide Land Com to A F Hinchman	Lote 0 to 90 inc blk 32: w 1/ blbs 490 250	503
Alde population of the Landers	431, 718; e % blks 781 and 768; all of	
i	blk 722; lots 1 to 7 inc, 24 frac lots 8,	
City and Co of S F to Anne V Finn	9, 22, 23 blk 1081	5,652
City and Co of S F to Anne V Finn	Mission e, 80 4 22d, 30x122 4	prem
Cal Av n d As n to 5 K basiord	California n, 29 e 20th av, 120x78—lota 2,	990
Chas F Webster to Jocob Bertz	8, 4 blk 90. Carrie and Wilder ne cor, n 125, etc	990
	subs I and 6 blk 3 Fuirdmount H'd Fyl	\$953
J W Raymond to F Livingston	Tennessee w. 57 % s Sta Clara, 122 % x 50 McAllister and Lyon sw cur, 187% x	10
E Summer et al to Donald Beadle.	McAllister and Lyon sw cur, 187%x	0.000
	137%, subj to mort \$900	3,000
Frida	ly, August 9th.	
Mand 20th at Ev Hid to E M tlunn I	Lamilton av u 150 a Barlahira 100 x 200	20 000
Lewis Soher to R Stone	Dupont w, 110 n Greenwich, 21 , x100.  Sth n, 101.1 e Donglass, 30.11x114  aidiev se 188 sw Roanoke, 25x100.  5aker w, 50 s Sutter, 25x100.	2,750
Junction H'd to Scott Sutton	sth n, 101.1 e Douglass, 50.11x114	350
Miss'n and 30th st H'd to C Sutton I	aidiey se 188 sw Roanoke, 25x100	405
Jos E Mideiro to F Braga	Lot 1583, Gift Map 3	50
Jno F Mitchell to Corn Meagher	Baker w, 50 s Sutter, 25x100	(800)
		5
Same to Same	e 12½, s 16.6½, e 12½, s 40.11½, w 24.10 California n, 137½ e Montgomery, n 57.4½	3
	por water lot 197.  por water lot 197.  oss 12, 13, blk 5, Garden Tract H'd.  seth av and J s cor, 150x100.  cidesdorff w, 57 \(\frac{1}{2}\) n Coh, n 40 x w 55\(\frac{1}{2}\);  th 180 nw Bryant, 25x85.  like 183.11 a New Comptons av 15x107x8.	60,000
Elizizabeth Paul to Emily Gilmore, I	Lots 12, 13, blk 5, Garden Tract H'd	780)
Bay View H'd to L C Marshutz 2	6th av and J s cor, 150x100	1,000
H Steele and wf to M S Latham I	Leidesdorff w, 57 % n Cala, n 40 x w 55 %	30,000
T I Kicepen to Catherine Olsen	th 190 nrs Bryant 95-95	2,600
W K Van Allen to C H (rowell (	'lay 138:11 e New Cemetery av, 12x127:8	250
Saturda	ay, August 10th.	
B H Randolph to Lewis Soher 'I	Bush, 137.6 e Larkin, 30x137.9	88,000
Thos Sexton to Mary Murray S	Shipley, 65 sw Harrison av, 25x75	2,000
Chas R Story to Henry P Coon I	foward, 275 ne 6th, 31.3x×0	5
Marg to Cott to Eliza P Lawrence (	Suish, 137.6 e Larkin, 30x137.9	4,000
Thos Bryan by Sheriff to Geo Hein S	inh 1 blk 7 College H'd	250
A B Southworth to Wm H Grattan I	and 1, blk 7, College H'd	200
	653, 595, 655, 606, 457, and all of blk 607,	
	653, 595, 655, 666, 457, and all of blk 607, Outside Lands Portion blks 594, 608, 652, 653, 595, 655,	35,000
J.C. Duncan to A.E. Duhois	605, and all of blk 607, Outside Lands. ot 3, blk G, Railroad H'd No. 2	65
Same to Pauline Lights	ot 2. blk O. same	65
Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, 3	0th av, 150 se J, 75x100.	500
J C A Nolting to John B Lewis   E	verett, 175 w 3d, 20x80	2,000
Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. 1	500, and all of the 507, obtaine Lands, obt 3, blk G, Railroad H'd No. 2	10
J L Hunt and wi to E L Mayberry A	118810n, 185 h 518t, 60X245; 8180 Howard,	450
Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. 2	Sth av and K n cor 75v100	500
		500
	y, August 12th.	
Phillip Cassidy to Mary Cassidy   G	ilbert se Brannan, 50x80; also, Minna,	
	libert se Brannan, 50x80; also, Minna sw 3d, 25x75; also, lote 320 and 353, \$75 lot H'd Ase'n	
Dank VI Vanna A. G. O. Vanna	lot H'd Ase'n Farrell e Pierce, 30x87	Gift
Pat'k H Jones to Cath Jones O	Farrell e Pierce, 30x87	Gift
Mich'l Kenny to I W Lees S Bay Park H'd to Elijah Case 31	cott and Fell, n 225 se 312, etc	1,427
Day 2 de de la constant Cabe	and J se cor, 25x100; also, 31st ave J.	
	and J se cor, 25x100; also, 31st ave J, 25x100, lots 11 to 15 inc, etc.	3,600
Park H'd As'n to W P Davidson W	7 36th n D, n 95 e 240 s 31:10, etc	570
Park H'd As'n to W P Davidson Wm Brown to W H Dalrymple L	7 36th n D, n 95 e 240 e 31:10, etc	3
John L Hunt to J P Hoge M	ission and 21st, 185x245	125
S A Woodbury to Geo Hearst Co	om 10 chs n, and also 20 chs w fr ne cor of nw 1/2 Sec of Sec 6, T 2 S R 5 W, w	
	to Bay of San Fran'co, etc	10
Sam'l Musgrove to Chas Rourke L	onisa ne 4th, 20x69	2,700
S V Smith to David Fay C	hestnut e Deav'th, 40x187:6	2,700 1,700
City and County S F to E Sullivan 3-	48 of por blks 1020 1021 1022, etc. O L.,	prem
D Farqunarson to J P Dougine W	chster n Wash'n, 25:6x80	2,800

### Tuesday, August 13th

Tuesd	ay, August 13th.	
Mis'n an 30th St Ex to S A Dobson	Hamilton av. 125 e Berkshire, 25x100	\$ 350
Bay Park H'd to Perry Stinson	Hamilton av, 125 e Berkshire, 25x100	720
T Sheridan and wf to G B Deferrai.	Willows av and Laguna sw cor, 29x51:914	1,700
J N Shydam & Wi to N D Goodell.	[[[STT]80D, 8] 8W 20, 25x110]	D,UUU
C F Webster to H Haedrich	Wilder, 143:7 w Castro, 25x100	330
John M Lyons to Mary Lyons	Bryant av, 200 nw Bryant, 25x80	Gift 5,000
S Sinclair to S V Water Works	N and 7th av. w 172:3, ne 601, e 138:2, s 600	328
John M Martin to Peter McCannon	Greenwich 190 w Broderick, w 44:3%, n	550
	Stevenson, 435 sw 1st, 25x80.  N and 7th av, w 172:3, ne 601, e 138:2, s 600 Greenwich 190 w Broderick, w 44:3½, n 1% deg, w 88:2, etc—lot 4 Union H <sup>2</sup> d. Lot 15, blk 29.	00
City Land As'n to P Q Atkinson	Lot 15, blk 29. Haight and Buchanan, 87:6x137:6	90
		310
City and Co to A W Von Schmitt	Courtland av and Cherbusco, 77x32:6 24 69-100 acres of Outside Lands; also,	910
010) 424 00 00 12 11 1 01 0011111101.	por blks 91 to 94 inc. and 161 Outs Lds	prem
Wedne	sday, August 14th.	
Mis'n & 30th st H to P W Kearney	Beacon, 170 e Castro, e 38:5, n 150, w 35, s 134:2—lot 192, blk 34.  15th av, 125 n D, 127:6x25.  30th av and H, 75x190 W A blk 95 ne cor, 100x240.  Turk, 68:9 w Filmore, 68:9x137:6.  Guerrero and Corbett, 102x50:3.  Bush, 137 w Buchanan, 127:6x68:9.  Mission and 21st seep 85x192-6.	
	s 134:2—lot 192, blk 34	\$ 375
Great Park H'd to M D Carr	15th av, 125 n D, 127:6x25	250
City and Co S F to F D Sawyer	W A blk 05 no cor 100 2040	500 prem
Solomon May to Jeannette May	Turk. 68:9 w Filmore, 68:9x137:6	Gift
Levi Parsons et al to L Altschult	Guerrero and Corbett, 102x50:3	10
John Hewston Jr to G M Condee.	Bush, 187 w Buchanan, 187:6x68:9	300
		350
W J Gunn to Joseph M Lord	Castro, 118:2 s Lewis, 100x112 25th av, 75 se K, 75x200	500 1,000
		1,000
	lay, August 15th.	20 500
A I Moon to Geo K Porter	Harman Tract, 48 acres	9.500
T W Mulford to Geo K Porter	Sparka 136:2 w Valencia a 7 deg 31 min.	29.700
I W Manora to deo it I diver	e 153:8, 77 deg 39 min, w 417, n 3 deg, e	
	e 153:3, 77 deg 39 min, w 417, n 3 deg, e 201, th along s line Sparks 389:6 Broderick and Haight nw cor, 137:6x137:6	250
S W Lee to J M Allen B S Brooks to George K Porter	Broderick and Haight nw cor, 137:6x137:6	1
	Sparks, 137:6 w Valencia, 80x160	500
J A La Grange to A Nachtingall	Pine and Broderick: 27.6x87:6.	700 500
Same to Elizabeth I Noves	29th av and H. 75x100	500
Cal Av H'd As'n to D C Lee	18th av, 152 n California, 120x26	330
Bay View H'd to H S King	31st av, 75 nw G, 75x100	500
Same to Geo L Howe	29th av, se I, 75x100	500 330
Cal Av H'd to H J Johnson	California, 10( w 19th av, 120x20	330
M Waturman to M L McDonald	Post n 105 e Taylor, 137:6x32:6.	11,000
Tide L'd Com'rs to A F Hinchman	Plumas and Virginia nw cor, w 200x200:	,
	Plumas and Virginia nw cor, w 200x200: also, Plumas and Ohio nw cor, w 200x	
	200: also 4th av and E ne cor. se 300.:	
	ne 100, nw 50, ne 100, nw 250; also, 30	9,390
Bay View H'd to E McLaurnan	ne 100, nw 50, ne 100, nw 250; also, 3d av and C sw cor, nw 600, sw 200, etc 30th av and G, 75x100	500
	ay, August 16th.	
U Ex H'd Ass'n to James Rowland	Woolsey and Mansfield, 120x100	\$ 400
Wm Bosworth to O F Savings B'k.	21st, 57 w Valencia, 20x260 Und 1-28th Howard and 3d, s cor, sw 75,	50
JOOSE JOOSE by acty to Pablan Joost	se 23:8 ne 75 nw 23:4 k · also. Howard	
	and Fourth e cor, 80x37:6; also 11th	
	and Fourth e cor, 80x37:6; also 11th and Mission n cor, 30x75; also Mission	
4 D. 2-1 - 34- 0 3 D. T.	80 ne 11th, 2012 75	2,000
A Reinhard to Same and B Joost	Und 1-28 same	2,000
Anna D Joost by atty to Same J C Duncan to E R Robinson	Lots 11, 12, 18, blk S R R H'd Ass'n No 2	195
Same to Same	Lot 16, blk R. same	65
Same to Same	Und 1-2× same. Lots 11, 12, 18, blk S R R H'd Ass'n No 2 Lot 16, blk R, same. 26th av, 150 se I, 75x190, also 30th av, 150 pay G, 150×290.	0.500
Same to L F King	28th av, 150 se 1, 75x190, also 30th av, 150 nw G, 150x200.  28th av, 75 nw J, nw 225, sw 100, se 75, sw 100, se 150, ne 200.  Lots 9 to 19 inc, blk 37.  Lots 1 to 16 inc, 15 and 16, blk 556.  Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, blk 577.  Jessie, 225 sw 4th, 25x70.  Stockton and Beach, 137:6x13776.  Lots 20, 31, blk 5, Garden Tract H'd.  60 acres Outside Lands, as per descrip'n	2,500
mid- Tid Combant of The Title	sw 100, se 150, ne 200	2,504
Same to Same	Lots 1 to 16 inc. 15 and 16 blk 556	1,620 1,935
Same to Same	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, blk 577	920
Richard Dorp to Julius Fischer	Jessie, 225 sw 4th, 25x70	1
Sarah E Hovt '(H J Bidleman	Stockton and Beach, 137:6x137:6	800
Elizabeth Pa: Michael Ennis	Lots 30; 31, blk 5, Garden Tract H'd	780
L L Robit son to F L A Pioche	60 acres Outside Lands, as per descrip'n	100

### Saturday, August 17th.

Saturo	lay, August I'tu.	
City Land Ass'n to Michael Byone	Lots 6, 7, 8, 16%, 50	0 245
Fairm't I of Ass'n to W I a Fdown	Lots 6, 7, 8, b'k 50 Beacon, 74.9, sw Everson, 8.97025, etc.	19660
Bay View H'd to I T Milliken	29th av and I, n cor, 75x700	500
W A Quarles by Sff to Mau'ce Dore		
	35x85; also, blk bounded s by Bay, e	
	35x85; also, blk bounded s by Bay, c by Powell, n by Bay of S s und Jeffer son, w by Mason, also, bek bounded u	
	son, w by Mason, also, bik bounded it	
	by Bay, w by Mason, s by Francisco, e	
(3) A T A. 37- 371, 3271 1 3	by Powell	6,000
John Frank to Republied Frank.	Post, 154 7 w Octavia 25x120	500
d Brod rick to M Franciscovich.	Kansas 276 s Surpa, 25x100	1000
H J Friden to H J Neyman	Bush, Se Gough 27 6x120	50
Scratino Sciera to Jacques Vedet	Stocklone, 90 2 n Proffe, 18 7x68,	8,904
L Chappart to Jos H Cording	Ra 'road and 20th ave to cor h 53 ac	
as configures as were in consume.	Ra 'road and 20th axs no cor, n 53, so 67.6, sw 50, nw 50; also Rarroad ax 53	
	n 20th av. n 58, e 85, s 50, w 67:6; also,	
	n 20th av, n 53, e 85, s 50, w 67:6; also, lots 34 and 36, blk 83, O'Neil & Haley	
	1 1 41	1,900
Adam Upp to S.I. Marks	Natoma, 175 sw 7th, 24 7v75	4(000
Frank F Tay or to L Dinkelspiel.	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100
d C Hawara to C Bartlett	E its, 52 for Octavia, 30x120 Lots 11, 12, blk 280, South S F H d As n Mession 150 S s 26th, s 35 4 s, sw 40, no	5,600
Wm Qu un to Mary Quinn	Lots 11, 12, blk 289, South S I H d As n	Giff
Michael Brannan to L Macker,	mession Table 2010, 8 30 14, 80 16, no	1,600
Bran, te Boul to Bani II Beach	154 2, n 30 , w 100 Lots 5, 10, Sec 26, 1, Sec 27, T 28, R 6 W	500
Francis Read to Beni H Brooks	B.n.xome, 183 4 sw 4th, 183 4x, 20	20,000
S Duck mean to Henry Warn	Prospect Place, 350 9 w Co chibia Place,	21.1140
	25x75	100
George W Smiles to Edw Martin	Stacs Outside Lands, as per description	
- "		
Mond	ay, August 19th.	
Bay View H'd to Paulus Bollier	28th av and G, 75x100	\$ 500
Pan as Bo, icr to Caspar Huber	Sunc	180
Bay View H'd to G C Sweeney	26th av, 150 ac K, 75x100	500
John Casey to Rosa Flood	Time, 28 c   Tank in, 200120 also, 300	
	26th av, 130 ac K, 75x100. Pine 250 c Frank in, 20x120. also, 9th av, 94 c M, 190x100; also, Grove, 57:8 c Mc od, 57 fx 125	1
Ross Flood to John Cason	Pine 990 a Franklin 90x190	5,500
John I. Hunt to P @ Poltrell	Pine, 230 c Franklin, 20x120	3(10)
Bay View H'd to G W Mc Noar	90th av and J. 75x100	
I M Ward to Wm Sharp	30th av and J, 75x100 Stockton and Greenwich, 44:8x70	8,000
Frances Haraszthy to Jno Harrold	Jessie, 157:6 nw 3d, 20x80	2,500
Jas Haberlin to Patrick Haberlin	Scott, 27:81 n Sacramento, 25x81:3	254
Bay View H'd to W B Cummings.	28th av and I, 75x 100	500
Harvey Sparks to Henry Austin .	Lors 71 and 45 m bok bound d by North	
	30th ar and J. 75x100. Stockton and Greenwich, 44:8x70. Jessie, 157:6 nw 3d, 20x20. Scott, 27:8\u03ba n Sacramento, 25x81:3. 28th ar and 1, 75x100. Lois 7: and 9: nn 9: borned d by North Point, Sparks, Beach and Larkin -lot 86 fronts on Beach st 100 by depth of	
	95 fronts on Beach at 100 by depth of	
	137:6; also, lot 90 in blk bounded by North Pt, Market, Beach and Sparks	
	fronting on Reach 100v187:6: also	
	fronting on Beach 100x187:6; also, Market and Collier, 100x187:6. 31st av. 225 se H. 75x100	72
Bay View H'd to N G Kittle	31st av. 225 sc H. 75×100	500
Frederick Huber to Chas Huber	Kate, 201 3 w Filmore, 25x120	1,000
luesas	ly, August 20th.	
Wm Ho is to Ernest Henrici	Grove, 125 e Buchanan, 25x6s o	\$2,500
Wm Ho is to Ernest Hentici, J. C. Dung in to H. nry Paintner	Let 14, blk F. Rairoud H d No 2	65
Matuda Barcher to Chas Wilke		
	Und vided & same	500
Chas Wilke to Matilda Blucher	Undwided & same	200
Bay Vew H'd to Mertin Grosetta	Total av and G. 75x100.  M micsota, 275 s Nevada, 100x100	500
Chas Werner to Ernst Werner Bay View H'd to P N Hanna	William and I have the	1,000
Geo W Mc Near to Same	90th av and J. S5x100	500
John R Wade to F B Wide	1 nd 5 Gough and Washington, 127555	000
COME IN COLUMN TO A TO THE COLUMN TO THE COL	x180	5
Chas S Cousins to Jos C Collins	Sutter and Octavia, 127 6x120, subject to	
	mortanic of \$4.000	5,000
John Stable to Same	Navy and Do ores, 22x100, a so, Sancher	
	and Dunean, 51 6x100	1,995
David W Connelly to John H Baird	160 acres of and known as the Byfleid	
Day View Hild to Co. II W.	28th av and H, 75x100	500
Same to E II Powers	Sub av 395 nw H 75x100	800
Laurel Hill Com's Asn to J. H. Wohh	Soth av, 325 nw H, 75x100	90

### Real Estate Transactions--Alameda County.

GRANTEE AND GRANTOR.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
J M Lord to G M Johnson	Oakland—E l Filbert 143 s from 10th, th	\$4,000
R Maloon to O Murray	Same75×33:4 ne cor 2d and Jackson	1,200
H G Hendrich to M Detels	Same—1 acre, Center bet'n 8th and 12th Same—ElW'd 54 n fr Seward, thn 27x90	6,200
Toland Tract As'n to J Legro W H Parkinson to A M Simpson	Same—100x133:3 se cor Union and 30th	1.129
A J Ralston to F Barker	Same—S I Charter av 600 w ir Telegraph	000
A J Gladding to E Bigelow	av, thence w 50x130	600
A J Gladding to E Bigelow E Bigelow to A J Gladding H Durant to F B Haswell	Same—% int in 63:2 Willow near 7th st.	î
H Durant to F B Haswell	Same 125 Chester near 5th by 125; also, 25 3d st near Center bo 100	10
F B Haswell to E McLean	Same-100 Chester near 5th by 125; also,	
Same to H Durant	25 3d st near Center by 100 Same—25 Chester near 3d st by 125	20 10
E McLean to S E McLean	11/2 mile N fr Oakland city limits 200x250	1,500
Same to H Durant E McLean to S E McLean Linden H'd Ass'n to F W Zehfuss. Same to J Maas	Near same104:3x147:2 and 52x228   Same-52x106	2,650 550
Same to J Stratton	Same-52x100	550
S Porter to S E McLean	3 miles fr same—¼ int in 5 acres Brooklyn—Ne l Adams 150 se fr Pierce,	1,000
	thence se 50x150	1,700
J Joseph to J J Machado	Brooklyn and San Leandro Road—10 acs On & n'r Temascal C'k—100 Teleg'h av.	2,000
H L Farrier to M M Wakefield	Lynn-Lots 39 and 40 in blk H	100
H D Wakefield to F Meyer	Same	128 2,200
B Maloon to M P Caswell H L Farrier to M M Wakefield H D Wakefield to F Meyer A F Dundee to J Silvia J Benzle to S Wetteran	Pleasanton—A lot	75
S Wetteran to C Hermann S U H'd Ass'n to Stokes & Gullifer	Same—¼ int in a lot	400 500
Same to S S Dunmire	Same -120x135:4	550
B H'd Ass'n to D T Hayes	Same—123x102:5 Same—102:5x123	760 787
Same to to J H Page	Same	895
Same to J Daggett. G G Briggs to E S Tyler	Same Alameda—870:8x900 near Alameda Stat'n	2,000
C Webster to J N Webster	Same-4% acs near Alameda Station San.c-23 lots near Alameda Station	1
P H'd Ass'n to various parties Toland Tct As'n to P Bacigalupe.	San.e—23 lots near Alameda Station Oakland—S line Lincoln 165 w ir Wil-	18,900
	low, thence w 25x135	600
G W Dam to J V Bergen	Same—w I Union 200 w I'm 28th, thence n 100x115	1,500
W Harvey to J A Marsten	n 100x115 Same—S line Lincoln 190 e from Willow, thence e 30x130	725
W H Parkinson to L B Mastick	Same—E line Union 100 s from 30th, th	
J Caperton to G M Fisher	s 100x133:3 Same—150x100 sw cor 11th and Webster	834 5,500
Starkwether et al to A Holmes	Same—100x107 nw cor 10th and Castro . Same—N line Sycamore 132 w fr Grove,	3,500
A Holmes to S Dam	Same—N line Sycamore 132 w fr Grove, thence w 25x100	1,000
P Kearney to A S Wight	Same 35 Elm near Telegraph av by 113.	1,125
M Curtis to W L Kilbourn R Smith to T Clure	Same—50x100 se cor Lydia and Curtis Same—N 1 9th 75 w fr Web'r, th w 25x100	1,200 1,700
R Smith to T Clare J T Stewart to E P Flint E P Flint to J T Stewart	Same-47:4 Teleg'h av n'r Laurel by 124:5	1
R W Kirkham to Hall & Sather	Same Oakland Point 4% acres	10
Hall & Sather to R W Kirkham	Same—% interest in same	10
Linden H'd Ass'n to H Linden Same to T Schweichler	Near Oakland N city limits—52x217 Same—A lot	1,100 550
Same to B Gerhard	Same-105x120	1,100
Same to P I Scott	Same—52x100	550 550
Same to E M Sharp	Same	550 505
Same to F I Scott. Same to A L Sharp. Same to E M Sharp. H W Carpentier to E A Lawrence. G W Dam to J C & E Coleman. Smith & Lynde to G Tait. F N Bacon to G H Tay. Durnan & McKcown to J Coleman L Jamison et al to F Carreia	Alameda—A t'ct marsh l'd n'r Bay F'm I Brooklyn T°p –8% acre Fruit Vale av Near Berkeley—About 4 acres	9,166
F N Bacon to G H Tay	Near Berkeley—About 4 acres	2 150
Durnan & McKeown to J Coleman	San Leandro—50x255:6	203
J Jamieson et al to F Garcia K McLean to S L Marks	Haywood—85x150 Near Mission San Jose—165¾ acres	3,000 251
S. I. Marks to Marks & Glasson	Sama	1
Same to W Burling	Near Berkelev-61:6x102:5	350 690
SUH'd Ass'n to J Peter	Same—102:5x123 Same—120x135:4	550
Same to J G Ward	Same=120x135	500

Bigelow & Gladding to J Boswell	Oakland -54.8x94 5 b'd e by Willow, n	
R R Swain to E P Sanford	Same—S line 18th 140 w fr West, thence	<b>\$1,700</b>
	w 50x103:9	600
	thence w 50x100	2,500
A Milanda D Donas	thence 8 27x102:6	625
J Held to M Borland	thence s 27x102:6. Same—50x100 nw cor S Pablo av & 24th. Same—E I Clay 100 n fr 8th, th n 25x75.	2,000
A J Coffee to B Wellman	Same-100x50 ne cor 11th and Webster Same-44 acres sw cor Market and 22d	2,000 13,50 (
M A Reilly to J H Latham E Winstow to I. S Starkwether	Same W1 Web'r 706 n fr 14th th n 71x150	3,155
H Derant to H L Tibbey	Same—100x00 ne cor 11m and weeder. Same—41 acres sw cor Market and 22d Same W 1 Webr 706n fr 14th thn 71x150 Same—N 1 10th 107 w fr Cas' of th & 33x100 Same—8 1 3d 75 e fr Chester, the 25x100 Same Same—8 1 3d 75 e fr Chester, the 25x100 Same 125x100 sw cor 1st and Franklin;	450 650
P Landreau to M Landreau	Same 125x100 sw cor 1st and Franklin;	1 000
1 T (1) 1 1	also, w line Franklin 100 s from 1st, thence s 25x75. Oakland Point - Various lots	Gift
A J Gladding to E Bigelow J S Friedman to C Maxwell	Drookivii - 75x150 n cor F ree & Madison	5
H Leise to r mostetter	Same-100x75 w cor Madison & Walker Alameda 3 blocks in 246x217:6 near En-	1,400
Same to same	Same-250x300:4 and 200x150:2 near Ala-	9,000
C.W. Dam to I Dada	meda Station	6,500
C Dorolto to I Critin	near High street.  Road fr San Leandro to Brooklyn —36 acs Brooklyn T'p 100550 near Lake Merritt Same—35 acs F Vale av and Soussil.c'k Near Telegraph ay and Temescal C'k Near Telegraph ay and Temescal C'k	4,500
O P H'd Ass'n to C H Crowell	Brooklyn T'p 100x50 near Lake Merritt	300
S E Alden to J E Whitcher		
JE Whitcher to HE Godfrey	100x100 and 50x100	1,200
E W Burr to E F Palmer E Field to same	Samo	4,000
A Alviso to F Alviso.		100 5,000
A Borel to R Barron E L Beard to J L Beard	Near Mount Eden—50 acres Same—68 acres Near Advarado—600 acres Marsh Near Haywood—13 acres.	500
W Meek to J Alexander	Near Haywood—13 acres	5
Same to H I Heyer	Haywood—A lot Same—60x102:2	1
Same to H I Heyer	Oakland—El Henry 175 n fr 8d, n 25x125 Same—Se cor Sth and Campbell	440 500
		1,300
J J Cadogan to E Tierney  A Campbell to W Dix.  D McDougall to J P Cahill.  J C & E Coleman to G W Dam	Same – E I Ch'tnut 112 n fr 3d, th n 25x132 Same—W I C'phell 85 s fr 18th th s 25x132 Same—E I West 100 n fr 27th, th w 25x90.	600 500
J C & E Coleman to G W Dam	Same-El Filb t 1828 ir luth, th 8 43x120.	250 5,000
		5,000 550
E Bigelow to J W Striker	Same—50x90 ne cor 27th and West Same—N l Chase 152:6 e fr Ward, thence e 50x185.	1,450
T Humboldt to D Forster	Same-100x150 nw cor 8th and Franklin	5 5
M Clevely to same	Oakland Point-Various lots	5 100
A G Dexter to A G Dexter, Jr P H'd Ass'n to V Boulogne	Alameda -33:4x100 near High st Same -100 San Antonio n'r Willow x 150	1,000
L McMacken to E Heath	Same—50x76. Same—Lots 16 19 20 21 and 22 in blk 21	500
P H'd Ass'n to T Nash	Same -50 San Jose av near Willow x 150	2,500 500
Same to C Gay	Same 100 San Jose av n'r Willow x 150 Same 100 Clinton av n'r Willow x 150.	500 1,000
Same to J Jacoby	Same—100 Clinton av n'r Willow x 150. Same—50 San Antonia n'r Walnut x 150.	1,000
Same to H Wright Regent St H'd to T B Crandell	Near Oakland N city limits—75x120	500 370
H K Moore to W Tierney	Same—100 San Jose av n'r Willow x 150 Same—100 Chinton av n'r Willow x 150 Same—50 San Antonia n'r Walnut x 150 Same—50 San Jose av n'r Willow x 150. Near Oakland N city limite—75x120 4 miles from same—40 acres. Near Oakland N city limits and Teleg'h av—52x119	18,000
E B Walsworth to M Brumagim	av—52x119	550 24,500
R Denmark to C W Hathaway	Same 6 acres and 2% acres Near Mission San Jose—159 acres San Leandro—3 acres Ward av	12,000
C Taynor to Sisters of Mercy	Lynn Lots 36 37 and 38 in blk G	600
W Mendenhall to J H Congdon	San Leanurg—Sacres ward av. Lynn — Lots 36 37 and 38 in blk G Near Berkeley—About 111x113 Livermore—Lot 6 in blk 19	1,000
J H Congdon to H M Teague	Same	150

G M Blair to H M Hooper	Oakland-S line 8th e from West street	1
	thence e 75x100	\$6,500
N P Milagioo to M G venicwich.	Same—S line 7th 125 e from Broadway thence e 25x100	3,000
W Sherman to A Shorey	Same-Ne l 17th 500 e fr Grove, 10x100	300
C W Mack to C H Redington	Same—S line 12th 127:6 w from Campbell thence w 62:6x135.	3,000
G M Bourne to E P White	bell thence w 62;6x185	
J P Browne to J Donovan	Same—S line 2d st 150 e from Jackson	1,000
	thence e 75:100. Same—E line Jackson 33:4 n from 2d st	1,200
B Maloon to M Sylva	thence n 33:4x75	1,150
Same to A Joseph	Same E line Jackson 68:4 n from 2d th	
J Rodgers to L Aldrich	n 33:4x75.  Same—N line of 15th 140 e from West st	1,150
	thence e 15x103:9	500
G W Mowe to S C Raymond A J Snyder to A Conners	Same—225x100 aw cor 14th and Alice Same—W line Jefferson, 50x75	10,000
W H Miller to I Brown	Same—N line 12th 125 e etc, 130x130 Same—E line Chestnut th n 75x132	9,000
T A Holt to C Gaffney	Same—E line Chestnut th n 75x132 Same—25x75 ne cor 6th and Jefferson.	400
J R Browne to J G McMahon	Same - 200x300 bounded by 4th and 5th,	700
M Curtis to J Holland	Yuba and Jackson Same—50x75 nw cor 5th and Brush	15,000
J Holland to Julia Holland	Same to same	1,540 Gift
H L Davis to A M Green	Same-W line Jackson 1072 n from 12th	
E McLean to O F Spaulding	w thence n 100x165	12,000
	Same—W line Chester 144:3 s from 5th st thence s J1:3x125. Same 54:8x95:5 sw cor 8th and Willow	531
Bigelow & Gladding to J Boswell.	Same 54:8x95:5 sw cor 8th and Willow Same—N line 16th 125 w from Clay th	1,700
E Bigelow to E Nagle	w 25x100	700
Same to C Skelly	Same. N line 18th 150 w from Clay th sw	=00
Same to J Wynn	25x100 Same—N line 16th 175 etc Same—Bounded by Market, West, 7th ctc Same—W line 5th 100 w from Myrtle th w 50x506:3	700 799
Same to J Wynn	Same-Bounded by Market, West, 7th etc	3,375
PS Wixcox to J G Kiley	Same—W line 5th 100 w from Myrtle th	1,400
F E Kohns to J R Hite	Same-N lind 5th 50 lbs from Myrtle th	
N Hastings to J Knowland	Same 50x100 near Lake Morritt	1,400
Lazard and Levi to J Studerus	Same-50x120 near Lake Merritt. Brooklyn -Sw line Washington 100 nw	300
	from Broadway thence nw 25x50	425
E C Sessions to A Meyer	Same—25x50 on Abell by 140 Near Oakland n city limits—52x108	525 550
Same to A Meyer	Near Oakland n city limits—52x 108 Same—50x120 near Telegraph Avenue Same—6 acres and 2½ acres near Tele-	800
A C Brown to S Clisby	Same—6 acres and 2½ acres near Telegraph Avenue	15,000
M Brumagim to D W C Thompson	Near Berkeley -61:6x102:5	335
B H'd Ass'n to G Voos	Same—123x102:5 Same—120x135	690 500
Same to H F White	Diagonton 50x105	600
J Allen to A W Lessen et al	Alameda-150x150 nw cor Pacific Avenue and Walnut st.  Same-Blocks 20, 21 and 23 and part of	4 000
G W Chapin to M F Chapin	Same—Blocks 20, 21 and 23 and part of	1,800
E L Tyler to Brown & Tyler	22 William Clack	21,500
J Gooby to J Burke F Marliot to Tart & EcLean	San Leandro—50x125 Brooklyn Tp—400 acres and 38 acres	$\frac{500}{47,000}$
Tart & McLean to Brooklyn L'd Co	Same-Same	5,000
Rhoda & Diamond to Alameda Co. A Campbell to W Dix	Same—A strip along Fruit Vale Ass'n Oakland—W line Campbell 110 s from	
·	13th, thence s 50x115	\$1,000
A Tyrrell to E H & JM Woolsey	Same—W line Harrison 646 n from 14th, thence n 60x150	500
F X Aubry to B F Ferrio	Same-100x75 se cor Jefferson and 2d sts	2,844
EH Woolsey to P A Lamping	Same-W line Harrison 646 n from 14th,	
R Dudgeon to G W Dam	Same—E line Adeline 200 n fr 30th, th n	1,166
	Same—E line Adeline 200 n fr 30th, th n 100x264 to Chestnut; also, W l Chestnut 100 n from 30th, thence n 100x132 Same—S l 7th 125 e fr B*dway, th e 25x100	
M S Vulicerich to R M Morrison	Same—S 1 7th 125 e fr R'dway th a 25 x 100	2,000 3,800
F R Amos to M Lynch	Same—I acre on Sau Paolo av	0,000
W A Ilse to M Simons	Same—90x125 near San Pablo av	300
J White to J Ellis. P C Dart to F P Belcher	Same—100x75 ne corner Clay and 9th Same—S line 14th 75 w fr Myrtle, thence	4,369
	w 25x114:6	750
A Peel to J McCombe	Same—25 Broadway av near 18th by 100. Same—W 1 Grove 51:10 s fr 30th, thence	50
	8 51:10x100	1,300

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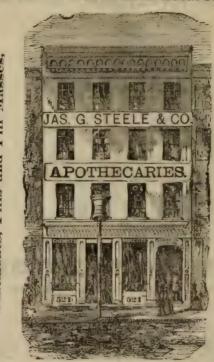
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LOUIS AGASSIZ.

### AGASSIZ.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS JOHN RUDOLPH, was born May 28, 1807. He is of French descent, his family having been among the Huguenots who were driven from France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They took refuge in the Pays de Vaud. For six generations the lineal ancestors of Agassiz have been clergymen. His father was pastor of St. Imier, a Protestant parish in the ancient bishopric of Basel. His mother, who still lives in a vigorous and honored age, was Mademoiselle Rose Mayor, the daughter of a physician in the Canton de Vaud. The father, having left St. Imier on account of the severity of the climate, and taken charge of the parish of Mottier in the valley between the lake of Neuchatel and the lake of Morat, Louis was born here. His early education was conducted under the eye of his mother, a woman of uncommon intelligence and talent. At the age of eleven, he was sent with a younger brother to the gymnasium of Bienne, where several years were passed in the study of ancient and modern languages, diversified by the amusements of fishing and collecting insects. In the meantime his father had removed from Mottier to the little town of Orbe, at the foot of the Jura; here, during the vacations, the student's attention was first drawn to the natural sciences, under the influence of a young clergyman named Fivaz, who is now himself in the United States. His studies were first directed to plants. Having studied four years at Bienne, Louis entered the college (L'Academie) of Lausanne, where he passed two years. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he went to Zurich in 1824, where he remained two years in the medical school. From this school he removed to the university of Heidelberg, where he continued his medical studies, devothimself chiefly to anatomy and physiology under Tiedemann, zoology under Leuckart, and botany under Bischoff. He remained here until the Autumn of 1827. At this time he entered the university of Munich. which had recently been reorganized. Among the eminent men assembled there, were Oken, the zoologist; Martius, the botanist; Schelling. the philosopher; Dollinger, the founder of modern physiology, not to mention the great teachers in other departments. With all these distinguished men, Agassiz formed intimate friendships. He studied the organization of plants and their geographical distribution, with Martius; he lived in the house of Dollinger, with whom he studied the embryonic development of animals; he was intimate with Wagler; with Oken he discussed the principles of classification; with Fuchs he studied mineralogy; and for four successive years he attended all the lectures of Schelling on philosophy. While at the university of Munich, Agassiz was the leading spirit in a select circle of young men who met to discuss scientific subjects. This society was called the little academy, and so interesting were the lectures and discussions which were held there, that the professors were glad to take part in them. When Don Pedro of Brazil married an Austrian princess, the Austrian and Bravarian Governments seized the opportunity of sending to that country a scientific exploring expedition. The naturalists of the expedition were Martius, Spix, Natterer and Pohl. Agassiz, still a student, had already published a few special papers. On

the return of the scientific corps, Martius occupied himself with the publication of his great work on Brazil. The zoological portion of the work was intrusted to Spix; but he had not completed the work at the time of his death. Martius immediately selected young Agassiz to elaborate the ichthyological part of the work, upon which very little had been, done. It was published in Latin, in a folio volume; and the manner in which Agassiz accomplished the task, placed him at once in the foremost rank of naturalists. These studies and labors diverted Agassiz from the profession of medicine, to which he had been destined by his parents. The allowance he had hitherto received from his father, on which, moderate as it was, he had not only subsisted, but had employed a distinguished young artist, Dinkel, was now withdrawn. Agassiz then applied to Cotta, whose reputation as a publisher and a man of the most enlarged views, is world-wide. This distinguished man, struck by the value of the materials Agassiz had collected for a "Natural History of the Freshwater Fishes of Europe," and no doubt impressed with the genius of the young naturalist, enabled him by a timely supply of funds to go on and complete the work. This was his second great undertaking. Meantime he presented himself as a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, which he took at Erlangen, after passing a very severe examination with distinction. In the same year he took at Munich the degree of doctor in medicine, on which occasion he maintained the superiority of woman, in a Latin dissertation upon the thesis, femina humana superior mari. The great work on the fresh-water fishes was advancing. After the double examination for degrees, Agassiz visited Vienna, where he prosecuted his studies in the museum and devoted himself especially to the study of the fishes of the Danube. While in that city he became acquainted with the leading naturalists, and particularly Fitzinger. While studying living fishes, his attention was drawn to the fossil species, found in the fresh-water deposits of Oeningen and of Glaris in Switzerland, and of Solenhofen in Bavaria. Immediately after the completion of the work on the fishes of Brazil, he commenced his researches upon the fossil fishes, and devoted seven years to the study before commencing the publication. This was continued through ten years, and was brought to a close in 1844. In the course of his preparation for this work, Agassiz visited the principal museums of Europe, accompanied by a skillful artist; and so great was the interest felt universally in these researches, and the confidence which the author inspired, that he was allowed to take with him and keep for examination and comparison the most valuable specimens of more than eighty public and private museums, some of which he was permitted to retain from five to ten years, in order the better to compare and describe them. Agassiz was enabled to visit Paris and to prosecute his researches in the collections of that capital, by the most distinguished act on the part of a clergyman and friend of his father, Mr. Christinat, who at a later period visited Agassiz in America and passed some years at his house. This gentleman, at the time alluded to, had just come into possession of a small sum of money, which he voluntarily offered in aid of his young friend's pursuits. Agassiz at once became acquainted with Humboldt, who was then residing in Paris, and with Cuvier, the eminent naturalist, who had just commenced his work on fishes. The drawings exhibited to him by Agassiz so delighted the illustrious philosopher that he offered to relinquish to him all the materials he had himself collected; and from that time to his death he cherished a warm friendship for the young Swiss naturalist, and received him in his

family on the most intimate terms. In his investigations of the freshwater fishes, the rivers and lakes of Europe were thoroughly explored, in order to compare those of the different water basins, especially the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Danube, with their tributaries. These investigations had mostly been made while Agassiz was still a student in Heidelberg and Munich, during the vacations, when he traveled on foot over the whole of southern Germany and Switzerland. Some time after the death of Cuvier, 1832, Agassiz returned to Switzerland, on the invitation of citizens of Neuchatel, where preparations were making to reorganize the college. He received the appointment of Professor of Natural History in that establishment the same year, and immediately began to make preparations for the publication of the work on which he had been occupied so long. He also extended his researches to other departments of zoology. In 1833 he was enabled, by the liberality of Humboldt, who had been his devoted friend since the commencement of their acquaintance in Paris, to begin the publication of the great work on the fossil fishes. This is in five volumes, with a folio atlas, containing about 400 plates. About 1.000 species are described and figured in the natural size. with the colors of their beds, and there are short indications of about 700 more. The discovery and description of so many new species led to the recognition of new types, and an entirely new classification, based chiefly on the characters of importance in the fossils. We have not space to give the details of the new classification. But we may remark that the great generalizations to which these researches led have stood the test of time, and have been strengthened and extended by the researches of a quarter of a century. The geological results of these investigations were remarkable. The relative ages of the formations in which the fossil fishes were found, were more clearly established by comparisons of their structures. Moreover, the fossil species differ from those now living, and differ in different stages of the same formation, as well as in different formations, leading to the conclusion that our globe has been peopled by a series of creative acts; and, as peculiar species occur in certain regions and not elsewhere, that these creations were not only successive but local, each having assigned to it a natural limit, man alone, and the animals associated with him, forming the exceptions to this last general law, From this general survey Agassez drew several very important conclusions respecting the relation of the creator to the universe. The existence of a superior intelligence, whose power alone could establish and sustain such an order of things, he considers to have been established by rigid demonstration, and on a truly scientific foundation. He shows that species do not insensibly pass into each other, but each has its appointed period, and is not connected, except in the order of time, with its predecessor. "An invisible thread, in all ages, runs through this immense diversity, exhibiting as a general result the fact that there is a continual progress in development ending in man, the four classes of vertebrates presenting the intermediate steps, and the invertebrates the constant accessory accompaniment. Have we not here the manifestation of a mind as powerful as prolific? the acts of an intelligence as sublime as provident? the marks of goodness as infinite as wise? the most palpable demonstration of the existence of a personal God, author of all things, ruler of the universe, and dispenser of all good? This, at least, is what I read in the works of creation." Such is the appropriate tone of the closing part of the chapter on classification. Professor Agassiz visited England several times, and was everywhere received with respect and en-

thusiasm. The universities of Edinburgh and Dublin conferred on him the degree of LL.D., and the corporations enrolled him among their citizens. The most eminent persons gladly welcomed him. He was the guest of the late Sir Robert Peel and Lord Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, and Sir Philip Egerton honored him with a friendship which continues to the present day. Of the eminent naturalists, Buckland, Owen and Sir Roderic Murchison should be enumerated among his friends. In 1834 his "Prodomus of the Echinoderms" appeared, which was soon followed by his monographs on that class of animals, in the preparation of which he was aided by Professor Valentin and Mr. Desor. To facilitate the study of the echini, Professor Agassiz caused plastercasts of his collection to be made, numbering over 500 species. Monographs on living and fossil shells and upon the tertiary shells considered as identical with the living species, were also published by him about the same time. During this period he continued to collect materials for his "History of the Fresh-water Fishes." He formed a lithographic establishment at Neuchatel, where the plates for the atlas of this work were executed, and the prints struck off under his own eye. The great expense of the work, however, exhausted his pecuniary resources, and he not only found it impossible to continue it on the original plan, but it entailed upon him a heavy debt, which cost him the labors of many subsequent years to pay off. In the elaboration of some portions of the subject he was assisted by Mr. Vogt, then distinguished for his zeal and attainments in zoology, since less favorably known as a political agitator, and finally as a thorough going atheist. The publication of the "Fresh-water Fishes," in 1839-'40, was followed by the Nomenclator Zoologicus, containing an enumeration of all the genera in the animal kingdom, with the etymology of their names—the names of those who first proposed them. the date of their publications, etc. This work was founded upon registers, in which Agassiz entered the names of the animals as they occurred in his studies. They were then methodically arranged, the nomenclature of each class being submitted to the revision of naturalists distinguished for their investigations in each special branch. This was accompanied by another extensive and important work, the Bibliothera Zoologie et Geologie. containing a list of the authors mentioned in the former, with notices of their works. This work, published at the expense of the Ray Society in England, has appeared since the author's residence in the United States, with emendations and additions by H. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, in four large octavo volumes. From the year 1836 to 1845, Agassiz spent his Summer vacations among the Alps, chiefly engaged in the study of the glaciers and the geological phenomena they produce. The indications of their greater extension in a former period, and the traces they have left upon the surface of the earth, were carefully followed through the countries adjoining Switzerland, as well as England, Scotland Ireland. Before him, Saussure, Venetz, Charpentier and others had written upon the glaciers and the distribution of bowlders over the valley of Switzerland. Saussure's theory of their distribution referred it to the action of water. The idea of glacial agency in transporting bowlders appears to have originated among the chamois hunters, who had noticed the fact that every year huge masses of rock were moved by them from their original position. The idea adopted by Venetz, and extended by Charpentier, who explained the distribution of the bowlders throughout the valley of Switzerland, and on the slopes of the Jura, by the extension of glaciers beyond their present limits in a former period. In 1836, Agassiz visited Charpentier, and accompanied him to the glacier of the Diablerets, where he saw the actual transportation of the bowlders by the glacier, and the rounding and polishing of the rocks at its sides. These observations removed his former doubts. It was obvious to him at a glance that such an accumulation of ice as would extend the glaciers from the Alps to the Jura, covering the valley of Switzerland to the depth of more than 2,500 feet, would require a depression of temperature which must have been widely felt, producing similar phenomena over other portions of the earth's surface; that the north of Europe must have been at the same time covered with a similar sheet of ice. Agassiz first announced his glacial theory in a discourse delivered before the Helvetic Society in 1837; but in order to investigate the facts more thoroughly, he first visited most of the Alpine glaciers, and then established his headquarters on the glacier of the Aar, where for eight consecutive Summers he continued the researches which formed so large a part of his scientific labors in Europe. These researches are embodied in two works. The first, entitled Etudes sur les Glaciers, published in 1840, with plates, contains a description of the glacial phenomena and a statement of the author's views of their former extent. The second, published at Paris in 1847, under the title of Systeme Glaciaire, contains an account of the investigations made during his last five visits, 1841-'45, upon the mode of progress of the glaciers, and is accompanied with plates and topographical charts on a scale of 1-10000. An excellent and graphic account of these visits and researches among the glaciers, is given in a little work by his companion, Mr. Edward Desor, Excursions et sciours de M. Agassiz et de ses compagnons de voyage dans les glaciers et les hautes regions des Alpes. It has been also translated into German. His description of the ascent of the Jungfrau in 1841 is the most curious and interesting. Since his residence in the United States, Professor Agassiz has occupied himself with investigations of the distribution of the bowlders and the smooth surface of beds of rock over the North American continent, which he also attributes to the action of glaciers, extending from the north. The results of these investigations are chiefly recorded in the volume containing an account of an excursion to Lake Superior. Special and technical as most of these works appear, an attentive student will perceive that each was undertaken with reference to some general question, and made a test of the value and soundness of some general principle. The papers and works upon echinoderms aimed at a revision of the classification of these animals, and a better appreciation of their structural differences from the other types. The monographs upon shells, living and fossil, were prepared with the view of testing the range of distribution of species in past ages, and the limits of their specific characters. The researches on fossil fishes, thus far the greatest and most important work of the author, are intended to show the relations of living and fossil species, and their embryonic development in one of the most extensive classes of the animal kingdom, the existence of which upon earth may be traced back to the earliest periods in which animal life was called into being. The investigations upon the glaciers were called forth by a desire to connect the history of the physical changes our globe has undergone with the phenomena exhibited by the development of the organic kingdom. Everywhere we discover in his works a tendency to the most extensive generalizations, while in every instance the knowledge of the facts, a careful study of the most minute relations of his subjects, has been his constant aim in all his investigations. Mr. Agassiz found time, amidst his numerous labors, to superin-

tend a German translation of "Buckland's Geology," and to revise the French and German translations of "Sowerby's Mineral Conchology," made by Mr. Desor. From 1846, the biography of Mr. Agassiz belongs to the scientific history of the United States. In the Autumn of that year he arrived in Boston, from Paris. The object of his visit to the United States was, in the first place, to make himself familiar with the natural history and geology of this country, in fulfillment of a mission suggested to the King of Prussia by the Baron Alexander von Humboldt, and in the second place to meet an invitation from Mr. John A. Lowell to deliver a course of lectures in Boston. Eighteen months or two years had been allotted to the first task, and ample means were provided by the Prussian Government for that purpose. Soon after his arrival in Boston, Professor Agassiz delivered his first course of Lowell lectures, consisting of a general review of the animal kingdom. These lectures were listened to with interest unabated to the end by audiences of 1,500 to 2,000 hearers, embracing all that was most cultivated in science and letters in the society of Bo-ton and the vicinity. Immediately afterward, by special request, he delivered another course upon the glaciers and the phenomena connected with their former greater extension. Having completed these labors, he visited New York, Philadelphia and Charleston, with the view of comparing the animals of the northern shores with those of the more southern latitudes of the continent. On his return to the North, early in the Summer of 1847, he met with Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. This event had an important influence upon the subsequent career of Professor Agassiz; for Mr. Bache invited him to avail himself of the facilities presented by the operations of the coast survey for the further prosecution of his researches. The offer was so liberal and of such vast importance, in a scientific point of view, that Agassiz could hardly credit his good fortune; and upon being assured that he might, without difficulty, visit at will every point of the coast in the well-equipped survey vessels, from Maine to Texas, and along the whole western coast, he exclaimed that this would decide him to remain to the end of his days in the United States. He immediately seized the opportunity of spending part of the Summer of 1847 on board the Bibb, commanded by Captain C. H. Davis, on the coast of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. The immediate result of this, and a second cruise along the same coast, was several papers upon the medusæ of Massachusetts, and upon a coral found near Holmes' Hole. In the same Summer he visited, in company with Mr. John A. Lowell, Niagara Falls and the White Mountains. During the next three Winters he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute upon comparative embryology and upon the successive developments of the animal kingdom, some of which he repeated in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, South Carolina. At the close of the year 1847, Mr. Abbot Lawrence founded the scientific school in Cambridge, and a professorship of zoology and geology was offered Mr. Agassiz, which he accepted, after having obtained from his Government an honorable discharge of his obligations to to them. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in granting his request, employed these words: "We well know that wherever you take up your abode, your time will be employed for the best advantage of science." In the Spring of 1848 Agassiz entered upon his duties in Cambridge, and at the close of the academic year he started with twelve of his pupils upon a scientific exploration of the shores of Lake Superior, where they passed the Summer months. The results of this journey are

contained in the volume entitled "Lake Superior," the narrative part of which was written by Mr. Elliot Cabot, together with the reports of the lectures the professor delivered at the close of each day. Dr. J. Le Conte contributed the account of the coleoptera. In 1848, in conjunction with Dr. A. A. Gould, he published "Principles of Zoology," for the use of schools and colleges. From that period Professor Agassiz has devoted his time alternately to teaching and making original investigations. Besides his university lectures he has delivered, in the Winters, courses of lectures in different parts of the country, while exploring its natural history. In these excursions he has been constantly accompanied by assistants, so that the collections he has made are the most complete extant, and embrace the whole range of the animal kingdom. In this manner he has traversed the whole extent of the country from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic coast to the valley of the Mississippi, delivering courses of lectures in Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati and many other places besides those already mentioned. In 1850 he spent the Winter upon the reef of Florida, in the service of the Coast Survey, with the view of ascertaining the mode of growth and the direction of the increase of the reef. A preliminary report of this survey is contained in the Coast Survey reports. In the following Summer he explored the State of New York with Professor James Hall, chiefly with the view of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the important geological results of the survey of that State, and afterward visited again the most important localities with his pupils. The Helderbergs and Niagara Falls and that interesting vicinity were always most attractive points of study. In 1852, Professor Agassiz accepted a professorship of comparative anatomy in the medical college of Charleston, S. C., which he retained for two successive Winters, during which he made a thorough study of the marine animals of that coast, extending his excursion to Georgia and North Carolina; but finding the climate injurious to his constitution, he resigned the situation and returned to reside permanently at the North. Since the year of 1855 the attention of Professor Agassiz has been chiefly devoted to the arrangement of the immense amount of materials collected in these explorations. To form an adequate idea of the extent of the collections he has brought together, it ought to be known that besides his own efforts, and the assistance he has derived from the young men accompanying him everywhere, he has been largely assisted by the friends he has made in every State during his excursions. These contributions were continued long after he left the different stations where he temporarily established himself. These collections embrace also the western coast; he has received large contributions from California through the kindness of his brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas G. Cary, Jr., who for six years collected for him extensively there. The results of all these explorations and investigations are now to be published in the work entitled "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." Two volumes out of ten of this extensive work have already passed through the press. The subscription list extends to the unexampled number of 2,500 names, in all parts of the United States; a magnificent support of a purely scientific undertaking, executed on a grand and expensive scale; a tribute to the worth of science, and an appreciation of the labors of a great original investigator. such as has never before been exhibited to the world. Professor Agassiz's eminence as a scientific man was early recognized in Europe. In 1836 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences in Paris and the Royal Society

of London, and soon after received similar honors from all the other great learned societies in Europe and America. From the Academy of Sciences in Paris he has received the Monthyon prize for experimental physiology, and the Cuvier prize; the Wollaston medal from the Geological Society of London, and the medal of merit from the King of Prussia. The labors of Agassiz have by no means been limited to the works enumerated in the present notice. He has been a frequent and conjous contributor to the leading scientific journals of Europe and America. He has made numerous communications to the learned societies of which he is an active member. In the United States his activity has been most beneficial in the American Scientific Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Natural History Society, the proceedings and transactions of all of which have been constantly enriched from his boundless resources. Agassiz has recently completed his sixty-fifth year. He is a man of great physical vigor, and his constitution has passed unharmed through his gigantic labors. Many years more of fruitful activity may reasonably be expected. His influence upon the scientific development of the United States has been profound and far-reaching. He has called into energetic action the minds of a large body of young men of science, who are laboring in every field of investigation with the enthusiasm he has inspired in the methods he has taught, and with the noble spirit which has always animated the master. Towards the end of September, 1872, Professor Agassiz arrived in San Francisco in the United States steamer Hassler, in which he, accompanied by a party of naturalists, had made a circuit of the coasts of South America. Of this expedition, in a public address delivered on September 24th, he said:

He had been asked to give some account of the voyage of the Hassler, which had terminated its course in the harbor of San Francisco. He was afraid that the incidents of a scientific expedition were too monotonous to be very entertaining, and willing as he was to accede to that request, he thought he might in preference submit some remarks upon the present aims of science. Let him only say that this excursion of the Hassler, as he might call it, was entirely incidental to the necessities of the Coast Survey. The good ship which brought himself and the rest of the party there, was intended to continue the work of the Coast Survey along this coast. Instead of allowing her to make the voyage empty, some scientific men were invited by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to take passage in her and make the most of it. Liberal citizens of Massachusetts added means to the good will of the Superintendent, that whatever collections should be obtained and investigations made during the voyage, might not be an additional expense to the great national undertaking of the Government. He thought it desirable that these facts should be known, in order that great expectations should not be entertained concerning the scientific results of the Hassler's voyage, for all that could be done was done through means supplied by private individuals, and not by the large resources of a Government. Unfortunately it was almost everywhere still so, that science had to take the humblest position in the world, and that the supplies which flowed to her help were frequently granted with a reluctant hand.

A few days afterwards Professor Agassiz returned to Boston by the overland route.

# CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG.

### Railroad Investments.

[From the Nation.]

Railroad securities now constitute probably the most popular form of investment of a personal nature open to the people of the United States. A sort of mania as regards them may be said to exist. This is very clearly shown in the rapid development of our railroad system, which is now progressing with an almost incredible rapidity. As recently as the last Presidential election in 1868, the greatest amount of railroad construction in any one year had been in 1856, the year preceding the memorable panic. It then amounted to 3,643 miles, costing probably \$140,000,000. It would at this time be interesting to inquire how far so great a \$140,000,000. It would at this time be interesting to inquire how far so great a withdrawal of the active wealth of the country from immediate circulation, and its permanent investment in a form temporarily both unprofitable and inaccessible, contributed to the crisis of 1857. In a greater or less degree, however, it was unguestionably one of the immediate causes of that catastrophe, which was at once followed by a rapid falling off in railroad construction, until in 1861 it had almost censed, being reduced for that year to 621 miles. From that period it gradually but slowly began to survive, until in 1869 it had almost reached 5,000 miles, and 7,453 in 1871. The permanent investment of the last year in railroad development, and the consequent withdrawal of wealth from active circulation, can hardly be estimated at less than \$275,000,000, though it must be admitted that a considerable portion of this is foreign capital.

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mated at less than \$275,000,000, though it must be admitted that a considerable portion of this is foreign capital.

With the columns of the newspapers crowded with advertisements of bonds ressed upon the market at rates of interest varying between 7 and 12 per cent, most people, even those tolerably well informed, would be somewhat surprised at being told that railroad securities in America are not more profitable on the whole, while decidedly less secure, than the bonds of the United States. Yet such is indisputably the fact. United States 6 per cents, (gold) are now selling in the neighborhood of par (gold). The cost of the railroad system of the country has been at least three thousand millions of money, actually expended in construction. The gross annual earnings of this system are about \$455,000,000, of which not more than 33 per cent. can be set down to net profit, or a total of \$150,000,000.—being exactly 5 per cent. on the cost. The system is, in fact, a thorough lottery, and hence probably one great cause of its attractiveness to investors. What with dividends in money and dividends in scrip and rapid fluctuations in value; what with the noise made over a few great successes and the silence preserved as regards numerous failures, the general public is thoroughly dazed and bejuggled. Yet the figures, few and poor as they are, are inexorable. In his recent "Manual," Mr. H. V. Poor has given a table, very incomplete and far from correct, but yet sufficient for present purposes, of 384 railroads. Of these 104 only, or less than one out of three, pay any dividends on stock at all; of the 104 dividend paying enterprises, 4 pay dividends of over 10 per cent.; 30 pay 10 per cent.; 39 pay between 7 and 10; and 30 pay loss than? T. The remaining 360 pay no dividends at all. Dividends on capital stock represent, however, but a small portion of the net earnings of the system, the great bulk of which is necessarily devoted to the payment of interest and to development. As regards the proportion which their reporte

capital stock represent, however, but a small portion of the net carnings of the system, the great bulk of which is necessarily devoted to the payment of interest and to development. As regards the proportion which their reported net earnings, whether devoted to dividends or however applied, bear to the entire cost of their construction, the roads of Massachusetts appear to be the most prosperous in the country, their percentage rising as high as 3.41; Pennsylvania comes next with 8.3; Connecticut reports 7.16; New York, 7.5; while Ohio, the only other State which furnishes reliable returns, falls as low as 4.9 per cent.

It is in the extreme West, however, that the railroad development is more rapid, and that the greatest inducements are held out to investors. How far the railroad mania has there gone, and what a surprising lottery it has become, is, in the almost total absence of reliable statistics, not easily estimated. We are, however, not wholly in the dark on the subject. Take the State of Kansas, for instance. In 1864, Kansas possessed 40 miles of railroad, all newly constructed; in 1871, she boasted of 1,760 miles, having built 260 miles in that year and 570 in the previous one. She now possesses, therefore, 154 more miles of completed road than Massachusetts, and a little more than half as many as Ohio. These railroads were mainly constructed out of the proceeds of the saie of bonds, many of them, it is true, secured on valuable land grants, but all of them bearing a high rate of interest, ranging, indeed, on their cost price as originally issued at from 9 to 20 per cent. How is this interest to be earned? What burden, in other words, does a reasonable remuneration for the cost of this mushroom railroad system impose upon the people of the State? Upon this point we have the means of arriving at some conconclusions—not very exact, perhaps, but withal exceedingly suggestive.

Railroade, as a matter of course, have to draw their income from the community they serve. The population of the United States, for instance, is in round nity they serve. The population of the United States, for instance, is in round numbers 38,000,000, and its railroads earn a gross annual income of \$455,000,000. Upon an average, therefore, each inhabitant of the United States pays within a few cents of \$12 per annual to the support of the railroad system. Few States have carried the science of railroad statistics to a sufficient degree of excellence to enable us, so far as their inhabitants are concerned, to verify this average with sufenable us, so far as their inhabitants are concerned, to verify this average with sufficient accuracy. In Massachusetts—a wealthy manufacturing community, with a large suburban trade—the average payment of each inhabitant is \$13.90; in Connecticut it is \$12.60; in Pennsylvania, where the returns are less exact and an enormous coal traffic is carried on, it is reported at about \$18; in Ohio it falls below the average to \$11.40. These are all old and wealthy communities, and two of them at least, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are States through which passes the bulk of the through or transit business of the country. With this annual per cupita contribution these States, as we have seen, succeed in paying on the capital invested in their raincal systems a moderate annual remuneration, varying thetween 4.5 and their railroad systems a moderate annual remuneration, varying between 4.5 and 8.4 per cent. Yet Massachusetts has to-day some 10 per cent, fewer miles of railroad than Kansas, with, as nearly as may be, four times the population and seventeen times the wealth. To render the railroad system of Kansas equally remuneroad than Kansas, with, as nearly as may be, four times the population and seventeen times the wealth. To render the railroad system of Kansas equally remanerative with that of Massachusetts, each of its Inhabitants ought to pay to its support \$61 annually; to render it equally remunerative with that of Ohio, each should pay \$41. Each does contribute, as nearly as can be ascertained, about \$17.60, or an annual sagregate in round numbers of \$6,400,000. This is the gross return, and evidently, in view of the wealth, products and business of the State, all that its inhabitants can now pay. Meanwhile the Kansas roads report a capital in stock and Indebtedness of \$95,000,000, or only a trifle less per mile than those of Massachusetts, of which amount no less than \$58,000,000 is in the shape of interest-bearing securities, as against less than \$18,000,000 in the older State. At present, therefore, the railroad system of Kansas would seem to be carming in gross a little less than \$9 per cent. per annum on its capital stock and indebtedness, instead of 29 per cent. as in Massachusetts, or 17 per cent, as in Ohio, and its earnings on its debt alone, without allowing anything for the cost of operating, are but 11 per cent, or hardly, if indeed at all, sufficient to meet its annual coupons. Yet he would be a very sanguine man, and know but little of Kansas roads, who would as a permaneral elements alone as the total net carnings. In other words, as regards Kansas, the future has been frightfully discounted. Instead of carning the interests of liberally provised, the roads of that State are yet realizing but a low renuneration on their actual cash cost. The process of railroad construction is, however, still going on as actively as ever in that State. actively as ever in that State.

The same course of reasoning might be extended to other Western States as well The same course of reasoning might be extended to other Western States as well as Kansas, though nowhere else, probably, has the process of railroad construction been so thoroughly overdone. The rule here applied is one of well nigh universal application. No railroad system can be considered well established which calls upon those whom it serves for a larger per capita contribution than, at the most \$20 per annum. More than this no people can pay, and, under ordinary circumstances, no people should be called upon to pay so much. Where, however, the amount necessary to a reasonable remuneration greatly exceeds this sum, it is not unsafe to conclude that a long period of extreme depression and embarrassment is impending over the system involved; unless, as in 1857, a financial crisis, by sweeping away the rotten superstructure, puts railroads and community in a position to start afresh.

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In these times, when it seems only necessary to buy a railroad bond to secure an annuity, it is well to remind a credulous public of there stern realities. We by no means seek to imply that much money has not been made, and will not hereafter be made, and that, too, in the immediate luture, in railroad enterprises. In the face of existing facts, such a proposition would in no way be tenable. What we do mean to say is, that a form of investment always hazardous, and returning at best many more blanks than prizes, is at this time more hazardous than usual, and its risks are dally increasing. We see no reason to suppose that any general panic or fluancial crisis is now immediately impending over the country at large. On the contrary, a financial condition which stood firm under the shock of the Chicago fire cannot be otherwise than sound. But unless we are greatly deceived, within the next few years a great many very handsomely engraved railroad bonds will go to protest, and certificates of stock by the million will find their way into the hands of the trunk-makers. It is very improbable that the United States can construct for any length of time 7,000 miles of milway a year without getting more than the people now on the soil can conveniently support. They apparently more them they are called on for \$30, \$40, or \$80, it will assuredly be found that they are getting altogether too much of a good taing. be found that they are getting altogether too much of a good thing.

<sup>-</sup> We raise our voice in protest against the further exhibition of Cox. years the feeble performances of Cox in the pulpit we have treated with quiet diadain; but now that the politicians have hired Cox to parade on the stand at partiasan meetings, we think it is time to speak out. If this goes on, we shall have apply the caustic of our pen to Cox right vigorously.

## James Jones, the Journeyman Joiner.

FUN'S TEMPERANCE TRACT.

There was not a nicer boy than little Jim in the parish. He was strong, smart, and healthy; and could be seen any Sunday toddling home with his father's pint and pipe, occasionally taking a pull at the former. He grew up to be an intelligent and rapid workman. There wasn't a neater hand as a joiner in the upholstery trade. It was a treat to see him fitting up a chess-table or any such delicate job, he was so nimble at it. Of course he earned very good wages, and could always have his pot of beer, aye, and stand a glass or two to a less fortunate fellow workman. He married Jenny, the niece of Mr. Tebbits of "the Hope and Anchor," and they took a comfortable little cottage and brought up their family respectably. Mrs. J. could have her porter when the doctor recommended it, and as for Jim every Sunday evening he took his gin-and-water and pipe like a duke. Unfortunately this was too bright to last. One day Jim fell into conversation with a smug-faced man in a shiny hat, who had a roll of paper under his arm. This fiend in human shape told him a number of amusing fictions, and so worked on his mind by promising him a pewter medal in six months time, that the unlucky young man signed the pledge. From that moment his downward course began. James Jones became a confirmed tea-drinker. His indulgence in that narectic poison rulned his digestion, disordered the action of his heart, and completely shattered his nerves. Nor was this the only evil this tipping did him. The gallons of hot water he swallowed injured the coate of his stomach, and were strongly There was not a nicer boy than little Jim in the parish. He was strong, smart,

blattered his herees. For was his to only evil his atomach, and were strongly prejudicial to the nutrition of his body. His wife fell a victim to the same pernicious indulgence, and not only drank it to excess, but also gave it to the children, who grew weak and sickly in consequence.

Before long the miserable Jones found his shaken nerves telling upon his ability to do the delicate work for which he had once earned such a repute. His master's customers complained of the inferior quality of the goods, and his master found it was necessary to discharge him. He could not obtain employment as a joiner any

longer, and was driven to French polishing to earn his bread.

At last came the ultimate dromedary which fractured the straw's vertebræ! At last came the ultimate dromedary which fractured the straw's vertebre! Jimmy had not had a cup of tea for several days, when he happened to be passing the door of the grocer, with whom he had spent so much of his wages, and saw him standing at his door to watch the delivery of a cart-load of best sand, for improving the quality of brown sugar. "Sir," said James, "Many's the pound you've had of me one time and another. Give us a couple of onnees of the three and-fourpenny souchong." "Get out," said the grocer, "I shouldn't think of asking you for a carved sideboard or a dining table!" James was disgusted at his selfishness. He went home and thought the matter over seriously, and determined to reform. He smashed the teapot, melted the pewter medal, and sent out for a wint of helf and half. pint of half and half.

After a time his struggles to return to respectability were successful. in the employ of the Sheriff, and lives in elegant mansions of which he is put temporarily in possession. He always takes gin-and-water, cold, and smokes Returnes. If this veracious narrative opens the eyes of one single reader to the evils of indulgence in tea-drunkenness, the object of the writer will be accomplished.

## The County Jail.

There are at present two hundred and three prisoners in the County Jail. There are at present two numered and three prisohers in the county dat. They are hiddled together like so many animals going to the slaughter. Every cell has from five to seven victims, and the air issuing therefrom has so deadly a stench as to be almost unbearable. The "tanks," which are never used except when there is an excess of prisoners, are also crowded with white and Chiuese prisoners. These tanks are stygian dark and loathsome in the extreme. The women are crowded together like the men, one cell containing seven females and two babes. This condition of things is disgraceful to San Francisco, an insult to the State and an entrace are named to the state and This condition of things is disgraceful to San Francisco, an insult to the State and an outrage upon humanity. Good-hearted women are calling upon the preachers to rsise their voices in behalf of the unfortunate victims at the County Jail. We have no faith in the voice of these pusillanimous preachers. They are busy in howling their theological damfoolery. At St. Mary's Cathedral one of them grows eloquent over miracles; at Calvary Church Dr. Hemphill waxes merrily about "Dead Flies" and "Short-bed-posts;" Brother Stone is getting up love feasts for the edification of the sisters of his flock; Brother Cox is ranting politics; Brother Stobbins is gorging his herds in the Geary-street tabernacle with his pious raving; Dr. Scott is doing up the holy eunnehs of the Bible, and the less illustrious theological Hoodlums are of no account to themselves or anybody else. So much for the preachers and the County Jail. We have some faith, though, in the practical common sense and carnest sympathy of Sheriff Adams, coupled with the attention of the Board of Supervisors. If the Supervisors will listen to the plan which Sheriff Adams has matured and by which a vast change for the better would be inaugurated, and act upon it, the community will have reason to thank them, the victims in the jail will be utilized and humanized, and the disgrace upon our good name rated, and act upon it, the community will have reason to thank them, the victims in the jail will be utilized and humanized, and the disgrace upon our good name blotted out. In a word, Sheriff Adams proposes to create work for the idle prisoners. His plan is practical, and it remains with the Board of Supervisors to act upon it. In the meantime the prisoners, male and female, are treated with the greatest humanity, as far as it is possible for the officers to do so. Their food has been much improved, and on this score, as well as regards their personal treatment, there is a constitution of the statement of the there is no complaint.

# The Diamond Fields of New Mexico.

The following extract of a private latter written by C. O. Brown of Tueson A. T.) dated the 19th 19th inst., is furnished for publication. "Your favor of August 5th came to hand this merind, with stops encased about clamends, etc. This is all cild to me. I have known of the existence of diamonds, in Now Mexico for years. A solidier in the U.S. Arms found one near old Foot Defiance, in 18th which was solid for seven thousand chalars. Fort Defiance is standed in the northwestern part of New Mexico for the thousand chalars. Fort Defiance is standed in the northwestern part of New Mexico feature part of New Mexico feature part of New Mexico of Fastern Antzona or New Mexico, let them 20 to the above named places. I sent two men out there one year ago. I mean to Fort Wingste and they returned in a short time with fourtheen pounds of the sexal set return to the solid set of the sexal set freshes. I sent for the posts for a strong they are pronoutioned.

These set for the Mexico has over four hundred pounds of the sexales on hand, which he has benefit from the Navajo linds as for a strift. These garnets and coher stances are pecked up by Indians on any best, the ants benefit from the surface. Thousands of small garnets, and sometimes a few argue office, and could be a single as the best. When the soliders from Forts Wingste we had constituted the surface.

"I am credibly informed that emeralds and topezes are also found by the Navajo Indians. The Navajors prace a high estimation on the emeralds, and we not part with them. The Navajors say the emeralds are found in the San Francisco mountains. Those mountains are situated from 75 to 100 mines due next of Peacott, Arizona. In these particular of New Mexico and Arizona on 3 are these deamonds, rules and extracts to be found a scope of country extra due, and in the second of the

tains. These mountains are situated from 75 to 100 mins due north of Peracoli, Arizona. In these portrons of New Mexic oans Ar zona on a are the schamonds, rules and gernets to be found a scope of country extending about 100 mins. "Jose Farren, "nearty of Austin, NewMexic, and the form Fort Deminical, New Mexico, to the Roese River Revenue as follows." Of the existence of precions stones beredere is no doubt. As you are doubtless awara, I am in diamond sharp, and therefore cannot speak confidently in regard to their value. Size I arrived I have not exist severa, pounds of garnets, rubios, sapplaires and so-ca of distances to detail, Northeastern Arizonaana Niethwestern New Mexico, and above the west from the city of Santa Fe. Your humbles erreant has more that they forestoned on the humble of santa fe. Your humbles erreant has more that presented in Northeastern Arizonaana Niethwestern New Mexico, and above the west from name 20 or ses will not more that a glat traines for company or assertia on. There is no doubt of there being a great mish to this country, even if the diamonds should on the luttle Colonado. I have move from severa, powers of course good with the Navagous Indians, which they say were found often, and a person who was formerly in the englisy of the Government at Definite chairms in that he has found "course" of good of the Government at Definite chairms in that he has found "course" of good of the Government at Definite chairms in that he has found "course" of good of the Government at Definite chairms in that he has found to have been found in abundance, but of course they possess no value at pressor.

There are some twenty persons now in our juil for the crime of murder. If the prison doors and atting one of these red-handed persons out to ske as any lade or escape from our milet, the outraged saw wound seek out the accessor, and punish him as very v, and we wound a hinders the presenting as goes and was. But there are twenty gent emen, of learning and in genu, it, who are isolarst cases, manifest to escape the release of the crimenals. They will, browbeat witnesses, attempt to contact them, throw discredit on their institution, d'stort the facts of the case, seek to miss ead jurymen, being the judices, mind, tax their brains to devise means and expedients to find a leop-hee through which, their clients may escape; the quastion of the great or innocence of the accused will be to them an unimportant case, the main point being the carriang of theor wages and the growth of their repeatation as aringing haveness. If one of these gentlemen succession in precuring the research as of the client, we will not complian of the method he has emproyed but will all exact him as a sawyer of marveceus about and a most excellent citizen. The Tower Crier may be asked why he objects to this. He does not. He merely states the case.

— We are acquainted with an elderly gentleman, meek and saintly in appearance, mild in speech, decorons in dress, unfait in in devotion on the Sabbath, carnest in eabortation, powerful in prayer, fearered in all its ways, gentle in his manners, or chiefened in his views, liberar in the expression of charitable sentiments, an uplaceder of Sabbath Schools for the timese in our milds, carnest in the superior of massions to the heathen—of whom the papers will remark, when he dies, that he was an affectionate businessed and father and an exemplary citizen, besides being a worthy member of had another and an exemplary citizen besides being a worthy member of had another businessed and a prometry of California. You will say at once that he is a sunerior christian. By no means. He is in business, and wir rob you whenever he has an opportunity. His name is legion.

Treasure shipments overland by express for week ending September 4th, were \$1,934 04 in Gold Bars, and \$40,057 43 in Silver Bars; total, \$42,001 47.

### The Raven.

Mr. Poe possessed a raven,
Calling him—for rhyme's sake—shaven;
Also, calling him a "craven"—
That's a word that rankles.
On a bust it used to sit,
And declined to move or fit;
While my raven does—to wit
Comes and nips my ankles,

Now that bird of Mr. Poe Seemed one word alone to know, Which became uncommon slow After several verses. "Nevermore," was all, you see, It remarked to Mr. P.: While my raven oft says "d," Joined with various curses.

But his raven could not claim Any sort of Christian name, Like another known to fame— You'll in Dickens find it. So I've christened my sad rip With a name of fellowship— Call him Edgar Allan Grip— But he doesn't mind it.

### Debts of the States.

The following information concerning the bonded indebtedness of thirty-two States is from the New York Financier. The total debts of the States, arranged in the order of their magnitude, are as follows:

the order of their magnitude, are as tonows.			
1.	New York	\$37,879,350 17.	Texas\$3,701,294
2.	Louisiana	. 30,244,752 18.	California 8,362,500
3.	North Carolina	. 29,899,645 19.	New Jersey 2,796,200
4.	Massachusetts		Rhode Island 2,770,000
5.	Pennsylvania	. 28,656,876 21.	Minnesota 2,625,000
6.	Alabama		Kentucky 2,592,317
	Missouri		Michigan 2,298,000
8.	Georgia	18,267,500 24,	Wisconsin 2,252,000
9.	South Carolina		Illinois 2,133,000
10.	Maryland	. 12,436,716 26.	New Hampshire 1,968,000
11.	Arkansas	. 11,200,000 27.	Delaware 1,462,000
	Ohio	. 8,838,000 28.	Kansas 1,328,675
18.	Maine		Nevada 760,000
14.	Connecticut	5,769,300 30.	Vermont 412,000
15,	Florida	5,307,865 31.	Oregon 300,177
16.	Indiana	3,937,821 32.	Iowa 300,000

The first point in this summary which will attract the reader's attention is the fact that the names of the Southern States all appear very near the head of the list. Texas is the seventeenth on the list, and Florida the fifteenth; Arkansas stands the eleventh, and all the others precede it. New York, with a population, according to the last census returns, of 4,382,759, has a dobt of less than \$80,00,00 and set of the County of the last census returns, of 4,382,759, has a dobt of less than \$80,00,00 and set of the Union as regards the number of inhabitants, has a debt of over \$30,000,009, or \$41 per capita, and stands second on the list. The same thing is true of other Southern States when compared with their northern sisters. North Carolina, third on the list, has a population of 1,071,361, and a debt of \$29,899,645, being \$28 per capita; in Massachusetts, the fourth State, the some figures are, respectively, 1,457,331, \$29,560,664, and \$22. Between Pennsylvania and Alabama the discrepancy is far more marked. The former State has, population, 3,521,951; debt, \$28,856,876; per capita, \$8; the latter, 996,92, \$25,181,967, and \$25. in Missouri and Georgia, the per capita amounts are \$12 and \$15; in South Carolina and Maryland, \$22 and \$16; in Arkansas and Ohio, \$23 and \$3; and finally, in Connecticut and Florida, \$19 and \$28. Proceeding in the same manner, but coupling those States which are nearest allke in population, we obtain the following results. In Louisiana and Maryland the per capita amounts are, as given above, \$41 and \$15. or, in comparison with Maine, \$41 and \$11. Comparing North Carolina and Wisconsin, we have \$28 and \$2 respectively; Alabama and Usiconsin again \$25 and \$2; Gorgia and Michigan, where the variation is only 50 inhabitants, \$15 and \$2; South Carolina and Maine, \$22 and \$11; Arkansas and Connecticut, \$23 and \$10; Florida and Rhode Island, \$28 and \$12.

The impression that our Mister Pickering was the only being who bore that sweet name has been rudely dispelled. Another of the lik has come to the surface. He lives in Missouri; and he represented the Pickering family in the Louisville Convention. The haze of mystery that has enveloped Mister Pickering is being swept away, and it is becoming apparent that he is in reality nothing more than a mere man. In the Committee of One Hundred Loring received many a flooring; and soon every muff will feel at liberty to laugh at the ceaseless bickering of poor old Pickering.

The Pacific Borax Company have levied an assessment of 20 cents per share, delinquent October 7th.

### Court Chat.

The London Telegraph of August 20th, has this: "Being now permitted to write on the approaching interview between the three Emperors, the Russian press generally draw hopeful and peaceful auguries from the event. The Golos, however, hints that the Slavonian and Eastern questions will be brought on the tapic, and that Russia, though not greedy of conquest, must see her Christian subjects of the Porte protected from persecution and oppression, and that an open declaration to this effect may be made. Papal encroachment in Germany, and in the interior, will afford points for discussion and consideration." The same paper says that the Emperor Napoleon has frankly indicated his views in regard to the forth-coming interview of the three Emperors at Berlin, and on the present condition and prospects of France and other topics of the day. Referring to the Imperial assemblage, his Majesty did not consider that it involved any immediate threat or danger to the peace of Europe, but did not conceal his belief that when each Power had served its own immediate purpose by the help of its neighbors' partnership, it would be dissolved. Napoleon dwelt somewhat severely on the protectionist views of Thiers, and on his lavish expenditure on the army, which he contrasted keenly with his parsimonious views while in the Opposition under the Empire, and pretty plainly hinted that, despite the President's words, his mind was bent on war.

As we have our revolutionary personages, of whom the "last survivor" is continually announced as having just died, so the French have the relies of their revolution of 1789, and the demise of one or another of them from time to time serves to point a moral. A late French paper notes that Madame Ulrich de Beauge and de Melgueil, Jormerly lady in waiting to Queen Marie Antoinette, died on the 1st of August, in the one hundred and second year of her age. At the time of the invasion of the Tuilleries, on the 10th of August, 1792, Madame de Beague was arrested, and taken to the commune of Paris to be judged. Acquitted, she returned to the prison of the Temple, to be near her sovereign, whom she accompanied to the foot of the scaffold.

— Prince Bismarck has just celebrated at Varzin his "silver wedding." Only a small number of near relations and old friends were present on the occasion, but every minute brought some testimony of the interest with which the day was regarded even beyond the bounds of Germany. One hundred and ninety-two telegrams, and a still greater number of written congratulations, were received. Amongst them were messages from the Emperor, the Empress, the Grown Prince and Princess, and other members of the imperial family, from the King of Bavaria, from statesmen and generals, scholars and artists, corporations and societies, from high and low, old and young, known and unknown. Many gifts and poems were also received.

The programme for Sunday and the following days, when the Emperors will meet at Berlin, has been arranged. On Sunday the three Emperors will attend divine service in the morning at their respective houses of worship and afterward lunch together at Babelsherg. The day will close with a soirce at the palace of the Crown Prince at Potsdam. Monday, military maneuvres on a grand scale and a dumer at the Imperial Palace with soirce in the evening at the palace of Prince Charles. Tuesday, military display in the morning. The sovereigns will dine together in public under canvass and attend a court concert in the evening.

— So convinced, says a writer from Vienna, are the people here of the inexhaustible wealth of Americans, that Austrian noblemen see in American girls helr-sesses from whom to obtain the means of repairing fortunes shattered by dissiplation or gradual decay. They offer Austrian titles for gold, believing that no Republican woman can resist a coronet. It would be tunny, were it not disgusting, to note how, in a garrison city like Vienna, aristocratic officers in search of large incomes flock about Americans as bees buzz about flowers from which they hope to extract honey. Money is what the Austrian B's want to extract.

— We understand that it is the intention of Her Majesty to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, early next month—probably on the 4th, remaining there for several days. This will be the first occasion on which Her Majesty has extended her tour into the Northern Highands, and the news of the intended visit has given much satisfaction to the people of the Highland capital, who have long looked forward to a passing visit from the Queen; while the good folks of Golspie, albeit accustomed to distinguished visitors, are all agong with excitement.

— The Boston Globe says: "A party of European tourists from Vienna, composed of persons of rank, among others the Count Festitis, a cousin of Prince Metternich. Count Geroe and Lord Blumen, after visiting the principal American institutions in the Eastern States, intend to proceed we-tward, explore Colorado, Nexada, Oregon, and lastly California, particularly the Yosemite Valley and the matemoth trees. This party is but the vanguard of a great army of tourists which is about to leave Europe for this country on a similar errand."

Lord Byron's vices and virtues have been a prolific theme for writers, both male and female. Lady Blessington was the first lady to bandle the subject; and Mrs. Beecher Stowe's literary escapade will not have been forzotten. Madame la Comtesse d Haussonville has now taken up the subject, and introduced to her French readers her own impressions (which, on the whole, are favorable) of "La Jennesse de Lord Byron."

- asked his name, he said he was the Duke of Syria. His tribe had set off for Spain, leaving him behind at Blicetre. He spoke a scarcely intelligible jarcon of French, Spanish, and Arabic. His Grace was locked up at the police station for stealing four chickens. He was clad in a garment of many colors, and wore a high hat.
- A French arocat has just published a Life of Charlotte Corday, from which we learn that Marat, at his marriage, dispensed with both priest and lawyer. He knelt on one knee, took the bride's hand in his, called the universe to witness that he loved Simonne Evrard before all women, and regained his feet a Benedict. This beats the late Gretna-Green.
- The King of Burmah has taken the death of his Queen very much to heart. She was his first love, and he married her when he was only a prince. He sees no one at present, and is said to gaze upon skulls, whilst pondering on the vanities of life. The late Queen's food is placed for her daily, and she is not spoken of as dead, but sleeping.
- Grave fears are expressed as to the condition of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart., one of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The hon. baronet visited the United States last year hoping to gain a fresh stock of health from the voyage. He, however, was benefited but little, and he now lies in a very damegrous state indeed.
- The Countess Edia, morganatic wife of the King of Portugal, is described as attending a court dinner smothered in rouge and pearl powder, weighted with rubies and diamonds, laden with gold fringe, and dragging a train of crimson velvet six yards in length from the drawing-room to the dining-room and back again.
- The Emperor of Russia had a narrow escape during his last voyage to Livadia. A large stone had been placed upon the rails near the station of Mordarowka on the Balta-Odessa line. Happily the conductor of the Imperial train saw the stone, and drew up in time to prevent an accident.
- The Prince of Wales has accepted the presidency of the Royal commission for the Vienna exhibition, a fact which has been highly appreciated by the Austrian Government and commission. The commissions of other Governments have been in operation since the commencement of this year.
- Sir Travers Twiss, D. C. L., has in progress the second volume of the "Monumenta Juridica: the Black Book of the Admiralty."
- The Queen has presented Mr. Stanley with a gold sauff-box, and a letter thanking him for his discovery of Dr. Livingstone.

# Special Breveties.

- —I remember well the amusement created amongst the bar of Ireland after a few numbers of "Charles O'Malley" had appeared. Amongst its members was one who came from the Far West, whose name was Charles O'Malley, and stranger still, he had been first in a cavalry regiment ere he subscribed to the sentiment "Cedant armae togac," and, doffing shake and sabretash, took to the wig and gown. He was a fine, dashing, pleasant fellow, good-natured yet iraseible, and retained to the last much of his military air, brandishing his brief much as he would have done his sabre. It was a standing joke to tell O'Malley that Lever had taken him for his model, and as each number came out with some new escapade of the hero-some quartel over his cups, or some misadventure in his gallantries—there was some good-natured friend ever ready to bring it under the notice of the lawyer, and expatiate upon the injury such travesties must cause to his professional prospects. This was sure to fire his Celtic blood and send it up into a face naturally one of the reddest, and so he was kept in a state of monthly exacerbation. It was indeed as the heavily of the control of the co
- An Austrian secondrel has assumed the character of St. Peter with rare success, and the fact suggests that superstition still flourishes to a lamentable extent. "A peasant woman of a small town," we are told by the Jewish Times, "lately lost her husband to whom she was fondly attached. Her grief was heart-rending, and she refused to be quieted until one night she heard somebody knock at her window, and, on investigation, a figure valled in white presented himself, who pretended to be no less a personage than the heavenly doorkeeper, St. Peter. He told the widow that he came at the request of her husband who was in search of a dwelling place in heaven, but could not find one, not having 200 florins, the sum required in payment of it. The woman hesitated to hand him the required money. A few evenings thereafter his holiness again made his appearance, and informed the woman that for the price of 600 florins a house in heaven would be secured for her in advance. She not having the money told the ghost to come again the next night, and in the morning she went to the bank to get the money. The bank officers suspected some trick, and, questioning the woman, were informed of the fact. They gave her the money, but at the same time gave notice to the police authorities, who caught the ghost and assigned him to a house not as airy not comfortable as his heavenly abode."

— The most likely successor to the present Pope is, says the Gazetta d'Italia, of Florence, Cardinal Antonio Maria Paneblanco, of the order of St. Francis. He was born at Terranouva, in Sicily, on the 14th of August, 180%, and was made cardinal by Pius IX. in the consistory of the 27th of September, 1861. He has always professed great admiration for Pope Sixtus V., whose life was his favorite study, and in whose cell he lived. One day, while in a reverie, he suddenly heard a knock at his door, and a voice told him that he would be a cardinal. This announcement did not surprise him; he merely replied, "Lo sapevo," and he will, says the Gazetta, doubtlees say the same when he learns that he has been elected Pope. Cardinal Paneblanco once swore before Canova's monument to Clement XIV. that he would restore the order of the Jesuits to its former greatness; and this is said to be the great object of his life. He is the intimate friend of Father Beckx, the general of the order, but, like his model Sixtus V., he is excessively reserved, carefully concealing from every one his intentions for the future. He praises the syllabus, and defends the principle of intallibility with extraordinary skill and theological knowledge.

— There is an ape in the London Zoological Gardens who has suddenly come forward as an advocate of the Darwinian theory. He has doubtless heard this theory discussed by visitors to the Gardens, and has felt that the honor of his race required him to uphold it. Now the ape cannot learn to talk in a day, and therefore this peculiar ape has adopted the easier plan of singing. Gitted by nature with a fine tenor voice, he has suddenly began to use it, to the astonishment of the public in general, and the delight of the Darwinians in particular. So far he has not executed any distinct melody, but has confined himself to a series of musical howls. However, an ape who can reach within one note of Wachtel's famous chest C, whose falsetto is admirable, and who has so far risen above the average ape as to substitute melodious howls for the hoarse barking of his barbarous days, has made so great an advance that he may soon be expected to sing intelligible musical phrases.

— Liszees.

— Liszees.

— Lisze the celebrated pianist, fell in love with a jeweler's daughter. A Prague journal thus describes the courtship: "One morning the jeweler, coming to the point with German frankness, said to Liszt, 'How do you like my daughter?' She is an angel.' What do you think of marriage? 'I think so well of it that I have the greatest possible inclination to it.' 'What would you say to a fortune of three million france?' 'I would willingly accept it.' 'Welt, we understand each other. My daughter pleases you; you please my daughter; her fortune is ready—be my son-in-law?' 'With all my heart.' The marriage was celebrated the following week."

The newspapers of Sweden are discussing the alarming decrease of population in that country, which they attribute directly to emigration, especially to emigration to this country. In 1868 the number of emigrants had reached 30,000, more than one-half of whom were able-bodied workmen and mechanics. In 1868 the exodus was still greater, 37,500 having left the country. At the date of the 20th of August there had left the town of Goethborg alone 20,463 people for America, and they left regularly after that at the rate of 100 and 200 per week. This drain has been since perpetually continued.

— The first Japan tea of any consequence received in this country was in 1859 and 1859, when we imported 365,390 pounds. From that small beginning our imports have gone on increasing, each succeeding year, till in 1870-11, the shipment from Japan reached 13,449,157 pounds, or about 27 per cent. of all the tea we imported in that year. The quantity imported in 1871 and 1872 has already reached 11,482,173 pounds.

— Miss Edith Challis, an actress known both in London and New York, while traveling some months since was very attentive to an old lady who tell ill on the journey, and subsequently died. Miss Challis has since learned that the old lady has left her £2,000 a year for life. In consequence of this she retires from the stage. Moral: Be kind to rich old ladies.

Mesers. Rothschild, the bankers at Paris and Frankfort, have received, in recognition of their services rendered to the Russian Government, the insignia of the St. Anne and Stanislaus Orders of the first class. The head of the London house, Baron Lionel Rothschild, has likewise received a present of a costly maischite vase, value 5,000 roubles.

The national debt of England amounts to \$3,884,305,335, the annual interest on which, at 3 per cent, would be \$116,528,160. The highest point this debt ever reached was at the conclusion of the wars growing out of the French revolution and the fall of Napoleon. At that time it reached \$4,000,000,000.

— Comments have been made on the heavy fines indicted on the four Italians for standing and talking on the public streets, and the case of the curbstone brokers is cited as a contrast. Such remarks are absurd, and betray an utter ignorance of the art of municipal government. If the street brokers were fined, they could not pay the fines, the county jail would be crowded, and the city put to an expense. The Italians Acre the money to pay into the city treasury, and it is right to make these swarthy foreigners contribute to it, whenever it can be managed.

## Beggars in Velvet Gowns.

Hark! Hark! The dogs do bark-The beggars have come to town, Some in rage, and some in tage, And some in velvet gowns.

Scribner's Magazine for September has an elaboration of the foregoing nursery rhyme, in which the "beggars in velvet gowns" are treated as follows:

Those are the fellows who beg the first, And beg the hardest and beg the worst:— Brokers who beg your cash for a "margin," With profit at naught and a very huge charge in Mining fellows with melting-pots; Speculators in water-lots; Smooth-faced gentleman, high in station, Ready to point to an "operation;" Seedy writers who have an infernal Project of starting a daily journal;
Politicians who beg you to run
For place in a race that can't be won; Lawyers ready your weal to show In a case that speedily proves your woe; And a host of such in the begging line Arrayed in velvet and linen fine, Worse than the locusts that came to harrow The souls of the serfs of the mighty Pharaoh; And so persistent in striking your purse.
And begging the cost of their plans to disburse,
That you wish, losing feeling and temper and ruth,
That the fate of Aktaion to-day was a truth,
And the dogs that barked when they came to town, Would tear them to pieces and gobble them down.

## Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Udolpho Wolfe's When the pure medicinal restorative, now so widely known as Udolpho Wolle's Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the indorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession, some twenty years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He therefore endeavored to invest it with the strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters and imitators, to render all attem its to pirate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirits ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for the purpose of experiment. A circular, requesting a trial of the preparation and report of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. Their opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation, they said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medical purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the oil of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps, together with an unalloyed character of the alcoholic element, give it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

PLATT & NEWTON, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast. Schiedam Schnapps, was introduced into the world under the indorsement of four

- We may search the heaven above us, the hell beneath us, the earth on which We may search the neaven above us, the neil beneath us, the earth on which we stand, and the worlds without number upon which mortal eyes have never gazed, and so foul a viper cannot be found. We may dissect the heart of a particide or a pirate, and it will entain germs of nobility, while the heart of this huma viper will be found destitute of the first element of manhood. We may analyze the blood of a scorpion, and it will be found in purity as the dews of heaven compared to the blood of this wretch. We may take apart the hair of a gorilla, and its conto the blood of this wretch. We may take apart the nair of a gorina, and its contents will indicate moral consciousness and some sense of shame, while the brain of this human reptile will lack evidence of both. What an atrocious atom of flesh and blood he is, what a sickening specimen of decaying animal matter, what a gross lump of dirt! We refer to that vile viper in the shape of a man whose meat and drink is the reward of prostituted manhood, who sells himself and his name to a notorious hussy, who exists on the dollars and dimes raked in from the harvest of her shame. Get thee hence, thou masculine bawd, thou partner of her iniquity, thou sharer of her unboly lusts.

### Real Estate.

The sales of real estate in San Francisco recorded during the month of August, published daily in The Financial Postscript, numbered 313, the aggregate consideration being \$393, 772. The following were the most not/ceable sales: Forty feet on east side of Sansome, between Bush and Sutter; depth 89 and 9, with frame buildings, \$39,000; \$400 per front foot. Sale on California and Leidesdorff streets, to London and San Francisco Bank, \$39,000. Lot east side Fourth, 125 north of Harrison, 25890 in size, \$289 per foot. Lot northwest corner of Gongh and California, 275 on California and Sacramento by 2655, on Gough: exchanged for other property; consideration in deed, \$40,000. Special mention was made in these columns at the time of its occurrence of the sale to Milton S. Latham, Manager of the London and San Francisco Bank, of the property on the north-side of California street, 30 teel 5 inches west of Leidesdorff. The lot has a frontage of 24 feet 10 inches; half of it has a depth of 57 k feet, the other half a depth of but 40 feet 10 inches. There is a plain three-story brick building on the lot. The property in the rear on Leidesdorff, 40 feet front by 55% deep; paying \$29,000, or \$700 per front foot. The improvements on this lot consist of worthless oid frame buildings. John Parrout transferred the northwest corner of California and Leidesdorff \$200,800 for The last two purchases gave the buyer a frontage of 55 feet on California by a depth of 37 k feet on Leidesdorff, for which, ostens-bly, \$150,000 in all were paid. The buildings on the land are of no use to the buyer; they are to be torn down next year, when a very fine building for the London and San Francisco Bank will be creeted on the lot. The price paid per front foot \$3,450 is among the highest free the feet before This purchase by the London and San Francisco Bank disposes of the rumor that it was about to move to Market street. The property on the northwest corner of Edis and Steckton streets—5 feet on Stockton by 70 on Ellis, distant from Market str

been sold for \$45,000.

The late reduction of the rate of interest to 9 per cent, by the Hibernia Bank came at a good time. The number of mortgages given to private individuals was larger last month than in July, the excess amounting to \$8-5,222. The private releases of August exceed those of July in the sum of \$90,087. The Hibernia Bank last month released \$133,775 less than in July. Money is plenty with it, the country demand is light. The amount leaned on city property by the Franch Bank last month was small. The supply of money at the Savings Union is not large; ten per cent, is the rate on city, and it to 12 per cent, the rates on country loans. The German bank did not loan so much last month on city property as in July, the most of its available funds being already in profitable use; rates, 10 per cent, on city, and 11 to 12 per cent, on country loans. The supply of money at the Old Fellows' Bank is small; the city demand was moderate, while that from the country was brisk. Most of the money loaned by this bank in the country is used for the improvement of vineyards. Money is scarce at the Clay-street Bank. The Masonic Bank has pienty of money on hand; the city and country demand were both brisk last month; no change in rates. Money is scarce at the Security Bank; there was a fair city demand last month; no change in rates.

a fair city demand last month; no change in rates. The French Savings Bank has \$250,000 loaned on country property and \$180,000 in Alameda county. The Clay-street Bank holds mortgages on property outside of this city and county of the total value of \$1,442,248. The Odd Fellows' Bank has \$750,000 loaned in the country. The Missonic Bank has \$250,000 lat there. The German Bank has \$156,200 loaned in Alameda county, and \$376,500 in other interior counties. The Savings Union has \$1,881,089 loaned on Oakland property and \$1,343,946 on farms or in the towns of the interior. This makes a total of nearly six and a half millions of dellars let by the above banks on ranch and town property outside of this county, irrespective of the sums bound in the interior by our largest Savings Bank (the Hibernia, from which we have no statement. If we add to this sum the amount of deposits held by interior savings banks (seven and a half millions), we have a total of fourteen millions loaned outside of the city and county. These figures prove that the interior is quite as much interested as this city in the abolishment of the double and treble taxation which results from a mortgage tax.

abolishment of the double and freble taxation which results from a mortgage tax. The following leases of general interest were recorded during the past month: Store, 148,x2216 in size, northeast corner of Clay and Montgomery, in building now being creeted, for three years from November lat, at \$200 per month. Store in said building, north side Clay, 39 feet east of Montgomery, for three years from October 1st, at \$500 per month, with privilege of three years more on terms to be settled by arbitration. Frame building and lot, west corner of Fourth and Townsend (adjoining railroad freight depot., 70 feet front on Fourth by 68% on Townsend, for three years from June 1st, last, at \$225 per month, with privilege of one year more at \$250 per month.

<sup>—</sup> The Town Crier does not desire to take an active part in politics. He has observed, however, a brace of singular oversights in the conduct of the campaign to which he calls the attention of the orators of the two parties. Mr. Felton neglected to state that Greeky once stole the coppers off a dead ninger; eye sun Key York; and Dr. Shorb forgot that Grant was on one occasion detected in going through the pockets of a drunken Digger up at Knight's Ferry. These things should be kept before the people. Let the Alta and the Examiner see to it.

### Laughorisms.

[From the London Comic Journals.]

A GRAVE PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.—Political student (to sporting M. P.)—"I suppose the present Ministry must have lost influence considerably this season, but they won't be turned out now?" Sporting M. P.—"Probably not, except on one question." P. S.—"Indeed! What question?" S. M. P.—"The grouse question; if they try to prolong the session beyond the twelfth."

GETTING A PULL.—It has been stated by some profit—N. B. not the Cumming man—that Lake Erie is drying up. Pooh! it is only a passing drain on its resources in consequence of the attempted liquidation of the great Erie Raiway Company. After the way in which the Fisk party "milked" the speculation, we don't wonder at the lake's being short of Simpson.

"Shut the Door in the Doctor's Nose."—The Northern Ensign records the death of a veteran, aged one bundred and five years. It adds: "The old man retained his faculties to the last." We doubt the statement with regard to one Faculty. Had he retained a member of that, he would have been physicked into another world long ago.

MALAPROPIANA.—Mrs. Maloprop is making a collection of butterfiles, which she hopes may help her to understand the theory of caterpillary attraction. With a view to gain some foreign information on the subject, she has been reading Mr. Wallace's delightful book of travel in what she calls the Himmalayan Archipelago.

A LITHOGRAPHIC EPIGRAM.
A sermon in stones we have recently had,
Of which an epitome giving,
You may say premier Stone was uncommonly Glad,
To learn Yother Stone was still Living.

PUTTING A NEW LIGHT ON IT—(A fact).—Susan—"Oh, Mim, please, my kitchin, Mim, it do so swarm with Bendles." Mistress—"Bendles, Susan; don't you know that word is spelt with a T? Susan—"Is't, Mim; well, it's the first time I've ever heard 'em called Tendles!"

LATEST FROM THE PLAYGROUND.—First Schoolboy: You're the new boy, ain't you! Look here, do you collect stamps? Second ditto (reassured): Ye.—s. First Schoolboy: Then there's one for you. [Comes down heavily on his toes, and cuts off.]

AN ALTERNATIVE.—Owner of Canine Individual—"Not a good house-dog because he didn't bark when you came? He generally barks at beggars, but he's always mute when he's after rats and that sort of vermin."

"WHEN TAKEN TO BE WELL SHAKEN."—A gentleman from California, at present on a visit to England, assures us that carthquakes are so common at San Francisco the even the ragged urchins in the streets have shock heads!

A HAPPY THOUGHT.—The American Elevated Railway is worked by means of what is known to engineers as an "endless rope." Might it not be well to work the murderers and robbers of London on the same principle?

GENUINE AMERICAN CLAIM.—There is certainly one claim of immense amount which may be advanced by the United States, and is incontestible; the claim of Mr. Stanley to have discovered Dr. Livingstone.

A NOBLE IDEA.—By our own small Coalman—Why are Coals the most contradictory articles known to commerce? Because, when purchased, instead of going to the buyer they go to the cellar.

VERDANT.—A lad at Greenock killed himself with an extra dose of very strong whisky at Greenock fair. This sort of whisky drinking is a very Green-ockupation for a lad!

READY-MADE EPITAPHS.—On a departed clown -"Though lost to sight, to mummer dear." On a Faithful Book-keeper—"Posted up." On one Drowned—"He left a large circle, etc."

Poor Child! Well He Might.—Fond Darling (to his dear Mamma)—"I know what it is, Ma, dear, that makes me so tiresome—its because I want a Squirt!"

A SETTLER FOR A SQUATTER.—Young Hodge—"Thur bean't no road he-ur!" Tresspasser—"Ah, so I see; but I wasn't looking for one!"

SPORTING AND METEOROLOGICAL QUESTION.—Sir, how am I to know when it's a dead heat? Why, when it's quite cold.

INSURED INNOCENCE.—Bulbous Uhlan (referring to French loan)—Von tausend et x ondred million bounds! Mein Gott, mein Gott! and dey say ve plondered dem! Qutte Right.—A correspondent, who owns a valuable horse, objects to turning him into a paddock for fear he should graze his knees.

FISH HAVE NOT FREE—This is strange, as we have only to go to the fishmonger to behold the sole, the (h)eel and the skate.

— Mr. Paschal Coggins has been nominated as a candidate for Congress by a convention of men of average intelligence. This reads like a lie, but it isn't. Truth is otten stranger than fiction. If you wish for a lie, we will give you a good one: Mr. Coggins is eminently fitted for the position to which he aspires.

## Youth and Age.

O day so gray, you could not chill me, In that sweet time, far off and fair, Though loud winds shrieked and echoed shrilly, And wild rain washed the woodlands bare! Though sodden fields stretched cold, unvaried, And birds flew south on weary wing; For in my happy heart I carried
The hope and promise of the Spring.

O day so gay, you cannot thrill me! Your light and perfume, shower and song, Your bloom and brightness, only fill me With old-time memories, sweet and strong. I would not bid your swift hours tarry, I do not hasten at your call;

For in my thankful heart I carry The joy and fruitage of the fall. -Atlantic Monthly.

- On the 16th of August The Financial Postscript, in an attempt to state the merits of the railroad situation, used the following language: "The object of these two incorporations (the Cahfornia Atlantic and Pacific and the San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad Companies) is one and the same the construc-tion of a railroad from San Francisco to the Colorado river. The city of San Frantion of a railroad from San Francisco to the Colorado river. The city of San Francisco is to be called upon to aid the work. Neither party can accomplish anything without the public aid. The true position for the city to take, with an eye to its own interest, is to require these personal quarrels to be compromised and settled before her own means be given at all." These positions were again urged in the issue of August 23d, with the further suggestion: "The public is not a party to the personal controversy which has begun to be wearisome. The public can bring a weight of opinion to bear on the contestants that can compel a compromise or compel those who shall refuse all compromise to go to the wall. The present is San Francisco's opportunity, and the question with which the city is controlted is, whether 'private feeling shall continue to be allowed to dominate public spirit; and the opportunity be lost through individual obstinacy and distracted counsels." The News Letter took the same ground. John T. Dovle, Esq., now writes as The News Letter took the same ground. John T. Doyle, Esq., now writes as follows:

"The Diretors of the California A. & P. R. R. Co. and of the San Francisco and Colorado Company are said to be in conference on the subject of uniting the two organizations. This is the most promising move for a competitive road yet made. Let the best elements of those two concerns be united, nators say five from each Boar' of Directors and adding three new names not identified with either party. Make this a new organization, combining the financial strength of the one with the popular support of the other. Abandon the impracticable and probably illegal) scheme of fifty trustees to control a majority of the stock and always elect the Directors, and substitute for it a privilege for every tax-payer to subscribe for the Directors, and substitute for it a privilege for every tax-payer to subscribe for and take stock in proportion to his taxes. Cut loose trom all entanging allinaries and strike for an independent road owned in the city and managed in its interest. To such an organization a subsidy of ten thousond dollars a mile would be cheers sully voted by the city, with one of the basins for terminal grounds, conditioned the road having no other terminals in tide water save on this peniusula. The privilege for tax-payers to subscribe for stock would relieve the subsidy of all dijectionable features, for the same persons who would give it as tax-payers could receive the hencit of it as stockholders, if they wished; their subscriptions, if made, would streament, while of the designed the option have would be a would be a would be a world. would strengthen the Company, while if they declined the option they would have no just cause of complaint. Three or four persons only would object to this settlement, and they would be powerless, for their opposition would be obviously factious."

- When real estate sales are being closed, at the time taxes are due, it is often a matter of dispute between the buyer and seller as to who should pay them. The a matter of dispute between the buyer and seller as to who should pay them. The following quotation from the law relating to taxes seems to make it the duty of the seller to do so, since, until he pays the tax, his title to the property is encumbered by a lien: "Every tax has the same force and effect as an execution duly levied against all property of the person who is liable for the payment of such tax." City real estate dealers endeavor to establish the rule that the seller shall pay taxes which are discovered. which are due.

<sup>-</sup> There is one thing for which we should ever hold the Louisville Convention Incre is one thing for which we should ever hold the Louisville Convention in grateful remembrance. The telegraph tersely tells as that Train was "bustled out of the door." The "man of destiny," the political comet, the most gigantic of humbugs and shameless of frauds, the incomprehensible bubbler, the misleader of the blind, the prince of liars, bustled out of the door-kicked like a manug of into the street. Verily, this good deed alone shall ever endear to us the name of Louisville.

### Letter from Mexico.

MEXICO, July 31, 1872.

MY DEAR NEWS LETTER: -Since my last communication a great event has taken place in this Republic, namely the death of President Juarez.

The cause is well known, tho' some people hint His food or his drink had something put in 't.

It is not surprising that so sudden and unexpected an occurrence should have created certain suspicions, when we bear in mind that the Cabinet had been recently changed, and that several summary executions and numerous arrests had lately taken place. But it has been decided by the faculty to the satisfaction of every reasonable person that Juarez died of disease of the heart. A Hungarian doctor gravely assured me that, at a banquet where eighty toasts were given, Juarez tossed off as many bumpers and died of congestion of the brain! This may do to tell to the amphibions portion of H. M.'s service, but those "whose bed's the occan, a wave their pillow," would hardly believe in such a rum death of a President. President.

The great question now is, what effect will the death of the President, the alleged cause of the revolution, produce on the state of the country? The sanguine believe that as the cause has ceased to exist, the effect nust cease; but they forget that there were three Richmonds in the field, two of whom survive, and although one of these has been nowhere, at least not to be found, during the course of the one of these has been nowhere, at least not to be found, during the course of the revolution, he may now, that an opportunity offers, wish to place himself somewhere, or his friends (!) may attempt to do it for him, which might, and probably would, lead to a combination of the revolutionists (so called). In proof of this view of the matter, cries have already been heard in Zacatecas of "Long live Porfirio Diaz and the Constitution," which is rather suggestive. You, who are presumed to know everything, are, of course, aware that in this Republic, when the President dies the President of the Supreme Court becomes de officio President of President dies the President of the Supreme Court becomes ae opicio President of the nation; not for the unexpired part of the the term of the defunct, but until a convocation is called and a new President is elected. The convocation is called for the 13th of October, when a primary election will take place, and the election for President on the 27th of the same month. Thus far it is not officially announced who the candidates will be, though it is understood that Lerdo de Tejada will be one, Porficio Diaz, in all likelihood, another, and they say Mejia means to offer himself as a candidate for the Presidential chair. There can be no doubt that Lerdo de Tejada is by far the most cligible, being a man of high social standing, as well as an able jurisconsult and statesman of great experience; in short he was the right hand man of Juarez,

A general amnesty has been promulgated, and a change of ministers and other A general annesty has been promulgated, and a change of ministers and other things have been talked of, but nothing further is done yet. News travels so slowly in this country, or there is such a suppression of its publicity, that nothing thus far is known of the effect produced by Juarez' death on the revolutionist at the seat of war. My humble opinion is that a large number of these "gentlemen" have been so long accustomed to profit by the disordered state of the country, and instead of working, to find the means of indulging in their numerous vices by plander, that it would be very difficult to make them engage in the dull routine of gaining an honest livelihood; indeed, many, if they possessed the inclination, have become quite unfitted for the task, while others could never be induced to en-

gage in it.

We will suppose that the provisional President or President elect should set

We will suppose that the provisional President or President elect should set We will suppose that the provisional President or President elect should set about reform in earnest, what hope would there be of success while almost every State has a petty tyrant for a Governor, either backed by a venal Legislature or already declared omnipotent by it to extort from the people of his State any amount of taxes he may think proper, with a horde of civil and military State ruffians to enforce his mandates. If these fellows resisted, which, of course, they would do, all the Federal forces would not suffice to subdue them. So the pros-

ruffians to enforce his mandates. If these fellows resisted, which, of course, they would do, all the Federal forces would not suffee to subducthem. So the prospects of reform do not appear to me to be very bright. An attempt at a pronunciamiento against Lerdo has been made in the City of Mexico.

It is quite refreshing to see the tribute paid to the memory of the late President, who up to the time of his death was regarded by the large majority of Mexicans as a tyrant and despot unsurpassed by any Sultan, and daily denounced as such by the press; but all his faults appear to have died with him, and he is now declared by all parties, including that portion of the press most bitterly opposed to him, to have been the savior of his country, the founder of the Constitution, destroyer of privileged classes, and the most constitutional, liberal, enlightened and progressive President that ever ruled the destinies of this country. As the fates seem to have determined he should die while President, it is a great pity they had not anticipated the event a year or so, then, indeed, he would have been entitled to the homage paid to his memory, but he last year of his rule will be found by the impartial biographer to form a black page of his history.

In the meantime the programme of new taxes is being strictly carried out, while the contributions are already so heavy and oppressive that little or no margin is left for any branch of industry or business. Thus capital and capitalists are daily eleaving the country, and while the demands on it are constantly increasing, its resources are visibly diminishing. This state of things caunot be borne much longer, there is, however, a remedy which I have already indicated, and as there is only that one, they must come to it sooner or later, the sooner the better for all concerned, and it is therefore prayed for by the intelligence of the country. So mote it be.

mote it be.

## Wayside Gushings.

[BY MRS. HARRIS.]

DEAR News LETTER: You thought, perhaps, I wouldn't write no more, And that I meant to bid you what the French call, au revoir; But the doctors they did bid me to stop gushing for a time, 'Cos they said my constitution would not stand sich constant rhyme. Likeways Roosian baths they hordered, vich did cause me to perspire Like a hancient gladiator, or perliceman at a fire. And vun day, vile they was coaping of my skin from top to toe, I did slide off from the marble, and 'ed foremost I did go On to a poor, sickly criter, who was on the slab beneath, And my weight did fall that 'eavy it did take away 'er breath, ''Orrid monster,'' lond she 'eller'd, ''I'l 'ave law on you for thie,'' And 'twas all in wain explaining that my balance I did miss 'Cos the marble were so ellippery, and too narrow for my size, And I couldn't see 'er, neither,' 'cos the soap was in my eyes. She did make me pay 'er doctor, and sit up with 'er' o nights. That was 'Arris's last Roosian bath, for though vun can't be drowned, 'Vun might get a compound fracture tumbling on the slippery ground; Or '!f falling on another Roosian female's fragile chest, 'Vun might be 'ad up for murder, so I like the Ocean best.

Recding t'other day my text book, I did open at the verse—
"In the latter days sedneers shall be waxing worseand worse."
And, thinks I, no doubt the present is the even!n' of the world,
When old Satan's on the rampage and 'is banner is unfuriled.
Some do call it the Millennium, sarin' 'its the latter days,
For the carrying on is awful and I never see sich ways.
There's McKinley—"fat and forty"—fave, I'm sure, if she's a day,
Me and Sayrah went to 'ear' er, just to learn vot she vould say;
And sich doctrines as she teaches 'its a shame for girls to 'ear,
Outraging all decent feelings and the memories we hold dear
Of a childhood reared in virtue by a faithful mother's hand,
And the precepts of religion taught us in a Christian land.
Worse than dogs and cats and cattle she would make us if she cond,
Following each beastly impulse, reckless of the pure and good.
Sayrah she is young and gushing, and young gals is easy wrought
Into highstrikes and excitement 'earin vot they didn't ought.
That night of McKinley's lecture she did 'are an' orrid dream,
And did vake me from my slumber by a loud permiscuous scream.
Sayra I, "Sayrah, vot's the matter! 'ave you tumbled out of bed?"
'Yos you dreamin'!" "Yes, I vos, Mim, I did dream that through the door
Came a gent more gay and 'andsome than I ever see'd before:
Says he, 'Sayrah, I be'eld you at the Love Lectur to-night
And I loved you from that hinstant, vich is free love at fust sight.
I am Smithers, your affin'ty, Tummus is my Christian name,
At this late 'our of the hevenin' vile the clocks is strikin' two—
Come to my harms, woluptious Sayrah, and don't vake your missus votever
I did duck that gal vith vater vich did hinstant cool 'er off, [you do!'"
And she's got rid of her free love but has now an 'acking cough,
Vich I'd rather see 'er dyin' of consumption day by day
Than live 'ealthy in the brazen, sensual, free love voman's vay.
He who calls us, "sons and daughters" 'did not mean us to be swine,
But these vomen scorn all sanctions, social, sacred and divine.
Love whe

The diamonds and other precious stones belonging to the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company popularly known as "the Bank of Californis stones.") have been forwarded to London. It will be remembered that the firm of Pittar, Leverson & Co., diamond dealers, recently wrote to the London Times that an American bad purchased from them a lot of rough Cape diamonds, and that paper is represented as intimating a suspicion that the American diamonds might be identical with this lot. Messrs. Pittar & Leverson when soon have an opportunity of inspecting the American stones, which go to London for cutting and a market, and will be requested to attempt to identify any of them as the stones which they sold.

### New Books.

Who Would Have Thought It? A Novel. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. A. L. Bancrott & Co., San Francisco.

Philadelphia. A. L. Bancrott & Co., San Francisco.

Nothing could be more opportune than the appearance of this book just at the present moment, when the public mind is filled with excitement at the fabbilous tales of diamonds and emeraids and rubies and all precious stones gathered by the bushel in the new valley of "Sinbad the Sailor"—realizing in this matter of fact and prosaic age the wildest and most extravagant dreams of our childhood. Was the flight of the "Rocs" into the Valley of Diamonds any more remarkable than the tales daily told in our streets and listened to with credence by our "most potent, grave, and reverend signious," of the disinterment of diamonds, rubies and emeralds by those industrious little folk, the ants of New Mexico! Might it not have been of these very ants that Solomon spoke in a spirit of prophecy, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise."

The discovery of these precious stones is the hinge upon which the present story turns, and although very romantic, it is not beyond the range of probabilities. We will not spoil its interest with the lovers of fiction by giving a synopsis of the plot, we will not spoil its interest with the lovers of fiction by giving a synopsis of the plot, which we will give them an inkling of what is to come, by quoting Dr. Norval's story. The Doctor was an eccentric but learned scientist, who, while accompanying an exploring party met with the following adventures:

exploring party met with the following adventures

We were on our way down the Colorado River intending to follow its course to its junction with the (fila, or perhaps to the Gulf of California, and we had en-camped to take a two days' rest, when we were surrounded by a large party of Indians. The chief and two of his sons were badly wounded, and perhaps would have died if my medicine chest and surgical instruments hadn't been so good. The nave died if my indicatic cheek and singular instantiers from the ramp, and the chief told me he wished to send for his wife and daughters, and remain in camp with his two sons, that I might attend to their wounds. That same evening, after I had dressed the wounds of the chief and his two sons, Lola and her mother after I had dressed the wounds of the chief and his two sons, Lola and her mother came, accompanied by an Indian woman. The chief told me in broken Spanish, which he and I snoke about alike, that Eutelhap—pointing to Lola's mother—was his wife and had come to take care of him. A day or two after, feeling better acquainted, she asked me if she could trust me with a secret, and begged me to do her a favor for the love of God and for humanity's sake. I answered her I would do what I could. Then she told me her name was Donna Theresa Medina, that she had been carried away from Sonora, in Mexico, ten years ago, and she had never had an opportunity to escape until now; that she had made an oath to the chief not to try to escape, because in that way he would relax his vigilance, and she life enabled to send her little girl away. She said also that she would naw me well it chief not to try to escape, because in that way he would relax his vigilance, and she be enabled to send her little girl away. She said, also, that she would pay me well if I would take her child away and care for her. This of course I promised her. Then she told me that she had 'enough gold to fill up those boxes (pointing to our mess and provision chests) which she would put under my care for Loia, and for me to pay myself for my trouble; that she had gold in a little ravine not far from the spot where our camp was pitched. At first I could hardly believe what she said; but she did not let me doubt long. That same night she brought me a buckskin bug, which she could hardly carry, full of gold nuggets, and gave them to me, saying she would give me as many more as I wanted if I only would take her child away from among savages, and bring her up as a Christian and educate her myself in case I should not be able to find her father.

"Accidentally, while bathing in a small stream which is tributary to the Coloredo."

"Accidentally, while bathing in a small stream which is tributary to the Colorado River, she saw a very bright shining pebble. She picked it up, and as she had some knowledge of precious stones, she saw it was a large diamond, though only partly divested of its rough coating. She had some diamond rings on her fingers partly divested of its rough coating. She had some diamond rings on her fingers when she was captured, and with those rings, she told me, she managed to scratch the surface of these rough pebbles and ascertain that they were diamonds. Then she looked about for similar pebbles and found many more. Afterwards she followed the little rivulet from which they seemed to come down, and following it, was led up to the side of a bill and down a ravine, where, as if they had been washed thither by the rains, she found opals and larger diamonds. Afterward the Indians brought her emeralds and rubies, seeing she liked pretty pebbles. Thus she made a fine collection, for she took only the largest, and those which seemed to have the most norfect."

to her the most perfect."

to her the most perfect."

A Compendious Grammar of the Greek Language. By Alpheus Crosby. Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York; A. Roman & Co., San Francisco. Nothing shows more fully the futility of the tin-speared attacks of pretended scholars upon classical education than the care and expense devoted to Greek and Latin text-books. And it is gratifying to those who believe in a solid education, to the exclusion of a superficial brilliancy, to see a book like the one before us. Prof. Crosby has devoted an energetic life to the methodizing and tabulating of the principles and forms of the Greek language, with a success that thousands of graduates from all leading colleges acknowledge with gratitude. And no small meed of praise is due to his publishers for their evident pains to make a fitting dress to the work. It occurs to us, however, and the author in his preface deprecates this criticism, that this particular volume was hardly needed. There seems to be no link wanting between the "First Lessons" and the standard "Greek Grammar," and in this middle book we are referred bodily, at the outset, to the larger Grammar, when any amplification is wished. Knowing well the completeness of the larger work, we question the judiciousness of adding needlessly to the number of handbooks on a language so synthetic as the Greek.

## Star Showers--August 9, 1872.

"Open the casement to-night, love, Gaze in the heavens afar, Only don't fix your regards on One bright particular star.

One bright particular star.

No, for to-night, they have told us, Stars will be shooting in showers, Heaven the idea is pretty

Strewn with those glittering flowers.

"Types of our blended existence, Emblems of love, dear, are they, Glimpses of brightness thick studding O'er my else desolate way.

"Let us take heart, then—take courage; Life for us yet shall be bright, Lit up by love like a star shower, Henceforth for us is no night.

"Henceforth!" Oh, brother star-gazing, Each caught a terrible cough, And the star-shower was a swindle, Hung fire, and never went off.

-Hornet.

## "Loud" Dressing.

Man is an imitative animal so is a woman. This propensity is of course the most strongly developed in the ruling passion—dress. As dresses the mistress, as dresses and the first past of the property of passion of purest water, rubies, emeralds, garnets and corals are all imitated beyond the power of any save experts to detect. The costliest fabrics—cashmeres, sitis and velvets—are so nearly copied that none but females and dry goods clerks can tell the difference. Furshave so far defied imitation, showing the superiority of nature to art. The sable, the emine, and the seal produce fabrics beyond the power of the foom to rival. We rejoice that we have no peasant class. It is a source of pride that we have no sumptuary laws, and no such social distinctions as preclude any class of our citizens to dress as they piease. But we confess that when we as serving girl with her hat and paumes and flowers—her long trail of inexpensive imitation dragging in the dirt—her cheap and glittering jewelry hashing from bust and car and finger, we wish she had sense enough to see how absurd she looks in patterning after sees showy woman of the town. This cheap display is becoming so common and abourd that the true woman is known by the simplicity of her attire.

### New Zealand Items.

A pearl-fishing company is about to be oreanized at Auckland, for the purpose of pearl fishing along the northwest of Australia, and the southern coast of New Guinea. The enterprise promises to be a successful one. At a meeting held for this purpose, it was announced that Captain Cadell had made \$7000 during the first year of his fishing. The pearl shell is valued at \$700 per ton in Sydney. The Annual Exhibition for the Industrial advancement of the Province and of the Colony was to have opened on the 1st instant. Through the courtesy of trans-Pacific mail boars, and the several inter-Colonial steamers, articles for the Exhibition were to be transmitted free from Australia and the United States. The subject of the cultivation of New Zealand flax is attracting great-attention. The quality of the article heretofore exported was inferior, but it is believed that flax grown in that colony will yet rival in value the article soid in the American and European markets.

## The Cotton Crop.

According to the reports from Merced and Kern Counties, the cotton crop promises excellent results. The present is the second year in experimenting upon the production of cetton in this State, and the experiments so far have more than realized the best expectations of the enterprising planters. It is estimated that more than one thousand bases will be procured this year. Specimens of Cailfornia cotton have been analyzed by experts, who pronounce it in fineness of texture and whiteness equal to the best article grown in the Southern States. It is said that an acre of cotton will not from \$200 to \$400. As yet this branch of agriculture is no more than in its infancy. Within a few years, however, California will take high rank as a cotton producing State. There is an immense field open to its cultivation, extending from the Sacramento Valley to the Kern River country.

The "Resources of California" is out again, and is a good number. Many items of interest are to be found in its pages. We notice, however, a singular omission: the editor has forgetten to mention the undentable fact that the very best photographs are obtainable only in this city. There can be no question about this; any one who shall get into Bradley & Rulofson's elevator and ascend to the regions of art must acknowledge its truth. We trust that Brother Wentworth will supply this omission in his next issue. It is hardly excusable for a publication designed to call attention to the advantages of California to fail to mention the really superior photographs of Bradley & Rulofson.

# Why My Special, "The Hornet's" Correspondent, Did

Not Discover Livingstone.

A Confession.—I remember, as well as if it were yesterday, sir, the night when you warmly wenug my hand, and, with a look I shall never forget, told me to start immediately in search of Livingstone. Ah, sir, if I had only gone, what a proud position would mine be now. I should have anticipated Stanley by exactly a week, and should be, at this present moment, putting my legs under a succession of feative "mahoganies" at Brighton, and looking forward with prospective joy to a page memoir of myself in the next new edition of Koutledge's "Men of the Time." But it was not to be, and it isn't. And the time has come when you should know why. Listen, then

But it was not to be, and it isn't. And the time has come when you should know why. Listen, then.

When you let me on that ever-memorable night, my first impulse was to climb on a chair, pull down Vol. I. of my "Encyclopedia Britannica," and look out Africa. Not that I was altogether ignorant of that foreign land. I had long been acquainted—who more so!—with its sherries, and knew more than a little of its acquainted—who more so!—with its sherries, and knew more than a little of its ports, having an esteemed cousin at one of them—Port Natal. In my youth I had often subscribed my pence, under parental compulsion, towards the Senegal Mission; and I had once known a very fat returned missionary from Sierra Leone, who at one critical juncture of his evangelizing career, had been marked for the royal larder at Abomey, and only escaped because there was no coop big enough to fatten him in. Which puts me in mind of the very corpulent private they made a corporal of, because he was too big to get inside of the regulation sentry boxes. This, though, is discursive. I climbed, as I told you—it was after dinner-as you may remember—to get down Vol. I. of the "E.B.," and I remember no more till I recovered consciousness the next morning, and found my laundress busily engaged in removing from contact with my prostrate form the thirty old thick volumes of Messrs. Blackie's exhaustive work which were littered about it. In my haste I had pulled the shelf and its contents down upon me; and Vol. J-L had infelted an ugly wound with its corner on my brow; while many of the others had flicted an ugly wound with its corner on my brow; while many of the others had made their marks about my person, with all the decision of ignorant plowmen who cannot write.

It was whilst smarting from my Encyclopædic wounds I sat down and dispatched

It was whilst smarting from my Encyclopædic wounds I sat down and dispatched to you a post-card, asking for funds to prosecute my search; which, in your fervor, you had forgotten on the previous evening. What you sent back to me, you know, and I need not mention the sum. It was some, certainly; but not much. But let bygones be bygones; as, indeed, they needs must be; for how can they be anything else? But I do not hesitate to say this. I started immediately on reading your letter accompanying the remittance. Do not misunderstand me. I started—not so much for Africa as with indignation. My first impulse was to return the check; my second—and how true it is that second thoughts are better—was to the the they have been the present of the second thoughts are better—was to change it. I did so; and that being done, I began to form my plans of action.

Livingstone was lost, you had told me, and I was to find him. The question at once arose, who lost him? Did he lose himself? If so, was he not better able to discover himself than any one clee was. Those who hide can find, the saying tells us. Thus I reasoned with myself. Suppose, in looking for Livingstone, I lost myself, would any one come to search me out? One man would have an interest in my discovery—he was my tailor—but I doubted if even he would it out a search expedition for the sake of finding £49 128. 10d., or rather the man who owed it to mim. So, by the time I had eaten my dinner, I came to the conclusion—or better, the conclusion came to me, for I was too lazy to move—that I might as well let Livingstone find himself. So, having sent you a telegram reporting my departure in a P. & O. boat for the Pyramids, I had my beard and whiskers shaved off, took two rooms at the Charing-cross hotel, and strolled downto the Arches for a quiet game of pool. game of pool,

The rarity of christian charity finds exemplification in the last issue of the Pacific, which is what they call a "religious" paper. One Hodge—a D. D.—has ventured to give to his fellow christians of the Roman Catholic branch this cold comfort: "When the choice is between that"—the Roman Catholic religion—"and none, it is wise and right to encourage the establishment of churches under the control of the Roman Catholic priests." This is not remarkably consoling. The Catholics are not likely to rush to embrace Hodge for the concession. Yet the The Catholics are not likely to rush to embrace Hodge for the concession. Yet the Pacific is amazed, indignant, horrified. It scorns the idea that the Catholic religion is better than none at all; and denounces Hodge for his remarkably illiberal admission, considering it altogether too liberal. We have studied this Christian question, and have found that all the branches—Congregationalists, Catholics and all the rest—are humbugs of the first water. Furthermore, the editor of the Pacific is a hypocrite or a fool. Probably, a mixture of both.

<sup>—</sup> The gentlemen concerned in the Fair case are reminded that they migh have saved themselves much time and labor by the selection of ready-made jurors. There is in the Stockton Asylum a class marked "not dangerous." As these people pay little attention to newspapers, and have no very fixed opinions on the subject of capital punishment or anything else, they might be made very satisfactory occupants of a jury box.

# Persevere and Prespar.

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### An Abomination.

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## The Australian Steamship Line.

Mr. Wm. H. Webb, proprietor of the line of steamers between San Francisco and the Australian Colonies, is now in this city. His business is to look after the interests of the line and inaugurate such measures as may tend to promote its prosperity. The policy pursued hitherto has been rather tentative than an example of what will be adopted in the future. It is satisfactory to know that the example of what will be adopted in the future. It is satisfactory to know that the example of the steep of the sufficiently encouraging to warrant hum in embarking a much larger amount of capital, to the end of placing the enterprise on a permanent foundation. As a preliminary measure, he has constructed two new steamships for the service, which it is no misuse of language to term "splendid." There appears every reason to believe that Congress, at its next session, will grant to the Webb Australian line a sufficient subsidy to guarantee its continuance. The to the Webb Australian line a sufficient subsidy to guarantee its continuance. The subsidy measure failed at the last session through a combination of circumstances subsidy measure failed at the last session through a combination of circumstances not likely to recur. One potent consideration with the mere politicians of that body was the Presidential election; each party and each individual member was anxious to go before the country as an "economist." The present President and his Cabinet favored the subsidy policy, and he will no doubt continue to do so if reflected. Mr. Greeley, in his New York Tribune, has been a strenuous advocate of the policy. Both men have a personal knowledge of the needs of our Pacific Coast, and either may be expected to lend such aid of his official influence as may be proper, to establish an American steam marine on the Pacific Ocean.

The best means of giving an adequate idea of the service which Mr. Webb proposes to establish between California and the Colonies, is to reproduce a description of one of the magnificent new steamships which is to be faild on. The construction of these vessels is the best warrant of Mr. Webb's faith in the enterprise, and of the spirit with which he will push it forward. From the New York Herald of August 11th we reproduce a test of August 11th we reproduce the following account of

### THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE " DAKOTA."

A splendid new steamer, the Dakota, built by W. H. Webb, made her first trip down the bay yesterday with a party of invited guests on board. The trip was in every respect a success, and the new ship was greatly praised. After landing the guests, the Dakota proceeded on a second and longer trip, which was equally satisfactory. The vessel is intended for the California and Australian trade.

The following is a description of the steamer: She has a condensing beam engine, cylinder SI inches diameter, and stroke of piston 12 feet, fitted with Sickles' cut-oif. The steam and exhaust valves are what is known as double-pocket or balance, instead of the single or Dickenson valves, which were removed at great expense because not working satisfactorily. The air pumps are 48 inches in diameter and 5 feet stroke. There is an ordinary jet condenser, and also a surface condenser; Lighthall's patent, with independent circulating pump, etc. The water-wheels are 32 feet diameter over buckets. There are four plain cylindrical boilers, wheels are 32 feet diameter over buckets. There are four plain cylindrical boilers, 18 feet 4 inches diameter, 12 feet 3 inches long for the after boilers and 10 feet for the forward boilers. There are three furnaces, 3 feet 6 inches diameter on each boiler, making 12 furnaces in the four boilers. There are 250 tubes in each boiler. Each boiler has a steam chimney 7 feet diameter, 9 feet 6 inches high, delivering the smoke into a tiplake common to all; the smoke pipe is 8 feet diameter and 36 feet high above the steam chimneys. The total grate surface is 300 square feet; the total heating surface is 7,280 square feet, without the steam chimney; proportion of fire to grate surface, 24 to 1. The ship is furnished with a donkey boiler and two main donkey pumps, one Woodward, one Sewell's pattern; also a heavy hoisting engine for coaling and hoisting cargo. The engine made thirteen revolutions per eignne for coaining and noiseining cargo. The eignne indee timeen revolutions per minute, with twenty-two pounds of steam, twenty-eight inches vacuum, cutting of at one-third of stroke, draft 18½ feet. The engine made eight revolutions with twenty-eight pounds steam, 28 inches vacuum cutting off at one-tenth of stroke, The alterations and additions to the machinery department of the Dakota consist The alterations and additions to the machinery department of the Dakota consist chiefly of entire new boilers, those of the Dickerson plan, the same as put on board the United States steamer the iamous Algonquin, though only used on voyage, having been found, upon practice, entirely unit, were removed and disposed of fool diron. The valve gar has also been entirely changed. Those of Dickerson, who originally planned the machinery of the Dakota before she came into the possession of Mr. Webb, having been found not to work well, have been discarded also. Other changes, but of less importance, have been made to make the machinery of the Dakota to conform fully in all particulars with well known practice, having in jump the archaded asyrice this steamer is intended to perform. Modern having in view the extended service this steamer is intended to perform. Modern improvement of detail, well tried and understood, have also been introduced. The boilers of the Dakota are cylindrical, made of extra thickness of the very best of Pennsylvania boiler iron—the heaviest ever before adopted in this country—and are intended to carry high steam with short cut-oft, and thus economize coal, which is a very important item in the Pacific service, where coal is always costly. The boilers have been tested officially, at a hydrostatic pressure of sixty pounds, which is much higher than usual. The machinery of the Dakota is intended to be operis much higher than usual. The machinery of the Dakota is intended to be operated upon the compound principle, as far as can be with a single cylinder, and full hopes are entertained that great speed will be obtained on a small consumption of fuel. The hull has been much improved for Pacific Ocean service in warm latitudes, by the addition of narrow guards abatt the wheel and the extension of the light decks over the side windows, thus enabling passengers to sleep in all weathers with the windows and doors of their rooms open. Additional bath-rooms have been added, barber's room, and increased ventilation in all parts of the ship.

## Shaksperian Quotations.

A. AND P. R. R. -" Too thin." HOPKINS. - " Write me down Ass." HAYWARD. - " Most strange." HAYWARD.—" Most strange.

Fitcet.—" Blood, Isgo, blood."

COFFIN.—" Art there, old mole?"

PIXLEY.—" To drive us from our stools." OLD Pick.—"Thy bones are marrow-less, thy blood is cold." S. F. AND COL. RIVER R. R. - "A good-ly company,"

PRINGLE. - "Alas, poor Yorick." HAGER. - "A mind discused." STEINHART. - "I know a bank." FAY. - "He was ambitious." SNEATH. - " Rude am I in speech." DOVLE.—"A Daniel come to judgment." SUPERVISOR FORBES.—"Be not afeard, my masters."
Tobin — "Uttered a lot of stinking breath."

## Is It a Miracle?

For some time past we have not indulged in the pastime of ecclesiastical scalping. We could not afford to waste our ammunition on the petite author of such religious deagened as "Dead Flies," "Short Bedsteads," 'God's Railroad, 'etc. Certam afflictions and bereavements have fallen upon our beloved brother of the Geary street Tabernacie, so we extend mercy to him, and as to the facetious and venerable aposite who presides over the new Temple on Post street, we never think of easting a Stone that way. Indeed, we have of late suffered much agony think of easing a some that way. There is, we have of any supersurance along of soil, because we could find no game worthy of our masterly ability. We despise putting out those small lights who preach for anything less than \$5,000 a year. Hence, Rev. Dr. Cox, the political harlequin and religious munumy, has escaped the putting out those small lights who present for anything uses than Salors a North-Hence, Rev. Dr. Cox, the political harlequin and neligious minime, has escaped her range of our intellectual ritle, as has Edder Bussett, the serutch-for-a-living Second Adventist, who how is the coming of Christ in a crowd of 2boy semewhere in the regions of the new Mint building. We have prayed for some illustrions victim, upon whom we could pour hot shot and shell; and to and beheld tis ever thus with the faithful—our prayers were heard, for the Rev. W. A. Spectacles, an eminent Cathole divine, preached at St. Mary's Cathodral on the subject of Miracles. Since the ancient days in which St. Philip Neri circle Pope Gement the Eighth of gout by the laying on of hands an art claimed to be a miracle by the faithful—there have been legions of Catholic ecclesiasies to feed their docks with unctions sermons on miracles. The Rev. Father, who followed the rexample on Sunday last—by way of digression—railed against 'the Paganism of Modern Society, and mourns over the fact that "an evil and adulterous generation demands a sign." But according to the Rev. Father, "the adulterous generation demands a sign." But fact it has always perplexed us to know where the priests, preachers and parsons get their authority. If supreme holiness, sublime intellectual power and a tender loving regard for a well filled wallet would constitute a source from which they could derive Divine power, we flatter our selves that we would be the possessors could derive Divine power, we flatter ourselves that we would be the possessors of it. But let us dea! with what the Rev. Father considers the greatest of all miracles it. But let us dear with what the Rey. Father considers the greatest of all indiacies—the existence of the Roman Catholic Church, which he says has stood the persecutions of storms for more than 1,800 years. Nonsense. If the Catholic Church is a miracle because it has lasted 1,800 years, what must be the Buildhist Church, which was hoary with as lasted 1,800 years, what must be the Buildhist Church, which was hoary with as bested to Christianity had birth, and which today is the retuge of more than a third of the population of the globe! What of the Taulist Church, in Ching which, should the propositions of storms for honderd, and reliage of more than a toltroof the population of the globe. What of the Taulst Church in China, which stood the persecutions of storms for hundreds and hun-dreds of years before the Pope's shipper was kissed? What of the Mohammedan Church, nearly as old as the Christian, which has driven the Catholic power from the sacred city of Jerusalem, the city that may be said to have given birth to Christianity! In the sense of age and of power, both these churches are greater miracles than the Roman Catholic Church, the prelates of which tickle the ignorant miracles than the Roman catholic entreit, the presences of which tickle the ignorant ear with the glory of its age and its process. As to miracles in themselves, the Rev. Father believes in them with a fanatic devotion. Renan, in his introductory to "The Apostics," says that "all the pretended miracles near enough to be examined, are referable to illusion or imposture." We think so. As to the tendency of modern society towards Paganism, thank the Gods for it. It proves that the power of the ecclesiastical slave masters is waning for want of dupes.

<sup>—</sup> The haunts of the progressionists are filled with woe; there is wailing in the temples of the shrickers. The fair Pitts tears her hair, and Loomis is as one distraught. For Couzins has departed, and her piace is vacant, and cannot be filled. No more shall her sparkling eyes carry confusion into the ranks of the enemy, and the ripping music of her voice is stilled. She hath gone, and none now remain but the ancient and dilapidated crones upon whom we have so often showered the sweet comfort of cheering words. Our soul lacks contentment, and we cry out even for the Rev. Annie Green. Would that we might have fresh fields and pastures new, wherein to disport ourselves. We tire of wringing the necks of the old hens that are left. Import fresh and tender virgins, O ye suffrage shrickers, that we may mangle them with a relish.

### A Wax-Work Romance.

We wos hexibitin' at Weston-super-Mare at the time, and doin' uncommon well. An' never 'ad Manders' Ryle Collexshun o' Wax Wurks deserved to do better: for never 'ad the figures been more numerus or rechurchy. Six wans in all: all on em full; to say nothink of the tatooed man as we carried about with us in the livin' waggin, an' threw in with a war-dance at the evenin' performances. We wos drawin' immense. Our cards, hinformin' the public o' the heddicational nature of the collexshun, 'ad fetched the ladies' schools, which wos legion; so much so, that we found it with our while to alter one wan-ful of "horrors" into kings and queens, to please the scholastic hellyment of our patruns.

We wos pitched up one hend o' the town handy to the Market Place. Never 'ad Dan'l in his den, which won one of the movin' tablow, werked better; an' the lions answered to the clock-work as if it 'ad jest been put into their hinsides. The Claimant -what all ot 'wax that figger habsorbed to be sure—was the object. The place. But the fashun an' hintelleck of the place took more to the Profit, an' likewise to the young Greek Female who suckled 'er aged Pa to slow music through the keyshole; while the domestic survants wos all for the bed-room sence, where Mrs. Squibbs, of Bethnalecren, an' 'er hinfant fam'ly of six, lay welt'rin' in their gore, which wos a terrible subjeck, an' not one as you'd liket dust after dark without company.

without company.

without company.

But all this is noither here nor there. We'd been at Weston a week, when one night we wos sittin' down to supper, after the close of the hexibition for the day. When I say we I mean me, Henery Manders, the sole proprietor, Mrs. M., as 'ad done the female 'Erenles in hearlier life, but had run too fat of late; Miss Mary Jane M., our honly child, an' a treasure, as was quite a "Little Nell" in 'er way; an' the tatoned man afore-menshuned, whose happetite was not haffected by his sing'ler markin', an' who used to sleep on a turn-up bedsted in Dan'l's den. Well, there we wos a-sittin', out in front of the waggins—for it was summer time—enoyin' of as nice a bit of tripe and hunions as you'd see in a day's march, when all at once I notussed a form approachin' in the dim light, as turned out presently to be that of a young man.

all at once I notused a form approachin' in the dim light, as turned out presently to be that of a young man.

When he stepped out into the flare o' the naptha-lamp, an' stood hesitatin' as to whether he should come on, I could see 'im quite plain—an' he weren't the most 'andsome nor hintelleckshal young man you could fancy. His forehead came bulgin' out under his 'at, an' his eyes wos large and watery, while there wos a wacant look on his face, as you might see lookin' out of the fust-floor front winders at 'Anwell, if you wos on the watch when you passed it in the train. Still he seemed 'armlesse, so I beckins to 'im, and says, "Good evenin', sir; what might you please to want?"

Afore he could answer, my Mary Jane chimed in. "Why, father, that's the young man as has been in every time the wax-wurks was hopen to-day, an' wanted to know if he could have a seasin ticket?"

But by that time he'd come up closer, an', sniffn' the supper, he says, "There, I'm disturbin' you, I know; but, if you please, will the wax-wurks be open any more to-night?"

more to-night?

The latooed man, as had been hencored a good deal towards the end of the evenint, looked savage at the very thought; but I winked at 'in to say nothin', and replied as follows: "Well, sir, I may say as Manders's is closed for the night. Dan'l, and the rest of 'hem wants their sleep like we do, an' I'm sure you wouldn't be the one as to deny it to 'em.'"

"Me!" he says, quite energetic; "decidedly not. But tell me, Mr. Manders, does she sleep!" and he come up quite close, and whispered in my hear.

"Meanin' who, sir ?" says I.

"Can you ask?" he replies, in a meliancholy tone. "Why, Christine, of course, my angel, my love!" an' he leaned over to the tatooed man an' exclaimed hoarsely. "An' yon, Mr. Wild Indian, do you love!"

He's atouchy sort, that tatooed one, an' there might have been trouble, only I signed to Mrs. M. to help 'im to more tripe and hunions. Then I looked at the young man. Its eyes wos rollin' wildly, an' is forehead seemed to bulge more than ever. He was evidently a loonatic. I felt I must dissemble.

"Christine does sleep," I murmured sadly, an' then I asked Mary Jane in a hundertone what he meant.

dertone what he meant.

"Oh, it's that figger of the Princess Louise what we've dreased up and labelled for the Brighton poisoner," she replied. "I found 'im kissin' it this alternoon." The young man was standin' gazin' at the carrywans, an' whisilin' plaintive'y. "Could I see her?" he said presently, "before I seek my couch? I will not wake 'er, I will but kiss the bed clothes and retire."

'er, I will but kiss the bed clothes and retire.''
It was awkward to leave my supper like this, but there wos determidashun in 'is watery eye, an' half-a-crown in his fingers. "Foller me," I says, and I leads on to the hexibition with the keys and a naptha lamp. He was a bit timid follerin' me down the steps into the straw, as smelt strong o' stale sawdışt an' orange peel. An' no wonder, for the figgers all wropped up in white sheets looked awful. The Brighton poisoner was in the far off corner between the Claimant an' the Markis of Bute. She was all covered up like the rest; but I removed the sheet at his request. "Withdraw a while, Manders!" he said, "I would be alone with my Christine," an' he slipped half-a-crown in my 'and.

Puttin' down the lamp, I slipped behind the Claimant—for it would not do to leave a loonatic alone with the figgers, as he might ruin the clockwork of some in a moment—an' watched 'im. It wos a curious sight. Down he went on his knees

in the sawdust, an' clasping his 'ands, said somethink of this sort: "Christine, once more I am at thy feet. Pity me! I love thee! Fly with me," and he got up suddenly an' was about to carry her off in his harms.

Out I come. "No, no, I say, "we can't spare er like that. We ain't got a murderess left what draws like 'er."

murderess left what draws like 'er." "Murderess." The exclaimed, frantically seizing the chocolate cream which, for realistic heffect, I ad stuck in her hand. "Murderess! Then you, too, would blight my love," and so sayin' he rushed from the show, threw a bit of orange peel at the tatooed man, an' wanished in the darkness.

I never see him more. An' we stayed on at Weston three more days, too; the last one being under the pattrunage of the local vocunteers, when, with a view to please, I put on the Markis o' Lorne a dark wig, stuck a rifle in his 'and, an' labelled him Private Mickie.

At Taunton, ten days after, I 'ad a letter put in my 'and. It was addressed thus:
"Christine ——, Mr. Mander's Wax Works, Bridgewater or elsewhere," Openin'

"Christine"—, Ar. Mander's wax works, Bridgewater or eisewhere, Openin' it I found it to be the ray ins of a ionnatic, and samed "Wilsam."

The werry next day a Westonssuper-Mare High Fulsiter came into my 'ands, an' it was a most flatterin' account of my visit to the place, which shows it ain't had policy to give an helectro teaper to the reporter's wife. An' just below were a little paragraph, which I will quote:

tle paragraph, which I will quote:

Singdow Daulh.—An inquest was held vesterday on the body of a young man named William Earlswood, who was found dead in his bed. For some years past he has been known to the inhabitants of the piace as a harmless launtic, and he has been living here in the charge of our respected town-man Mr. Keeper, of the High-street. A paper was found on the dressing-table with the words—"Christine, I die for thee!" on it. For the last ten days, we are informed, he has refused non-rishment aimost entirely, and has litterally wasted away. It is supposed he had formed some unreturned attachment. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned. turned.

Fancy my feelings on reading that. I could have smashed up the figger there an' en. But after all, as I said to the tatooed man, "What would be the use? It

wouldn't bring him back."

And the tatooed man replied, "I would't do it if it would." So you see he is a 'ard, unyielding man, but he does 'is war-dance capital for all that.-[Hornet.

# New Books.

FIX-LEAVES By C. S. C. Holt & Williams publishers, New York; A. L. Ban-

croft, San Francisco.

A little volume of verses that have attracted a great deal of attention in England deretands his subjects :

" O, if billows and pillows and hours and flowers, And all the brave rhymes of an elder day, Could be furled together, this genial weather, And carted, or carried, or wasted away, Nor ever again trotted out—ay me! How much fewer rhymes of verse there'd be!"

The Vicar's Datestree. By George McDonald. A Sequel to "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood" and "The Seaboard Parish." Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston; A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.
"The Vicar's Daughter" is the autobiography of a sentimental, hysterical, gushing young woman, whose obtrusive piets and weak prattle soon weary the most patient reader. The story is very slight, and the plot is a sheader thread on which Mr. MacDonald strings chapters filled with wild twaddle and silly maunderings that are essentially sermons in disguise. The heroine, who does nothing but gush. The husband, a "great big huge bear," and a Miss Marion Clare, who soothes the London hoodlum's savage breast with music and singing, are the principal dramatic nersenge in this exceedingly study does. cipal dramatis personæ in this exceedingly stupid novel.

— We object to it, and will not state our reasons therefor; we believe in it, and there are no good reasons why we should do so. We do not see any particular good in it, and yet where's the harm! It is probably a good thing for women, children and ministers of the gospel, and is not a bad thing for the inmates of the State Prison, the Lunatic Asylum and the Police Court Prison. Whether it is continued or not, we expect the grass will grow, the water flow downward, and our appetite for virtuous desires increase. The thing is not a flagrant outrage upon the community, nor is it a particular benefit. Of course we do not refer indirectly to the miserable boshy sermons which are published in the duly journals every Monday morning. We may add that we do so directly and premeditately.

## Special Brevities.

—Any one who has read the London Daily Telegraph of late will not wonder why it can boast of the largest circulation of any journal in the world, for we cannot help feeling that it fairly earns that proud title. Its articles are always able, but those on American affairs are superior to the ordinary ran, both in style and in breadth of views. We do not deny that we feel flattered by the Telegraph's warm language in our favor, but a little reflection shows that it is not far from right. When we look at the immense tract of territory yet unsettled, the intelligence of our people, the extent of education, the activity of commerce, trade, and industry, and think what our population will be a century hence, we can hardly measure the full extent of prosperity in store for us. The Telegraph has a prophetic view of that magnificent future, and is generous enough to say so. Other journals could afford to follow its example, and perhaps gain in importance thereby, for it will be observed that this friendly view does not prevent the Telegraph from criticising us sharply at times, or from expressing its own strong opinions upon men and things in America. That is a proof of its sincerity which we appreciate.

— Formerly France contracted for money with bankers, as she did with any purveyor for State necessaries. In 1848 the plan of a public subscription was introduced; it was more democratic, it flattered the national pride, and distributed among the people the profits that financial agents pocketed. The wonderful loan of forty-three milliards, concluded in about a score of hours, is duly appreciated by the French, but they are not satisfied at the Liliputian slice of the three and a quarter milliards that must fall to their share, when all applicants, foreigners as well as speculators, receive their mathematical allotment of it—some seven and three-quarters per cent, on the total amount of applications. However, there is one satisfaction, the Germans are downright jealons of the great success of what they believed a beggared and crushed foe. They expected the French were to put on sackcloth and ashes in honor of their monetary triumph; forgetting that the treaty of Versailles, as hard as it was ungenerous, did not prohibit the conquered from displaying signs of satisfaction when they pleased.

The largest and most important of the fragments of the carved column dug up by Mr. Wood at a depth of 23 feet on the supposed site of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, has been set up in the Grace-Roman room at the British Museum. It measures about 6 feet in hight, and 18½ feet in circumference, and is supposed to have formed a portion of the first drum of one of the thirty-six Ionic carved columns, which with ninety-one others supported and adorned the edifice. Portions of the base and capital of the column were also found close by. On the other side of the drum, which has sustained comparatively slight injury, there are five figures of considerable heatity, but all more or less mutilated. Of only two of these can the identity be determined, namely, the figures of Mercury and Victory. The former is perfect with the exception of the face (which is slightly mutilated), and is regarded as a work of considerable merit.

— The papers tell us, says the Christian Union, that a project is on foot in London for purchasing a considerable extent of the most central portion of the Strand and erecting on the site an American hotel, larger and better than the Grand Hotel in Paris. The sum of \$3,000,000, all paid up, will be required, on which is promised a percentage of six per cent, or double the interest that is payable on consols. If it does no better than the great "Langham" experiment, the proprietors will have to take their dividend in "board." It is difficult to transplant into one country the institutions that are indigenous to another. Consequently the "American Hotels" in Europe are generally a mongrel mixture of American and something else. It is rather odd, too, that while all over Europe they are making great talk of establishing "American Hotels," our own hotels are coming to be conducted on the "European plan."

— A Russian paper says that a new sect has been discovered at Pskoff. It was founded a short time ago by a monk named Seraphim, who had run away from his monastery with a considerable sum of money belonging to his order. Seraphim preached the simple and very convenient doctrine that no one could enter the kingdom of Heaven without sin, and he accordingly soon made a great number of converts. One of the practices of the new sect is to cut the back hair of the women very short, and then arrange it in the form of a star. What is the oright of this cuetom is not known, but it has been maliclously insinuated that as the female members only of the sect were so treated, the object was to enable its founder to make a handsome income by selling their hair for chignons. Seraphim has now been arrested, and will shortly be tried as a religious impostor at St. Petersburg.

— The Metropolitan (London) Police accounts for the financial year ending the slat of March, 1872, show that the receipts for the service of the Metropolitan Police amounted to £909,859. The expenditure included £711,943 for pay, clothing, and equipment of the force: £46,235 for erection, purchase, rent, repairs, rates, and expenses of police stations and section houses; £70,887 for superannuations, in addition to £21,000 supplied from the superannuation fund. The number of persons belonging to the Metropolitan Police Force on the 1st of January, 1871, was 9,837. The year's salaries of the magistrates, clerks, etc., at the Metropolitan Police Courts amounted to £40,205 in the financial year 1871-72. These are paid from the public purse, the Consolidated Fund or Parliamentary vote.

We reprint the following interesting note from Harper's Weekly: "As is well known, grouse, pheasures, plarmigans, and some other gallinacea have a red patch or wattle above the eye, this being so conspiencious in some species as to resemble a piece of red flannel. This has been lately subjected to a careful analysis by Dr. Wurm, who ascertains that it contains a new organic coloring material, which he calls thromogenism, or grouse red. It seems to lie in the deeper strata of the epidermis, like the coloring matter of the human skin, and to be partly dissolved in the deep layers of the cells, and partly to common with the covering matter of the blood. The fact has been well known to hunters that if a white cloth be rubbed over this red process the color will come off."

The forty-second meeting of the British Association was inaugurated at Brighton on Wednesday evening. The stance was quite a brilliant affair, almost all the scientific notabilities of England being present. Mr. Stancev made his appearance about eight o'clock and was most enthusiastically received. The ex-Emperor of the French was also very warmly greeted, his free-trade tendencies always ensuring him a cordial reception in every assembly of Engashmen. The inaugural address of the President of the Association, Dr. Carpenter, is regarded as a strong protest against the prevailing spirit and philosophy of modern science.

— There is a panie at the Vatican just now on account of the very sensible oscillation and inclination of the gigantic capola of St. Peter's, which Mery calls "The eighth hill of Rome, created by Michael Angelo to approach nearer to food." That one side of the capola has sunk a good deal is particularly evident when seen from outside the Porte Cavallegger!.

— It is stated that Father Hyacinthe and the Abbe Michaud, late vicar of the Madeleine, propose to go to New Caledonia to establish a Church, in accordance with their own doctrines, among the political convicts of that benal settlement.

— A dispatch from Quito announces the death of M. Dulcat, French Consulgeneral and Charge d'Arlaires at that place. M. Dulcat had served in many diplomatic positions with honor to himself and advantage to his country.

— One John Molloy has been found guilty of a little naughtiness frequently mentioned in the Scripiures, and, greatly to his astonishment, has been fined \$690\$ therefor. If Judge Louderback continues this course of action, we shall seen have the city coffers full. We recommend this policy to Mr. Thiers, and predict as speedy ransom of France, if the law be rigidly enforced. Cannot the Atanta and Pacilic, a needy concern, make some arrangements with the city whereby they may levy assessments of the kind. It would be better than a subsidy. Indeed, if all oftenders were as strictly fined as John Molloy, we could pay the national debt in a day or two.

There is a vacancy on the island of Eromanza, in the New Hebrides group, for three or four missionaries. The gentlemen who last filled the position have been removed by a dispensation of an All-wise Providence the natives amused themselves by chopping them up. Young men of weak intellects, and too lazy to work, may find the place congenial; there is nothing to do, wages good and expenses paid, no brain or missels required. When nicely fattened, the playful natives will broll them. But they will have had an easy thing while it lasted.

We have the cheering intelligence from Arizona that the Apaches are still engaged in the role of butchers. Rancheros and miners make excellent material for them to practice on. A dozen American critizons slaushtered before breakfast is a repast in which the gentle Apache delights. A baby gutted or a woman brutally outraged come in as pleasant afterpieces. And all this while we can knock down an army of Major-Generuis, Brigadier-Generuis, Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants and High Privates in the streets of San Francisco.

If you desire to read a paper that is on file, but notice that some one is already reading it, rudely look over his shoulder or attach yourself to one, page while he is glancing over the other; if he be a gentleman, he wil leave it and you in disgust. We have observed this trick at the Mercantile Library, where it is common. We are unable to answer the conundram of an anxious correspondent, as to the difference between the average man and the average hog. As well as we can judge, there isn't any.

A purveyor of scandal; a libeler of honesty; a ridiculer of respectability; a journalistic prostitute: a receiver of stolen goods; a defancer of opponents: a partner in a conspiracy; a bired tool of rogues; a Bulletin. What can be more contemptible, unless it be a Call?

### Court Chat.

— The three masters of Eastern and Central Europe, the Emperors of Germany, Austria, and Russia, with their Chancellors, meet in Berlin. Great monarchs, and especially great monarchs whose interests diverge very widely, are not fond of meeting for social gossip, if only because they are apt thereby to disturb the minds of their subjects very much, and even to throw the politics of Europe into some commotion. They are much more comfortable apart, spending their holidays in watering places like Ems, and Nice, and Isch, where their crowns do not weigh so heavily, and they can obtain the mental relief which an interview in Berlin, with its ceremonial, and its negotiation, and its cares, will assuredly not bestow. Nations may be governing themselves, as the newspapers say and on some points, such as taxation, some of them no doubt are governing themselves—but their rulers can still do much, if it be only by initiating movements in which the nations will certainly acquiesce. The three gentlemen who meet in Berlin, either the artists, not to interfere with each other territorially, and not to permit a defeat of any one of them to be followed by loss of provinces. Their advisers would not resist that proposal—because they must have assented to it before it was made, and their subjects would see in it a new security for their own independence; and yet, if accepted, it would most seriously modify the politics of Europe. Such what any hope of success. It would set Russia free to pursue her schemes in Asia, some of which may yet be of the first consequence to Great Britain; it would rebe austria of her fear of seeing her German subjects join their kinsmen to the ruin of her power in the Valley of the Danube; and it would leave Germany free to conduct to the bitter end her warfare with the Pope. Those are very important consequences, and they might easily follow from a morning's conversation among the transfers that any defensive policy they may devise will be accepted without much poposition except from minorities like the

— A notable discovery, according to the Echo, has just been made by some workmen at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, which was formerly in the possession of the Earls of Kilmarnock. The house now belongs to the Marquis of Bute, and the men, in repairing the roof, found two half-length portraits rolled up and hidden in the rafters. On examination, one proved to be the portrait of that Earl of Kilmarnock who was executed for rebellion in 1746; but the other had no name with it, and perplexed those who attempted to identify it. Photographs of each were taken, and sent to London to an expert, with the information that in the unnamed picture the nobleman represented wore the Order of the Thistic, with blue ribbon. As the color of the ribbon of this order was changed from blue to green in 1708 by Queen Anne, it was evident that the picture must have been painted before that date. It was then found that the only person, being a Knight of the Thistic, who could be the subject of the picture, was John Drummond, Earl of Melfort, who was outlawed in 1694, and died at 8t, Germains in 1714. The fact that these portraits were taken from their frames, and thus hidden away forcibly suggests the political perils of former days. And one understands better how wide-pread these perils were on hearing that another portrait of the same nobleman, which was engraved and published by Vanderbane, was named not Melfort, but Lundin, Lady Melfort's family name—the name of Melfort being tabooed.

— President Thiers is just now enjoying himself at Trouville by working twelve hours a day upon the affairs of the State. But at any rate he has a cool and bracing sea-breeze to invigorate him, and is beyond the reach of "interviewers." The Villa Cordier is surrounded by troops, and a company of cavalry patrols the streets of the village for the express purpose of keeping off this dangerous class, as well as to warn away office-seekers and hores. At least we can suggest no other reason, for men of all parties are particularly anxious to preserve the President from harm, for the same motive, perhaps, which led a certain king to guard the life of the astrologer who had predicted his Majesty's death one month after his own. Every one seems so well convinced that it will be the "deluge" after M. Thiers, should he die before his work is accomplished, that no complaints would be made were he to take the whole army to Trouville, were it shown that it was necessary to guarantee his safety.

— The German monarch lives quietly, and is doing plenty of work as usual. The rising hour at 6 A. M., heure militaire: at 7 the Emperor takes his bath under the attendance of his old hydrotherapeut, Dr. Konigsberg; then takes a walk, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, not by a ratel de-chambre, as one of our contemporaries said, who also stated that the Emperor was cheerfully received at the Gastein station! This promenade extends to lonely highland paths. On his return the monarch takes to work with his reporting councilors. Dejuncer a la fourchette that takes place, and more work till dinner at four, which is followed by a drive, and then the grand final business of the day till cleven P. M. The windows of the imperial chateau are amongst those latest illuminated in sleepy Gastein. Two camp couriers from Berlin are daily bringing fresh business.

- The French writers are flush with their Louis at the present moment, and one of them has, we see, in a daily paper, given some piquant ancedotes of the various Louis which were not hitherto known. He says of Louis III, that one day he was walking on the road to St. Denis, when he encountered a peasant girl marvelously beautiful. He fell maddy in love, and for a long time faired to meet his inamorata; the 5th of August, 882 he saw her in the distance, followed her on horse-back, she field to a neighboring house, and the King destring to enter by the door, horse and rider were jammed to death; he was buried in the abbey of St. Denis, the young girl dying shortly afterwards of fright and sorrow. Sangular that this was never selected as a thome for an opera. What a splendid situation the last jam would be, and one affording such facilities for the theattreal rader, proverbially so abominably bad, and just likely to get into such a fix, so that all the unities would be preserved.
- Earl Russell promises to issue a pamphlet in the course of the winter, explanatory of his views respecting local legislation. For the moment he to reshadows his plan for Ireland thus: "Il Ireland were a lowed to cleet a representative assembly for each of its four Provinces of Leinster, Usier, Munster, and to omnaught the local wants of Ireland might be better provided for than they are at present." That might easily be the case; but Earl Russell would give power to the Importal Parliament to refuse to give a third reading to any bil assented to by the local assemblies. Earl Russell's plan is a modification of that proposed by Mr. Pan, M. P.
- ——It has been stated, apropos to the birth of another grandehild of Her Majesty, that by a special patent the children of Prince and Princess Christian are to be called "Royal Highnesses." Such a patent is quite unnecessary. The grandchildren of the Sovereign are entitled to the designation, and are not the parents Royal siready?
- Prince Napoleon has sold his house, 108 Lancaster Gate, and has left London for Prangins. It is said that he is to reside in Milan, where Victor Emmanuel has given him a plazzo as one of the members of the Royal Family of Italy.
- A prize was, it appears, won by the Duc de Guise at the Lycée Condorcel; it is to be rebound in black and sent to the Duc d'Aumale.
- We are assured in Paris that the Queen of England has forwarded the Order of the Bath to Mons. Thiers.
  - The Shah of Persia has decidedly renounced his intended journey to Paris.
  - A tooth of the Emperor Napoleon was lately sold in Brussels for 160 francs.
     The Queen of Spain is in an interesting condition.
- Is Stanley a Fraud? This much appears to be clearly shown: that he is an unprincipled man, bad yet hold: that he has formerly been a reckless writer for the press, zetting up pretended correspondence from all parts of the world, and that the letter ostensibly from Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Bennett is in Stanley a handwriting. One stupid blunder is this: the letter is directed to "James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Jr." Now, of course, Livingstone didn't know that the clier Bennett was dead, and wouldn't write such a stupid direction if he did. The "Jr." was evidently added by Stanley after he reached Europe and heard of Bennett seath; and it is in the same hand as the rest of the letter. On the other hand, Livingstone's son is satisfied that the letter to him was really written by the Dr., and there are other evidences that Stanley did see Livingstone. We are satisfied that he old. However, he Stanley a humbur or not, there is no humbing about Bradley & Ruiofson'ts photographs. They are true as the needle to the pole and a great deal truer. There are none equal to them. They are perfection.

Corpses float in the bay, and the sharks and shrimps are in glee. Body found with its legs sticking out from under a house. Dayly papers say it had auburn hair and a small red moustache. That accounts for the suicide. A man who has auburn hair and a small red moustache ought to go in under a house and hammer his head with a brick.

"Eloquent gentlemen" howled, driveled, lied; an "intelligent audience" howled back, gloaded over the lies, were noisy and unmannerly, and stunk with a great stink. Lord, Lord, with what a race hast Thou peopled the earth!

An English Judge has recently decided that phonetic reporting is skilled labor, not "protessional" work. In San Francisco every fellow who scrawls the proceedings of the Poice Court or runs to ascertain the whereabouts of a fire, is a "journalist." And why shouldn't be be! We give it up.

#### Theleme.

"Give me leave," said Friar John, "to found an abbey after my own fancy." And Gargantua, well pleased, offered him all the country of Theleme." —Rabelais, Book I. C. lvit.

I sat one night on a palace step Wrapped up in a mantle thin,

And I gazed with a smile on the world without.

With a growl at my world within, Till I heard the merry voices ring

Of a lordly companie,
And straight to myself I began to sing,
"It is there I ought to be,"

And long I gazed through a lattice raised.

Which looked from the old gray wall, And my glance went in with the even-ing breeze,

And ran o'er the revelers all.

And said: "If they saw me 'twould

cool their mirth

Far more than this wild breeze free; But a merrier party was ne'er on earth, And among them I ought to be."

And oh! but they all were beautiful, Fairer than fairy dreams, And their words were sweet as the

wind-harp's tone

When it sings o'er Summer streams; And they pledged each other with noble

"True heart, with my life to thee!"
"Alack!" quoth I, "but my soul is dry, And among them I fain would be."

And the gentlemen were noble souls, Good fellows both sane and sound; I had not deemed that a band like this

Could over the world be found: And they spoke of brave and beautiful things.

Of all that was dear to me; So I thought, "Perhaps they would like me well

If among them I once might be !"

And lovely were the ladies too Who sat in the lighted hall,

And one there was, oh, dream of life!
The loveliest of them all;
She sat alone by an empty chair,
The Queen of the feast was she;
And I said to myself, "By that lady fair

I certainly ought to be !"

And loud she spoke: "We have waited long For one who in fear and doubt

Looks wistfully into our Hall of Song,
As he sits on the steps without;

I have sung to him long in silent dreams,

I have led him o'er land and sea; Go, welcome him in as his rank be-

And give him a place by me!"

They opened the door, yet I shrank with shame

As I sat in my mantle thin,

But they hailed me with a joyous shout, And merrily led me in.

And gave me a place by my bright-haired love

As she wept with joy and glee, And I said to myself: "By the stars above

I am just where I ought to be!"

"Farewell to thee, life of joy and grief! Farewell to you, care and pain! Farewell, thou cruel and selfish world.

For I never will know thee again !

live in a land where good fellows abound. In Theleme by the sea;

They may long for a happier life that will-

I am just where I ought to be."

### A Vision.

From the blood of James King of William sprang the Vigilance Committee and The Bulletin. Now The Bulletin wants another Vigilance Committee. 'Tis well: Let us kill Fitch and see what will spring from his blood. Faith, we fear nothing more than some unsightly maggots and an exceedingly bad smell. We are tempted to dwell on the pleasing fancy. In our mind's eye we behold Fitch dressed pigfashion—neatly stuck in the throat, and hung up to bleed by a stick through his heels. A stream of black blood drips from the aperture, of the consistence of molasses and the odor of dead-dog. We approach the carcase with our butcher knife and drive away the flies which are making haste to "blow" it. A dexterous vertical sit allows to protrude a mass of watery viscers. The stomach, a flabby bag of horrible capacity, is found stuffed with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad stock, indorsed by Robinson and Coftin. The liver is congested with an unwholesome pulp, which proves to be the \$10,000 which Pickering subscribed and did not pay to the California Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The lungs are dry and juiccless. The heart, which is black and swollen, drops to pieces in our fingers with emission of California Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The lungs are dry and juiceless. The heart, which is black and swollen, drops to pieces in our fingers with emission of Sciences, who stands at our hand, pops it into alcohol. Cutting off the head, a dexterous slice with the cleaver exposes the interior. To our astonishment, a few cobwebs line the empty skull. The scientific party clutches it with giee. "Why, O man of learning, do you seize upon these unwholesome relices?" He replied with enthusiasm: "This rotten heart (he exclaimed) is the long-lost vital organ of Judas Iscariot. This empty skull is his long-lamented head. When the wit was in it, be exacted hard silver as the price of his service. When the brains were withered and gone, its last possessor was bought with worthless railroad stock. My collection (he continued) is nearly complete. I still lack the heart of the viper which was warmed in the countryman's cottage and the brain of the one which broke its teeth on the file. They are now doing duty in the body of this man's partner, Pickering. And what is odd, he wears false teeth to this day." So we awoke, and Fitch has not been killed yet and we have no Vigilance Committee. and Fitch has not been killed yet and we have no Vigilance Committee.

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

SEPTEMBER 5th.—My letter from Jenny, who is now in Paris, tells me that the women are furious about Dumas fils L. Homms-Fernme. They read it themselves, but keep the book out of their bushard's sight as much as possible. Of course, all but keep the book out of their nusband's sight as much as passine. Of consequent the literary ladies are sharpening their pens and their wits to answer it. Madame de Girardin has already published a clever reply entitled *L'homme et la Femme*, but Jency says that the best brochure is written by a new pen; she has promised tosend it me by post, Called on Mrs. W. and found her, as usual, hestituing between inclination and duty. She wants to go to Skaggs' Springs, but at the same time knows that it will be a grievons tax on her husband, so she asks ad her intitime knows that it will be a grievons fax on her husband, so she asks all her infi-mate friends what they think she ought to do, referring to the good it would do the children, to her own health, etc. Her friends are mostly too idle or too weak to point out the true line, and she will, of course, end by going, without a word of remon-strance from her good-natured, improvident husband. She has great talents, and is very well read, but when self is concerned she can only see its gratification, although never allowing such weakness in others.

although never allowing such weakness in others.

Sept. 9th. -Dimed with the S. s. During dessert there came a sharp, snappy ring at the door bell, and a middle-aged woman, done up in a shawl, with any quantity of bannet on her head, fussed into the room. It was the famous Mrs Nr. Petra. Her face is a mixture of zipsy and red Indian. Henry says she is like George C—— in petitionts. She has a perfect Count Cagliostro countenance, and like that celebrated charlatan, has an infinite flow of talk. She proceeded to adopt everybody present and monopoize the conversation. Our hostess, who has an impense reverence for her, hung upon her words; but there was a little German won't be asked there any more: for, although we were grateful for the rescue, Mrs. S—was furious at the rebellion.

was furious at the rebellion.

Sept. 10. - Went to see poor Fanny M's orphan daughter, who has just arrived from New Orleans. Poor child, she has been shameful y brought up. She knows a great deal too much, and has seen a great deal too much, and has seen a great deal too much of the dark side of human nature to be absolutely pure in thought, though I am convinced that she is a great deal too much, and has seen a great deal too much of the Gark succession abunds nature to be absolutely pure in thought, though I am convinced that she is pure in action. She is like one of those likes one meets with in a swamp, there is malarin and misams all around, but the flower is fresh and fragrant. At the same time there is a forced precorety in its growth. We had quite a party in the eventors. So many people called that we had some dancing. I was string at one end of the room talking to Mr. B.— and young Louis F.—, looking on at a couple who were waitzing very gracefully, and remarked that they were readly enjoying themselves, whereupon a discussion grose as to wherein lay the enjoyment of dancing. Now these two are good, honorable men and pure minded gentlemen, as much as men of the world can be, and yet they advanced opinions that would-shock and oftend most young girls. Both of them insisted on the sensions does of dancing; that it must be divested of all feeding of pleasure of dancing for mere dancing take. They believed that women fell as they did, and were astonished and incredulous when I assured them that I could answer to the contrary for mweel and larged waists. We regard it as the pleasure and excitement of rapid unition, inspired by music and with a certain added zest afforded by the guiding and supporting many arm. Resides, women dance with one another. Taking of descellars shoulders and within the rice and display her but. Henry says she is neck or nothing.

Sept. 11. Waiking home along Monteonery street saw a dense crowd at the cortex of Washington. They were an executive and waiting an all supporting and supporting the context of the context

Sept. 11. Walking home along Montgomery street saw a dense crowd at the corner of Washington. They were surrounding a carriage and waiting as I learnt, her of Washington. They were surfulled a telephological contract and carried and carboning a beauting to be known a wretched woman who has been hereaff looking on death for two years, to been an instant a welled criminal as she passes swiftly into the carriage which is too bear an instant a welled criminal as she her back to her prison, and then to go home with a full breath of satisfaction as of a duty performed. Lucy B— is here as gay and light-hearted as ever. She will marry again and has no regret for her former husband. They were both into wrong, but his life is one of stern remorse. The Hebrews have a tradition that the

man was ready to submit to any sacrifice or punishment to regain Eden, but the woman positively retused to participate in any atonement.

# Universal Stump-speaking.

The influence of Anglo-American ideas and customs is rapidly extending throughout every portion of the earth. Especially is this the case no Japan. The Tenno, in his late travels through the Empire, was dressed in the costume of an English or American gentleman. He is represented to have spoken some pieces very cleverly. And now comes the intelligence that the youthful Kine of Siam has completed a tour through the British Indies. He did so in a plain, uno-tentations manner, and, besides, delighted his subjects, at various places, with of-land speeches, which made him highly popular. This is copying after the Hon. Hence Greeley. We hope to be able to record soon that the Sultan of Turkey and the Rhedive of Egypt are making "stump speeches" throughout their dominions. Nor shall we be astonished to learn that the Emperor of China is publicly addressing his fellow-citizens and soundly berating us Western barbarians for stoning his Celestial subjects in the streets of San Francisco. The influence of Anglo-American ideas and customs is rapidly extending Celestial subjects in the streets of San Francisco.

## Wayside Gushings.

[BY MRS. HARRIS.]

Lor! what a week this 'ere 'ave been to Sayrah and to me, Goldwha's about from more to night the warious sights to see: Fust come th' Hallan Circue, vich did set poor Sayara bild, Especially the 'ossmanship of that there hinfant child, Who galloped and a-standing firm upon the Creole's shoulder And galloped that correct she didn't need to 'old 'er. And kept'er balance that correct she didn't need to 'old 'er.

Ven Sayrah saw the 'osser dance the polka and quadrille
'Er hextasies was that hintense I couldn't keep 'er still;

Missua,'' says she, ''l think there's truth in vot old Stone do say,
That hanimiles 'ave human soles, or they couldn't dance that way;
I'm sure sich waltzing is beyond the power of any hoof,
And to chasser in that graceful style, of reason 'tis a proof; Like human beings they've been taught, by fear of future tortur,
To awoid taking wicked steps, sich as they didn't ought ter.
Likeways by 'opes of 'eavunly joy in gettin' hextra feed
Theyv'e been hindoosed to dance correct and gallop at sich speed. Reward and punishment, we see, alike move man and 'oss— Both find transgression's way is 'ard, and hindolence is loss. But werry few of those young men who try at balls to dance Both mid transgressions sways and, and inholoned is loss.

But werry lew of those young men who try at balls to dance

Can step as graceful as an 'oss, nor so helegantly prance.

I do vish vun of them 'osses vould teach a dancing school,

For a partner as can't keep in step do look a perfect fool;

And some do drag vun's body werry nearly off vun's back,

Likeways do tread upon vun's skirt, vile, like a hawkward 'ack,

They trot, and amble, and stand still, and then go bobbing round,

Till it's a mercy if the gal ain't spilled upon the ground.

But oh! just look at Prince and Duke, vot grace is in their motion—

Saxe Coburg's Juke can't dance like that, nor no Prince across the ocean.

And vot a ear for music! You may see it as they waltz,

For nobody can dance whose ear for 'armony is false.

That trained 'oss Sylvan, too, 'ave got the helegantest shape,

And 'is capres comes quite nait ral, 'cos they brought 'im from the Cape,

I almost wish I was an 'oss to dance an 'Ighland fling

Arm in arm with Chiarini and that sweet four-legged thing.

Lor! Missus, vot the deuce is hup? Just turn your hi's hup there,

And see that wenturous young gal suspended in the air,

Her fragile corpus 'anging down, dependent on 'er toes,

And if 'er big toe should turn faint 'tis sartn down she goes.

Ah! greeshious! vot tremenjous power is in a voman's law Ah! greeshious! vot tremenjous power is in a voman's jaw Ah I greeshious! vot tremenjous power is in a voman's jaw
As can strap up and support a man; she's a female Samson, sure."
"Tis hawful, Sayrah," I replied. "She'd best mind vot she's a doin',
For 'istory says a voman's jaw 'as hoften proved man's rooin,"
Ven the trained Guanaco vos brought into the riug,
Me and Sayrah vos delighted vitt the gentle, doclie thing.

"O, vot a dear!" she cried, vich caused a hargument between us;
For, "'haint no deer, Sayrah," says I, "though something of that genus.
Look at your 'andbill, vich do give its proper name and natur—
The fust one of its famil'y to perform at a theayter,
And take up vith civilization, and learn to live by rule—
"Tis the first Christian conwert of the Guanaco school."

Sunday hevenin', feelin' lonesome, we both set off, after tea, To the operatic concert of the Signora Fabbri;
And 'tis werry long since Sayrah 'ave enjoyed so rich a treat,
And says she, "Dear Missus, hain't the singin' hexquisitely sweet? And please mum, I would muchly like to practice the pianny, And cultiwate my wocal woice, vich I think is a sopranny." That gal 'ave got a red-'ot operate gush upon 'er, And swears she vill not rest content till she's a prima donna, And sivears she vill not rest content till she's a 'prima donna, And sings at public concerts dressed helegant in vite Like that sweet young Anna Elzer, as did sing he other night; And all this veek she 'ave kept up an 'ordic aterwanling. And almost robbed me of my vits a-screechin' and a-bawlin'. Vot to do vith the wain critter I'm sure I do not know, For fresh crochets keep a-comin' as fast as old ones go; Vun time she'll be a habbess, and next minute a danseuse, And 'tire clear the poor young thing don't know vot line of life to choose. But vile old 'Arris lives that gal von't vant for a pertector, Although I feels myself in dooty bound to give 'er quite a lectur For vanning to turn dancer, prima donna, nun and 'oss, And I tells 'er, "rollin' stones, Sayrah, do never gather moss.'

## Something Like Rejoicing.

A correspondent of the Times calls the attention of a humane and civilized people to a most excellent bit of fun which was emerted the other day by some jovin naval officers at Forniand. He says when the Frunce of Wales went there to quenthe new breakwater, the weather was so hoisteous, that the programme of the Royal proceedings had to be changed; bit athough the winds effected this change, they ards of aftern from the troops of the Royal proceedings had to be changed; bit athough the winds effected this change, they ards of aftern from the grant of a five himself, the says, "The threat time the poor fedows were kept in this persions position for more than half an hour. Then cold and trembing they all came down but two—a sad exception; these two had fallen from the yards on to the decks of their ships dead." This was extremely amusing—and all done in hone of the prince! What jobly chows those navel officers are to be sure, they aimest recall to one's mind that facetions King of Abasama—that cheerful old Theodore, whom we sent an arms out after, you know, and who used, when he felt especially jobly, to have a drove of magers brought before him, so that he might shee at them right and left with his safter, and send their woodly heads rolling about like skuttles. Then there was that merry of King of Houng acquital sport it must have been to be sure; but then you sae Theodore and the King of Bonny were somewhat coarse in their fun, they wanted the refinement of the English navy. Chopping is all very well his way but there is a certain vilgarity in it; and again, to kill the skunks that way, requires exertion on somebody's part, but nothing can be more refined and easy than ordering the amusing casses up to the yards in the bitting wind, and seeing them drop with the cold one by one they one of the end of the fine of the process of the wives and chuldren, or refinement and civilization, and for real hearty rejoring. What for it must have been to see those two by is strong-learned fetows who would have ded like tons

## Africa Revolutionized.

The meeting of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, the New York Herald correspondent, has been treated by the press generally in a semational way. As the exectments subsides, we discover that the instorical meeting in the wide of Africa has given birth to two powerful ideas, and that these have taken strong hold and he must of the British public. The first refers to the slave trade as now carried on in Africa. The letters of Dr. Livingstone give us a graphe description of the must of the trade, and the English people, ever the opponents of this crime upon humanty in a Locantres, are determined to take steps for its overthrow in its mixes stronghold. Associations are being already formed towards this end, and the meeting of Stanley and Livingstone will prove to be the death knell of slavery throughout the continuent of Africa. It will take time to accomplish this grand and noble work, but the foundations are had. The other great idea is that Livingstone, like his producessors, Grant, Speke and Baker, has demonstrated that shough the valley of the Upper Nac and in Central Africa, there are sphendid opontings for the genus and enterprise of the Angle-Savon race. Already a line of radroad, six hundred mines in length, has been surveyed. The initial point is Wady Kalfa, and the terminal Khartonin, where forms the junction of the Bue and White Nies. The route runs up the valley of the Nile, within sight of "the mysterious rive," but distant enough to be above the line of the periodical inundation. The day is from the sources of the Nile. This is an extraordinary age, for in our discoveries we have produced that fabled lever by which Archimedes said he could move the world.

We learn from the Heraldo, of Lima, that a miracle has agitated the minds of decomb people in that city. A paralytic patient, who had suffered much for three years, has been restored to perfect health by means of the ceasestal specific known as "Again de Nuestra Señora de Lourdes." She drank but a nitice of the wonderful water, and immediately arose and wasked. This is certainly a novel-and simple cure for paralysis. All who suffer from this terrible disease should hasten to import a plint or so of the Water of Our Lady of Lourdes.

## A Domestic Dialogue.

HE: -What is the grief that clouds my Chloe' brow-Why do her lips such angry phrases atter?

SHE:—Oh, pooh! I don't know where to turn, I vow, For eggs and butter!

HE:--Nay, heed not eggs and butter, Chloe! beef And lamb and mutton rather patronizing.

SHE: -In that suggestion see I no relief, Since meat is rising.

HE:—Then let fat bacon hiss on embers hot, Or sausage, which cheap food for hungry soul is.

SHE:—A good suggestion, dear ?—considering what The price of coal is.

HE:—Alas, each scheme I urge has met defeat, Adown my cheek despair's chill teardrop trickles!

SHE:—We have one refuge left—Australian meat—Tinned meat, and pickles.

-Fun.

### Chiarini's Superb Horses.

The ancients used to say that a man who loved a fine horse could never do any-The ancients used to say that a man who loved a fine horse could never do anything displeasing to the gods. If the saying is true as regards modern people, then we are the special favorites of the Olympian deities, for we grow rapturous over the sight of a magnificent-looking horse. In this respect we have realized our highest ambition, by a visit to the stables of Signor Chiarini, proprietor and manager of the Royal Italian Circus, now performing nightly to immense audiences in this city. ambition, by a visit to the stables of Signor Chiarfni, proprietor and manager of the Boyal Italian Circus, now performing nightly to immense audiences in this city. In examining his matchless stud of performing animals we were struck with the beauty of two California thoroughbreds—'Gen. Grant' and his brother, 'Othello.' 'General Grant has received his historic name from the fact that he was purchased in this city on the day on which the great military chieftain was elected President of the United States. He is a noble-looking, proud-spirited animal; stands 16 hands high, is six years old, and sound in every way. He was sired by Belmont from a thoroughbred English mare. Since 'General Grant' was purchased in this city he has traveled all over the world, and in the meantime was being carefully trained by Signor Chiarini. Next week, for the first time, he will be presented to the California public in several dances and waltzes. To the music of the Spanish song, Me Gustan 'Vodos, he beats time like a skilled musician. His brother, 'Othello.' 'is five years old, stands 15½ hands high, and jet black in color. He is a trick horse of 'infinite jest.' This noble animal also makes his first bow to a California audience the coming week. As Californians, we await with the greatest anxiety the debut of these two beautiful animals. Last week, Signor Chiarini bought the very handsome dapple grey stud, 'Dick Taylor.' He is a thoroughbred horse, raised in Tazewell county, Kentucky, by Col. R. Smith. Dick Taylor is five years old and stands 15 hands 3 inches. He is now under special training, and Signor Chiarini intends to exhibit him in the arena before departing from San Francisco. This gentleman has also purchased a gen of a sorrel chesinut mare, four years old, and just as handsome as a picture. She is likewise under special training, and signor Chiarini when sa handsome as a picture. She is likewise under special training, and it is the intention to have her make her debut before quitting this city. Of the other noble hor with human intelligence and the grace of a Spanish coquette. "Sylvan" is one of the manager's favorites. "Abd-cl-kader," a thoroughbred Arab steed, was presented to Signor Chiarini by the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian, while wearing the royal crown in Mexico. He is called the "Silver Steed," on account of the great purity of his color. The best judges of horse-flesh in the country pronounce "Abd-cl-kader" to be one of the most superb animals in the world. "Monte Cristo" is a secretarily in any day that the latter the favorite charge of Silver Steed," and the country pronounce "Abd-cl-kader" to be one of the most superb animals in the world. "Monte Cristo" is a secretarily in any day were possible animals. grey gelding, and a very beautiful animal. He is the favorite charger of Signor Chiarini, and makes the entrance in the dance of the Lancers in a spirited, magnificent style. One of the wonderful feats of this animal is that he jumps from the ground, raising his four feet at once, to the tune of music, with extraordinary precision. There are several other equally famous and noble animals attached to the cision. There are several other equally famous and noble animals attached to the Royal Italian Circus, but our space prevents a further enumeration at present. This is the only circus in the world that can give a change of programme, almost daily, in performing horses. This feature is a splendid one, for horses, like men, are the better of having a rest from their arduous duties. We learned that the great secret of Chiarini in the management of horses—and in this he has no equal citter in Enrope or America—is that he believes in the exercise of moral power over this noble animal. He never abuses a horse. With gentleness, patience, kind treatment, and perseverance he reduces the most stubborn animal to the gentlest submission. This humane mode of treatment has made Chiarini's name powerful throughout the weeld world.

# Letter from "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville."

The State Prison, San Quentin—Beautiful Situation - Lonely Scenery - Lient, Gov. Pacheco Prison Statistics What the Prisoners Make Interior of Prison— Description of a Ball there given - Marin County Water Company - William T. Coleman-An Affecting Incident.

Messes. Editors:—I am dotting these lines to you from the office of the Commissary of the Prison, Capt. W. M. Harron, an od. Sacramento City acquaintance, who looks even younger than he did twenty years ago, with no gray hairs on the top of his head, and very few writekes on his face.

The view as I look from the open window this morning is surpassingly beautiful.

The view as I look from the open window this morning is surpassingly beautiful. Before me the gorzeous waters of the Bay, fanned by a cool and decisions breeze, while the purple hills on the opposite shore, with their clean-cut, wavy outcome against the bright ban sky, entires me to stroll through their cozy pathways and nooks, and then as if to charm the eye still more, before you enter the grim from gate, set in the red brick wall of the prison, there is a charming little garden patch, with variously different controllers. gate, set in the red brick wall of the prison, there is a charming ittle garden paten, with variegated flowers, and nucley aid out walks, fenced in with a pretty white railing, with a guard-house in one quarter, with its watchful sentine, with loaded ride, while birds are caroling and chirping away so sweet y that you for a time forzet the gloom and despondency of the unfortunate immates, in the exquisite beauty of the surroundings and position of its entrance.

Lind, Guarming Budges is at the load of artises, house and the State is building

Licut, Governor Pacheco is at the head of atlairs here, and the State is building for him an elegant private residence, mostly by convict labor. The Governor is extremely popular, and by his gentlemanly, courteous, and considerate manners,

extremely popular, and by his gentlemantly; courteaux, and considerate matter, endears himself to all.

As an item of interest, the Gate-keeper, Mr. R. M. Apgar, intormed me that he had received and discharged the following prisoners for the month ending Aug. 31: On hand, July 31: 95; received during August, 29; discharged, 33; pardoned, 8: died, 1; on hand, Aug. 31, 922.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Harron for conducting me through and cheart the Disconsideration and the various discardinants. Here, then are manufac-

about the Prison, showing me the various departments. Here, then, are manufactured all sorts and kinds of house furniture, from an elaborately carved bridal bedstead to a baby's chair, and I noticed some extraord nary and remarkably good specimens of carving and upholstery work, also some beautifally main work-boxes, in mapie and various other kinds of wood. All sorts of farming and express wagons, women's and men's boots and shows, and I am informed that Messrs. Stone & Hayden, of San Francisco, have some two hundred convicts employed in tanning and currying hides, the leather being made into harness and saddlery of all descriptions. descriptions; whip lashes are also manufactured, and every variety of Mexican and Californian saddle-trees are to be seen.

and Californian saddle-trees are to be seen.

In the interior of the Prison everything is neat, compact, clean and orderly, and the din, hum and bastle of the various workshops, with the convicts intent upon their different occupations, give you rather an agreeable than an uppleasant sensation, as you samter through the rooms. The prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to develop the prisoners are rong out at four to the every morning; breakfast at six; go to work at half-past; due at about twelve; leave of the tour; get their supper, then locked up for the night.

A ball was given on Friday last in the chapet insade the walls of the jail, for the benefit of the San Upontal section of the same present the same property of the same present and the same prison present, many of the leading families of San Francisco, San Rafaled, and San Prancisco, San Rafaled, and San Pran didn't seem to care a D. for Mrs. E., a rather ellierly youn.5-looking woman of about seventy-four, dressed in a well flounced bombazine crape shawl, with tight-fitting sleeves, and stomacher, with yeller gloves, and han, who danced with Mr. E., also dressed in a brass coat and blue buttons, with kilds, who kept dancing with Miss G., dressed in a brass coat and blue buttons, with kilds, who kept dancing with Miss of, dressed in white, with blue roses in her hur, which was soft red, and received he had been buttons, with kilds, who kept dancing with Miss of, dressed in white, with blue roses in her hur, which was soft red, and receive her shounders, fowards Mr. H., who struck out with his left leg so defly that he hit me with his back right in the saumaick, causing me to fall right find the lap of Mrs. L. a. J. K. ween of great beauty, dressed all over m green, with a great many newspapers in the proper place. She looked like L-caving before support, but Messrs, M., N., O., P., Q., R., S., T., U., V., W., X., Y. and Z. told her to be seated, which she did, to the datening out of six Alias, four Calls, four Chronicles, three California Farmers, and ten Pioneers. Gov. Pacheco, assisted by his officers, did the hospital ties of the occasion most charming Y. a sumptions supper was provided, and dancing kept up till four in the morning.

The great drawback to this Prison and its surroundings, and indeed to their neighbor San Rafacl, has been the lack of water. I am informed that the hydrants inside the walls of the Prison have had to be locked in order to commiss the use of water. Now, however, I understand that the Board of Directors of the State.

his de the wars of the Frison have had to be posset in order to be change to be of water. Now, however, I understand that the Board of Directors of the State Prison have made a contract with Mr. Wm. T. Coleman, of San Francisco, the managing spirit of the Marin County Water Company, to furnish a sufficient and ample quantity of the fluid even to the extent of 100,000 gallons a day, if needed, for all purposes at an expense of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{1,000}\$ a month. This sum in the aggregate would appear a very large one to pay for water alone, but when it is considered

that there are from 1,000 to 1,100 persons to be supplied daily, it will be seen that it is less than the charges of the Spring Valley Water Company at the Bay. On entering the Prison gates at about eight. I was startled upon hearing some admirable singing, from some of the cells, with now and then the tinkling of a fiddle or a guitar. Then I heard a quartette sing a hymn to some well known words most admirably. I was fairly riveted to the spot, and as the harmony of their voices, exceping through the iron bars of their window cells, rang out upon the clear night air, it seemed to me that they were pouring out from their hearts, to father, mother, brother, or sister, the pent up feelings that possessed them of their shame and dishonor—and which mere words were too weak to express and that perhaps some ministering angel might bear to the ear of the loved ones at home, in this simple prison some, contribing for their past mighteds and a blessar. home, in this simple prison song, contrition for their past misdeeds, and a blessed hope for the future. Who knows?

home, in this simple prison song, contribut for their past inflactor, and a hope for the future. Who knows! passed again under the cell windows, everything then still and calm, sleep—as it does to us all—having come to their relief, it seemed to me that their slumbers were made sweeter by this little evening hynn, and their better nature comforted by the thought that it might be acceptable to "they are presented by the strength of the presentation of the strength of the str "JEEMS PIPES OF PIPESVILLE."

Heaven.

#### \$1,000,000 a Year.

The amount of direct taxes annually collected in San Francisco from the assessment of real and personal property is something upwards of two million dollars. If railroad subsidy bonds to the amount of twelve and a half millions be issued, as proposed the annual interest on them, to be collected by direct taxation, will be small as proposed. A sinking fund to provide for the ultimate extinction of the bonds must also be provided, which will raise the annual amount of level. million dollars. This is an increase of nearly one-half on the present rate of tax-ation. The policy of ganting the proposed subsidies presents itself, therefore, primarily in the form—Will the benefits to accrue from a connection with a second trans-continental railroad, together with the development of the country through which our terminal road is to pass, be worth paying an increase of nearly one-half on our present rates of taxation in order to secure! This question has scarcely yet been examined at all. It is one that ought to be examined in the fullest manner. The considerations which go to support a negative answer ought not to be ignored. Some of them naturally present themselves under the form of questions, the force of which are sufficiently obvious:

(1) Will the increased burden of taxation tend to prevent manufacturing enter-prise from establishing itself in San Francisco? Will it constitute a sufficient consideration to induce capital seeking this kind of investment to select Oakland or any other point outside of the corporate limits of San Francisco?

(2) Will the increased taxes have a sensible effect in increasing rents in San Francisco!—or, if the demand for houses should fail to sustain an advance in rents, will the taxes so diminish the net income from real property as to diminish the market value !-or will the effect only be to check further advance in values !

(3) How would our case resemble, and how would it differ from, that of the Iowa

(3) How would our case resemble, and now wona it time from that the formal and New York towns which, by excessive aid of public works, forced away population to other points until their languishing interests compelled repudistion of their obligations? And if our case is not in danger of being reduced to that extremity, to what extent would our progress be retarded by operation of the causes

which ruined those smaller communities?

which rained those smaller communities?

(4) Exactly what are the sources of money returns which are to be realized from the completion of a second overland road? We mean, advantages not expressed in phrases and sounds, but capable of expression in the figures of trade returns. What increase in exports, imports, and local manufactures is a second overland road to produce, and will the profit thence ensuing exceed the increased taxation required to meet the building of the road? Will any merchant doing business in San Francisco give the public an estimate of the exact advantage which may be expected to accrue to his business from the second rail connection with the East? Will any San Francisco manufacturer do so? Can anybody offer a set of figures (of fact, not of speech) indicating what the amount of annual advantage to the community may be expected to be?

[3] Supposing we fall in the attempt to show that the trade profits to accrue to San Francisco from a second overland road will justify the subsidy, the next conservations.

(a) Supposing we tall in the attempt to show that the trade profits to accuse to San Francisco from a second overland road will justify the subsidy, the next consideration is the advantages to accrue from the development of country along the California and Arizona portion of the line. So far as the California portion is concerned, it is perhaps being sufficiently taken care of already by the Southern Pacific and San Joaquin Valley roads. At least, are not these roads being built as fast as the development of the country affords remunerative business. And if not

fast as the development of the country affords remunerative business! And if not, what amount of subsidy would it be justifiable, safe, and business-like, to invest in procuring the further development of this railroad system? For this purpose, is an investment of ten million dollars by San Francisco prudent, or necessary, or called for? Would two millions fully accomplish what is required in this direction? (7) If the last question be answered affirmatively, the next is, Is it justifiable to vote the remaining 8 millions in order to obtain a connection with Arizona? In framing an answer to this, we know that the Texas Pacific Railroad will be completed to the Pacific occan, and will thereby give us the Arizona connection, without the proposed road, so far as the Arizona trade is concerned is, that it will

give an all-rail connection. This is an advantage; but is it worth paying 8 millions of dollars tor? Will its money return be equivalent to the balf million every year required for interest on that amount of bonds.

(6) Is the time for undertaking rateroad building on a large scale opportune? The price of iron has recently advanced nearly 100 per cent. Labor is scarce. Would the present be a judicious time to invest money in a rai-road as a private

venture! Is it any more judicious to do so as a public venture?

(10) Is the present time a squ one to set an enterprise of this magnitude on foot, looking to its financial conduct! Quotations from the most trustworthy American looking to its linanean conduct. Quotations from the most trustworthy American and English writers which have appeared in these columns, 20 to show that the premoultory symptoms of one of the periodic financial resultsions are the kind to the air. The American railway system, it is shown, is not earning interest on its obligations. A sertling day, and with it a break down of railway cred is, is shown to be in the not distant future. In England speculation has out-strapped producer, in Germany it has proceeded to extreme lengths. If the predicted revursion shall come, can we rely upon being able to negotiate the securities the proceeds of which are to build our California road!

(11) The credit of San Francisco is now high, her finances healthy, her securities commanding confidence and full value. What will be the effect on their standing of issuing upwards of 12 mil ions more? Will some financiar who commands the of issaing adjunctive representations on this point? Is it even certain that San Francisco 6 per cent, bonds to this amount can be negotiated to realize as high as 90 cents the dollar? Would it be judicious to invest the money as proposed at a

still greater discount than this

(12) A concluding statement in recapitulation will show the conditions under which it is proposed to create an indebtedness of to or 12 million do tars in order which it is proposed to create an initialisations of 10 or 12 million to lies in order to bind a rational to connect with the Texas Pacific or Atlandi and Pacific, and we will observe that it may be particularly useful at the present produce if any financier or merchant of approved standing wil, give the public a responsible statement upon any one of the several heads. The propositions are as follow. That the sum of 0 million dollars or approach is san Francisco for present honds, cannot be negotiated for 50 cents on the dollar, cash. That there is defined charger of such financial disturbance in the money markets of the world within the period of such flumeral disturbance in the money markets of the world within the period of five years requisite for completion of the road, as may prevent the successful negotiation of further securities to the amount of 20 millions or upwards, required to construct the road. That owing to the high price of iron and labor the road must require a larger cash outlay than would be required at an ordinary period. That the advantages of an all rail contraction with Arazona, over a contraction part by water to a point on the southern coast of California, do not warrant the proposed ontiay. That the complete railway development of the better portion of Southern California can be seened at much less cost. That the advantages to accure from a second all-rat, connection with the Eastern States are of a money value so sight that in contemplation of the proposed outlay they become instructioant and may be practically disregarded. On this point we would be the realer not to let him-celf be put off with phrases, but attempt to attain some definite approximation to terl be put on with pursases, our accuracy to another some definite approximation to the value of the actual trade effects which the new road work work. That the additional faxation due to the proposed debt, amounting to an increase of one half on the faxes now paid, would exert a sensible effect in deterring the investment of on the taxes now paid, would exert a sension energy in operating the investment of capital in manufacturing or other taxable enterprises within the assessment limits of san Francisco. That the present rates of renta would not probably is spoul to the advance in faxation which would therefore duminish the income obtainable from real property, and either proportionately diminish its present value or impede advance.

- If a stranger were to come and ask us for a daily paper that is honest, dignified, courteous, able, clever, which he might read with profit and put implicit reliance in, we would hand him the Bulletin; for we are nothing if not sarcastic.

— Duke Augustus has fled from us. An interviewer got after him and drove him hence in horror. The poor Duke elected to forsake Yosemite rather than submit to the torture of interviewing "most foul, as at the best it is."

- The mockery known as the Fair trial progresses a little. Why continue it ? Doesn't every one know that there is no intention to punish this woman? Why the expense and scandal of a trial?

<sup>-</sup> Ladies near Selby's smelting works complain of boys bathing without dress. It is wrong for the dirty youngsters to wash themselves. But the ladies might put away their opera glasses.

### Court Chat.

Queen Victoria is of an inquiring turn of mind and generally contrives to pick up useful information in odd places. The Scotsman tells of her visiting the cooks, while on her late visit to Edinburgh, so that she might see how the Highlanders fared in barracks, and how they did their work upon the home principle. After inspecting the guard-room, her Majesty asked to be shown the rest of the establishment, and was ushered into an apartment containing only two men, whose duly it was to cook their comrades' dinner: The visit of her Majesty took these free soldiers by surprise; indeed one of the cooks, hearing that her Majesty had left the palace, and wishing to catch a sight of her, was in the act of rushing out of the door when her Majesty entered. Both cooks had divosted themselves of their jackets, and with their shirt-sleeves tacked up, they felt rather taken aback. Her Majesty first took notice of the studyart Highlander in full dress; and graciously addressed him, inquiring his name and birthplace, as also the length of time he had been in the army. The man answered the Queen's queries, and modestiv stated that he had been twenty years in her Gracious Majesty's service. Her Majesty took note of and examined the four medals which decorated the gallant fellows' breast, these being the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Sebastopol, and Balakhava; the Indian medal, the Lucknow medal, and the Turkish medal. Her Majesty then turned round and examined the appointments of the guard-room. She asked if the benches were the sleeping places of the men, and on being answered in the affirmitive, the Queen was pleased to state that the whole place was very clean and tidy. Her Majesty then advanced and spoke to the cooks—Grant and Wilson by name. She watched their operations a few moments. Wilson, who, on the entrance of her Majesty, had been making a practical experiment as to whether the potatoes he was cooking were sufficiently boiled, was rather put about, and he could only lay down his "dish-clout," touch his forage ca

Here are some details of the coronation of Queen Victoria: "At the moment when the Queen, kneeling, had the crown placed on her brow, a ray of sunshme fell upon her face and head. The day had been quite dull and gray until then; but with the sudden sunshine upon the diamonds in the crown making a sort of glory around the head of the fair young Queen kneeling there, the effect was very striking. And I remember that when her Majesty was conducted to King Edward's chair—the throne (to which the Peers came to swear their allegiance)—the Duke of Wellington having, like the rest, to back down the steps of the throne, threw his robe over his arm, and his great military boots were visible under it up to his knees; but still he succeeded in making a safe and not ungraceful descent. When, however, among the other peers, it came to Lord Rolle's turn to walk backwards, he lost his footing and rolled down. Many were the easy jokes made upon this pas perdu, but never have I heard any mention made of what I myself particularly noticed at the moment, and this was that when poor Lord Rolle was stumbling backwards from the throne, the Queen started forward as though to save him."

Our London letter, of date August 29th, brings us those items: "Her Majesty Queen Victoria still continues at Balmoral and takes her accustomed walks and drives. Having been invited to Inverness, she has intinated her willingness to receive an address at the railway station there, but she stated that she would not be able on this occasion to visit the town. The Prince of Wales has been making a cruise along the French coast with the Duke of St. Albans in his yacht. On Thursday they touched at Trouville, and on the sea-shore met with President Thiers, and had a good chat with him. On Saturday the Royal yacht put in at Dieppe, where it was received without any public demonstration. The Duke of Edinburgh has composed and published a waltz, named after his own ship. The piece is dedicated to the Princess of Wales. The Marquis of Bute has met with a severe accident, having been thrown from bis dog-cart last Friday. His arm was broken, and he was very much cut about the face and severely shaken. During Friday night his state was such as to give rise to much anxiety. Since then he has improved, but complains of great suffering in his forearm and elbow joint."

The New York Sun, of the 9th inst., has the following: Madame Ben Holladay and her daughters, the Countess Pourtales and the Baroness de Bussiere, were at the Everett House during the latter part of the week, en route for San Francisco, where they will meet Mr. Holladay. The Baron and Baroness de Bussiere lately returned from Europe, and take Mme. Holladay and the Count and Countess Pourtales with them as guests to their occidental home upon the golden slope of the Pacific. The party left on Saturday over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is reported that Princess Beatrice is betrothed to the Marquis of Stafford. The Princess is in her sixteenth year, the Marquis in his twenty-second.

- Here is a portrait of the famous Duchesse de Berry: "Not long after the marrage of the Duchesse de Berry I was introduced to her. Atthough in Ita'sin, she had a beautiful with recomp expon, and in figure she was so slight that she looked almost a crad. Her eyes were large and prominent, but though of a listrous bane, there was an uncertainty in the expression of one or both of them; I say uncertainty, because the effect of this expression constitution of the said despition in store for her, and often when her hisbail returned to the Tulbertes or the Elysis, after a first absence from her said, she would break away from the courtly care in which is she was surrounded and run down stars to meet him, just for the pieus ure of them; as carried up again in his arms. Sometimes, on a wet day, she would be a number of chairs in a row, and amuse herself by jumping from one to the other."
- Lamartine came near the truth when he said that the tricolor of France had made the four of Europe on the car of Vv tory. Each they has had its transplace onch has been associated with defeat, and as combined of dimestic oppression and corruption, they stand pretty nearly on a par Louis XIV, was as despote as the first Naporson, and Charles X, even less meaned to Constitutional Government than Naporson III. It remeats to be soon what fresh justice will accure to the tricolor ander the Republican segme of M. Thieres.
- Lord Buchan the first Lord Erskine's brother), then about 60 years old, protested that he was a bundred. "for the said! I never sleep more than five hours, and I have never had an hours: thouses: when I catechare the time most people sleep beyond five hours, and then add to it the time ensally taken up such year by illness, I find that the balance is so much on my side that I am at least a centenarian."
- Voltaire, on his return to Paris in 1778, is thus spoken of: "His out-of door dress was a vast pelisee transmed with far, which completely enveloped his field body. A lung-Louis Quatorze wig of wood shaded his than checks, and the wig was surmounted by a red exp trimined with fur." He drove about, aimd the acclamations of the populace, in a sky-blue carriage studied with stars."
- A correspondent says that the Emperor William of Germany is "creet and soldiery in his carriage, postly but not obuse in figure, and resembles an English country gentleman or a solid man of Boston."
- The Countess of Blanchery, who in one of the battles of the France German war feaght with a masket in her hands as a private soldier, has just had the Cross of the Legion of Honor conferred upon her.
- We gladly confess to an intense and remarseless hate, we own up to having a heart bathed with an ocean of gall and butterness, we desight in being revengent and erred, we gory in our ansurpassed facilities for a consing interactual poisson from this brain of ours, we smark our lips at the thought we can batcher anothers some repriations, we revel as the brief that we can scap gody hypecritis whose some repriations, we revel as the brief that we can scap gody hypecritis who extraord mary skil, we got to determine the fact that we do scap gody hypecritis and extraord mary skil, we got to the result of the fact that mail this we can trace the hand of Decane Provincence. Somebody is born to ask, whip, scorage, pound, thempound keep the series, transle, appointers and scoundeds who adher this we common ty. We flatter ourserves that we were born to in fit this high and hot office. This agony is the result of going to hear Dr. Store last Sundly exchang. According to this venerable redigious sham, the people of San Francisco are the most boood thirsty and industriants ourselving that is mean, shocking, and turboty. The reverence above an defauer or correlation, where the grossest martial initial these exceed. Whether the Rev Dr. was personal or not, we decline to state. Now we object to this eternal backing at humanity this thing of continuals thing digital this such to things pure and holy. Residuoling dirth its free, this employing congression; tood Lord undue the heart of thy servant to things pure and holy. Residuoling dirth its free, this employing this is the sall so baccate the classity of Thy san Francisco ands. Failing in this, we shall so baccarte Thy servant with gain and bettermess as to cause great mourning throughout his flock. Let our will be done, good Lord.
- A man has no moral or mental weight in the world until he is thirty; at thirty at comman has seen her best days. Money comes to us on crutches and dies from us on wings. A bitter trath is not recished, but a perfumed he is sweet to our cars. There is a great deference in men medicentally speaking; morally, they are six of one and a hard dozen of the other; there is a great of freque in women, morally; interelectuals, they are six of one and a hard dozen of the other. A woman who has once aroused the divine passion in the heart of man, and reciprocated it findly, can allord to die; a woman who has not ought to die. These are the private opinions of the Town Crier.

### An Unpleasant Predicament.

The workman strikes
For higher pay;
Does as he likes,
And gets his way.
Masters refuse
(Not over nice)
Profits to lose,
So raise their price,

The workmen gain,
The masters too
(This fact is plain,
I hope to you).
Strikes ne'er destroy
The masters gay;
Those who employ
The masters, pay.

### Photo-Mechanical Printing.

The new and beautiful art of photographing on stone and afterwards printing from the picture thus obtained, is making great advance in Europe. The art teok its rise two years ago in Germany and France, the artists of which countries stole quite a march on the photographers of England and Scotland in the extent to which they had developed it before their insular brethren began to practice it at all. During 1871 a number of British artists began to devote themselves to the subject, and at this time several important establishments are producing the photo-lithographic prints of great beauty and perfection of finish, which possess the invaluable quality that they can be profitably sold at a trifle of the price required for any other forms of nictorial production were inferior in most they of Conserved Chessenson Chess able quality that they can be profitably sold at a trifle of the price required for any other form of pictorial production even inferior in merit. Ohm & Grossman of Berlin early took the lead in developing the new process, and two of their pupils McGlashan, of Bdinburgh, and Sawyer, of the London Antotype Company—introduced it in a commercial way to Great Britain. The Antotype Company—menced with six presses, but within a year of their organization were compelled to creet a large building capable of containing many times that number, from which their works are now issued. The processes employed at different establishments vary in some of their details, but all are founded upon the original process of Poitevin, which has, ever since its invention, been worked with commercial success by Lemercier & Co. of Parls. "This consists in laying a coating of albumen, gelatine or other colloid body upon a flat stone or other surface. The colloid substance is rendered sensitive to light by treatment with a bi-chromate, and an image is impressed thereon. The insolated image has the property of taking up printing ink when "rolled up" (as the lithographers say), while the non-insolated parts, readily absorbing water, reject that ink in proportion to the degree to which praining in which found up this the languagners say), while the hon-insolated parts, readily absorbing water, reject that lik in proportion to the degree to which it has been protected by the dark parts of the negative—there gradation of time. By the newer process of Woodbury and Ernest Edwards we are informed that pho-By the newer process of Woodbury and Fruest Edwards we are informed that photo-idithography and photo-engraving have made immense strides; or, as a recent writer tersely says, "Photo-raphs can now be printed without grain, in printing link, at a common printing press." And, he adds, "With the permanence of prints the industrial future of photography will grow in immense propertion, because topography and lithography will multiply its products beyond all imaginable limits, and the industry of the heliographic art will rank with that of printing and be compared with it. It will acquire by this comparison a degree of superiority due to the more artistic character of the designs produced by light." Naturally it has have attempted to acquality the negocity in this, grand invention by recognition. to the more artistic character of the designs produced by light." Naturally it has been attempted to monopolize the property in this grand invention by procuring patents designed to cover the processes or some essential step in them. Thus, under one patent, the heliotype, the proprietors endeavored to monopolize the operation of "hardening the film of gelatine, etc., previous to the image being obtained on it." But this claim failed, for it was shown that this step was in common practice before the helicity or motor than a surficient for a Acoustic patients and includes tice before the heliotype patent was applied for. Another patentee desired to monopolize the process of printing with two inks—one much more fluid than the other, by which a sharper picture as well as more delicate gradation is secured; but this claim failed because the printing with two inks is a common practice in lithography. Still a third patentee attempted to claim the device of "masking" porthis claim failed because the printing with two discussions of "masking" portions of the printing to prevent the ink coming to them, thus obtaining improved effects; but "masking" was shown to have been openly practiced since 1858; and thus this claim failed. In short, the attempts of the English photographers to invent and secure any valuable improvement on the French and German processes of Poitevin and Ohm appear to have been a general failure. The Antotype Company, the practitioners of the heliotype process, and others pursue the tenor of their way, turning out as many and as fine "printed photographs" as they can, and fairly competing with each other for the favor and custom of the general public. In the United States the new art is hardly yet fairly introduced. It was brought somewhat prominently forward in Boston at the time of the Jubilee, and we hear of measures taken to extend it. As in England an attempt is made to control brought somewhat prominently forward in Boston at the time of the Jubilee, and we hear of measures taken to extend it. As in England an attempt is made to control the art by letters patent which have been issued to the proprietors of what is known as the "Albertype" process. High prices have been asked for this patent right in the different States, but as yet few operators have feit justified in placing considerable sums of money in an investment which seems so open to attack. The processes in public use in Europe might be introduced in the United States in spite of the "Albertype" patentees. For the benefit of the public, as well as of generally established throughout the country. Fairly weighing all the testimony which has been brought forward on the subject, it does not seem too much to say that the art of photolithography promises to attain an importance not second to the original discovery of photography itself.

## The Chinese Educational Mission.

The last steamer from China brought to our shores thirty-six Chinese students, from twelve to fifteen years of age, who are to be educated in American Colleges, at the expense of the Government of China, one million dollars having been appropristed for that purpose. They are in charge of a number of dignitaries, who intend traveling throughout the continent and acquaint themselves with our form of government. During their stay here they have visited the various interesting sights, receiving everywhere the kindest attention. They left on Monday on their journey eastward, but before zoing published the following card of thanks:

We wish to thank Captain Howard, of the Great Republic, his officers and crew, for the great kindness and civily, with which we have been treated on our voyage from Japan to San Francisco. We congratulate the Pacuic Maii Steamshep Comroom Japan to San Francisco. We congramme the Facility was Sesanish permit-pany for having such able Captain and officers in their service. Also, we tender our hearty thanks to Captain Mawzer, of the Custom Honse, and his others for the kindness and gentlemently treatment we have received from them on our arrival the kindness and gentlemently freatment we have received from them on our arrival in this city. Also to the propertor of Woodward's Gardens for personal and friendly attention received from him. And last, but not least, to Philip Meshane, Esq., General Manager, and George H. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Occidental Hotel, for their uniform kindness. We are, sir, your obscient servants,

Then Landing Chan Laisun,

Yell Yun Sing.

#### SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16, 1872.

The Shanghai News Letter gives the following in relation to the mission: At 10 A. M. Aug. 1th, the front of the American Consultate-General presented an extra-ordinary appearance, no less than torty sedan chars being congregated in the each side of the street, while the crosses and subtrees tormed a considerable crowd. The cause of the concourse was an official visit to the Consulate by Chun-lan-pin a mative of Canton, and an under-Secretary of the Board of Panyshments, the Chief Director of the Chinese Educational Mission to America; Yeh of Nankin, the Chinese preceptor who will accompany the pupils; Chan Laisun their Instructhe Chinese preceptor who will accompany the pupils; Chan Laisum their Instruc-tor bit bacton in foreign learning, and hence forth general Governor and Interpreter to the Mission, and Kwang, who succeeds Mr. Laisum as Instructor of the next detachment of pupils, who, after a year sustruction here, wil follow their prede-cessors to America. Mr. Laisum had wish him the turty pupils to whom he has been imparting preparatory instruction since the beginning of the year, and who, clad in uniforms of cream-colored gauzy grass cloth, girlded with foreign easitic belts of blue silk with ornamental gilt chaps in front, from which depended their fans in tastefully embroidered sheaths, and wearing official bats of rice straw orna-mented with scarlingful hair and surpromuted by a significant belt and heavy the present mented with scarled-dyed hair, and surmounted by a gixt ball, and showing throughout the most ceremonal toliness presented a most interesting and creduable appearance. The party on emerging from their chairs formed in procession and appearance. The party of emerging from their clears formed in procession and ascended the Consular stairs, at the landing of which they were received by O B. Bradford, Esq., Vice-Consul-General, and by D B. McCartee, Esq., M D. Acting Interpreter. The purples being drawn up in double file on the verandah, saluted in their national style, by joining their two hands in front, depressing them towards the ground and their arising them to the forechead. Mr. Laisant their read to them the following remarks by Mr. Bradford, translating it into Chinese, sentence by sentence, as he proceeded :

I am pleased to see you, as the first youths selected by examination to go to the

United States to be educated in Western science.

To the energy of the lamented late Viceroy, Tsen Kwo Fan, is your country in a To the energy of the innerted rate Viceroy, Tsen Kwo Fan, is your conntry in a great measure indebted for the successful accomplishment of this praiseworthy scheme, which has been carefully introduced to your government by Mr. Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale College, Another leading man in China, Li Hung Chang, is its surviving promoter, who will watch with interest the announcement of your progress in your studies, and success as scholars.

You go abroad under the auspices of your Emperor, to be educated at the public expense; and it lies with you to attain, each for himself, such proficiency in learning that when, at the end of your term of study you return, you may be fitted to

occupy positions of usefulness in the government of your country

occupy positions of userumers in the government of your co. nity.

You will see much that is strange to you in your travels, and during your lives
as students. You will be among the people of a great and progressive nation, and
culoy advantages not to be found in your own land. Strive to so conduct yourselves that you will prove ornaments to your country, and valuable aids to your
government in later years. Your condert while abroad will be closely observed by the people among whom you will live, and I want you to be a credit to your ancesand good representatives of the rising generation of Chinese

try and good representatives of the riving generation or connect.

Two of your guardians, have experienced the advantages of Western education.

They will advise you well. Be deferential to them and to all who teach you.

The precepts given in one of your elementary books teach, that he who learns in youth and acts when of mature age, extends his influence to the prince, benefits the people, makes his name renowned, renders illustrious his parents, reflects glory on his ancestors, and enriches posterity

I hope you will each do credit to yourselves, to those who instruct you, and to

your country, which educates you.

I hope some day to meet most of you in my native land, and I now wish you success, and a kind good-by

This address being finished the pupils again saluted. With one or two excep-

tions they had shown a steady attention during the address, and, at those passages which spoke of their possible future usefulness and eminence, some of them were observed to smile with all the complacency of hope.

The Seniors now entered the Consulate, where a conversation ensued with Mr. Bradford as to their journey, the regulation of their correspondence through the United States Post-ollice, and the prospects of their Mission generally. Mr. Bradford informed them that, as they would travel on the footing of public officials, their baggage would not likely be subject to the strict Customs regulations at San Francisco. Chuu and Yeh who, as yet, do not know English, expressed their intention of taking with them the English-Chinese chrestomathy, so as to acquire the most necessary words and phrases while on their voyage. They also take with them a considerable store of Chinese literature for study and amusement during their sojourn abroad. After the interchange of the usual compliments and good wishes, the four seniors repaired to their chairs. The pupils then filed with military precision off the verandah, each saluting as he passed down. They gained their chairs with business-like method and quietness, and the lengthened cortege wound its slow length along through the Settlement, to pay a similar visit of respect to H. E. the Taoda in the city. The Seniors now entered the Consulate, where a conversation ensued with Mr. spect to H. E. the Taotai in the city.

At his yamen a ceremony almost identical with the one described above was gone through, H. E. addressing to them the same hopes as to their propriety of behavior, and their zeal and success in study as are given at length above. The pupils were then conducted back to the school in Shautung Road, which they will

finally quit next Sunday to begin their most interesting voyage.

### Fashionable Women.

There is a passage in Lord Jeffrey's review of Miss Edgeworth's "Tales of a Fashionable Life," in which the great critic describes, with admirable force, the miscries of the fashionable. This wretched hant after a reputation for fashion, with its constant heart-burnings and defeats, its, he considers, more productive freal miscry than the serious calamities of life. This may seem a strong assertion, he adds, but is his deliberate conviction, and his statements on this head are strengthened by the opinions of one fully as competent to form just conclusions— Sir Henry Holland.

In his recent autobiographical sketch that celebrated person states that he has

In ms recent autoolographical sketch that celebrated person states that he has known people to be made absolutely ill by their anxiety and disappointment in regard to tickets of admission for Almack's balls in London.

Speak'ng of fashionable women, the London Lanert has lately had some very sound remarks in the same strain. "Fashion," it says, "kills more than toil or sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's return a greater injury to her wheelool and mental constitution, that the kardeline sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave-woman at her task still lives and grows old, and sees two or three generations of her mistresses pass away. The weather woman, with scarcely a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen-maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sud truth that fashion-pampered women are worthless for all good ends of life; they have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and guite as little physical energy. They live for no great ends. They are dolls, formed in the hands of milliners and cervants to be fed to order. If they have children, servants and nurses do all save to conceive and give them birth; and when reared what are they? What do they amount to but weak scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became entinent? Read the biographies of our men and women. None of them had a fashionable mother." ionable mother."

Chile, is at the Grand, where, with his daughter and a party of gentlemen Santiago de Chile, he will remain a few weeks prior to making a visit to Europe. The contract for the construction of the railroad from the port of Mejillones, Bolivia, to the mines of Caracoles, about one hundred miles inland, has been awarded by the Bolivian Government to Mesers. Watson & Meiggs and Don Marcial Martiby the Bolivian Government to Mesers. Watson & Meiggs and Don Marcial Martinez, of Santiago. Mr. Watson reports that the new silver mines there worked are wonderfully rich, and in product surpassing expectation. This new district, though suffering under many deprivations, such as water, wood and grass, has become the El Borado of South America, within the last two years. At Mejillones there are vast guano deposits, worked by Harry Meiggs, with great energy. Besides being the contractor to remove the guano, he has invested largely in the native product, and to provide facility for working, he has constructed an aerial arroad, which is successfully operated. This desert coast promises to produce great vessith wealth.

<sup>-</sup> The gross earnings of twenty of the leading railroads in the Atlantic States for Angust show an aggregate of \$0,641,000, an increase of \$572,000 over the same month last year, while for the first eight months of the year the amount was \$62,807,000, an increase of \$7,530,000 over the corresponding period last year.

### In the Lists.

Could I choose the age and the fortunate season When to be born.

I would fly from the censure of your barren reason, And the scourges of your scorn

Could I take the tongue, and the land, and the station That to me were fit,

I would make my life a force and an exultation, And you could not stifle it!

But the thing most near to the freedom I covet Is the freedom I wrest

From a time that would bar me from climbing above it, To seek the East in the West.

I have dreamed of the forms of a nobler existence

Than you give me here,
And the beauty that lies afar in the dateless distance
I would conquer and bring more near.

It is good-undowered with the bounty of fortune-In the sun to stand ;

Let others excuse, and cringe, and importune,

I will try the strength of my hand!

If I fail, I shall fall not among the mistaken,

Whom you dare deride;

If I win, you shall hear and see, and at last awaken

To thank me because I defied!

—Bayard Taylor.

# Mischievous Misrepresentation.

A. W. Roysden recent'y delivered an address before the San Joaquin Valley Ag-A. W. Roysden recently delivered an address before the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association, which is copied without dissent by the Sacramento Union. The speaker told his hearers that they due to the following were "the most oppressively taxed people on the globe: the taxes paid to enrich corrupt brokers and ruinous monopolies." One of these taxes was pointed out as burking in the freight on wheat from San Francisco to Liverpool, which said the speakers is \$25 per ton this year against \$10 per ton last year. He adds that "it is estimated that this year this State will ship 700,000 tons of wheat, of which 400,000 tons comes from the San Joaquin Valley." There is no nut matten in Mr Roysden's comes from the San Joaquin Valey." There is no internation in Mr. Reyselen's remarks that the fact of this large shipment and consequent demand for tolunge has anything to do with the enhanced rates of freight. He calls the attention of the farmers only to the fact that upon their 400,000 tons of wheat they will. "Pay six inflicings of dollars to enrich men who glory in their ruin." From this address it would appear that the freight money is jaid to sone one in San Francisco instead of to the ship owners in the Atlantic States and Europe. We merely call attention to these remarks asson illustration of the sert of declamation which means betom to these remarks asson illustration of the sert of declamation which means become the series of the special properties of the State, and to which they appear to have listened without disapproval. A second point presented by the speaker was the rates of rail transportation." The farmer is compested to pay the saids a rairond monepoly \$5 per 100 for transportation \$00 miles. In the East, where there is competition, it costs \$2 per 100 to transport wheat 1,000 miles. "Now there is no single rail route of 1,000 miles in the Atlantic States over which wheat can be transported, at times of ruinous in the Atlantic states over which wheat can be transported, at times of ruinous competition, 1,000 miles for less than \$\$15. With a tole rable acquaintance with transportation rates over the most important Atlantic railroads, we cannot now the call any 200-mile length over which wheat can be transported for iess than \$\$15. call any 200-mile length over which wheat can be transported for less than \$4- for the charges are higher per mise over a short route than over a long one. And we are aware of routes in Pennsylvania and Virgonia over which 300 mises of transportation costs more than \$6- the rate charged in the San Joaquin Valley. The cheapest transportation, other than for coal, of which we are aware in the United States is that effected on the Pennsylvania Railrond main stem, which cost for operating expresses in 1811 his expects of a cent per mile equal to \$6.25 per flower and nules. Probably the statement which Mr. Roysdan had seen somewhere was, that a first transportance in the Albarte States costs. that wheat transportation in the Atlantic States costs \$2 per ton per 100 miles dot per 1,000, which is not far from the average rate. He should have remembered per I,000, which is not far from the average rate. He should have remembered that the difference in cost of fuel alone between those roads and ours is equal to a dividend on the cost of the road. The speaker concluded his remarks with the valuable suggestion that the San Joaquin Valley farmers should subscribe and build a narrow gauge railroad throughout the length of the valley. The San Joaquin Valley farmers can probably as well afford to make this experiment as any other body of men in the State, and as tending to settle the question of the utility of the narrow gauge, which is lable to break out violently at any time, perhaps it would be as well that they should do so.

<sup>-</sup> The American residents at Paris are preparing a grand banquet to the representatives of the United States at the Geneva Tribunal

#### In Settlement.

The people of San Francisco may, and doubtless will, continue to entertain different opinions upon the propriety of subsidizing railroads. There are many arguments to be used against the propriety of placing ten millions of dollars in the arguments to be used against the propriety of placing ten millions of dol'ars in the hands of individuals to construct competing lines of railway. But upon the proposition of compromise with the Central Pacific Railroad and the agreement entered into between Mr. Stanford and the Committee of One Hundred, there should be no hesitation. The sum of two and a half millions of dollars is by no means large, and when we consider the direct and immediate advantages to be gained by its expenditure, it is money well and profitably expended. The railroad authorities had determined that it was for their interests to terminate their rail at Goot Island and do their business with San Francisco by means of ferries across the waters of the Ray. Our people have, after low-and careful consideration of the matter, come Bay. Our people have, after long and careful consideration of the matter, come to the conclusion that it is better for San Francisco to bring goods and passengers into the city by a continuous rail. This necessitates a change of line, the construction of twenty-eight miles of additional road and the construction of a bridge across tion of twenty-eight miles of additional road and the construction of a bridge across our Bay. To build this additional road, estimating its construction at the average cost of railways in America \$44,000 per mile—will cost the company one million two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. A bridge will, at lowest estimate cost seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company, in addition to the cost of rail and bridge, promise to expend within our city limits in offices, depots, warehouses and class and other improvements, the willians of dollars. All of warehouses and shops and other improvements, two millions of dollars. All of this property will be liable to taxation. Considering all these things, and the fact that the terminus of one road within our city insures the termination of roads to be that the terminus of one road within our city insures the termination of roads to be hereafter built, and that the benefits to business are to be immediate, we think our business people should not hesitate to secure the settlement upon the terms proposed. The Supervisors will undoubtedly submit the proposition, and we believe the people will unhesitatingly vote the amount.

### Diamond News.

The sensation of the week among diamond sharps has been the receipt of the files of the London Times for the week ending Ang. 31st, containing the letters of Pittar, Leverson & Co., diamond brokers) and L. Keller & Co., diamond dealers), detailing mysterous sales of precious stones to Americans of forbidding aspect—a description which tunder favor applies to neither Mr. Harpending, Roberts nor Dore, who are pioneers in acquiring information of the American diamond discoveries. The interence is lett to be drawn that the ground prospected by Mr. Janin was "salted" with the stones purchased in London from Messrs. Leverson and Keller. Yet, perchance the reader shall find his account in holding his horses and going slow for a season. The American diamond discoveries were first made public in the Daily Financial Postscript to the News Letter, and we have evidence enough on the matter to entertain and express an unomalified belief in the interrity one in the Daily Financial Postscript to the News Letter, and We have evidence enough on the matter to entertain and express an unqualified belief in the integrity of the "find." Time will justify us. And just here we may remark that, it is strange to us that so importants discovery as this should have met with the violent opposition it has from Mr. Pickering's dailies, published in this city not only was the integrity of the discovery attacked but the emiment and well known gentlement connected with it were signaled out and abused, for no other reason than they would not give the courters the location of this ground. would not give the reporters the location of this ground,

would not give the reporters the location of this ground.

There has been nothing to justify what these papers have written, as they had Mr. Janin's reports, in which he stated facts(and none who know Mr. Janin doubts him) that if true the property is worth much more than what the whole property has been stocked for. That stock has not yet been offered to the public for sale; and as it is nearly all owned in San Francisco, it is so much addition to the value of the property in California. In the face of this Mr. Pickering's Press has stigmatized this as a swindle, and foreign journals(not knowing the worthless character of the papers they copied from) are using these articles to the detriment of some of our best citizens. We would not be surprised to see some of these articles re-published here, to show with what importance they are looked upon in foreign lands.

foreign lands.

# Horner's Warming Pan.

Our medical profession is progressive. Old methods give place to new. Bleed ing has gone out, baking has come in. Horner (not "little Jack," who, for aught we know, is still "in the corner,") is the man. Where a new born infant does not exhibit sufficient liveliness he "warms" that infant on the stove. Like another distinguished physician, Satan, M. D., of the infernal tropics, he bids the cook "to put more fire on while I toast this infant on the gridition." [The reader need not look for this quotation in ancient authors as he will not find it. We make up our look for this quotation in ancient authors as he will not find it. We make up our own quotations pro re-nuta.] The process renders the infant so hot and cross that it resembles a "hot cross bun." It saves the trouble of putting blisters on, as the fire draws 'em out beautiful. This medical Herod has our sympathy in his laudable efforts to slaughter the innocents. But he must not expect gratitude from the parents. The more he does for their children in thatway the less grateful the unappreciative maternals will prove. Yet not all: some will no doubt do as much for the Doctor. "One good turn deserves another," and we hope to see him "done to a turn" after he has finished cooking the babies.

### The Bapteesement o' the Bairn.

BY ROBERT LEIGHTON.

[We have been requested by a large number of subscribers to republish the "Bapteesement o' the Bairn." In compliance with that desire we now subjoin it.]

The following poem, from the pen of a talented Dundonian, Mr. Robert Leighton, now of Liverpool, is one of the best and raciest thurgs of the kund that has appeared for many years. Mr. Leighton is the author of a volume of "Rhymes and Poems," which has already gone though several editions, and which should be on the book-shelf in every Scotchman and Scotchwoman's house. Many of the pieces included in that volume—such as "The Laddie's Lamentation on the Loss o' His Whittle," "Jennie Marshal's Canty," "Our Ain Auld Toon," "Auld John Broon," etc., have acquired a very wide popularity for their humor and pathos. Mr. Leighton is a true poet, and he would doubtless have been more widely known as such had he been less modest and retiring in his habits and disposition. "The Bapteesement o' the Bairn," as a piece of pawky Scotch humor, surpasses the best efforts of Alexander Wilson and Hector M'Neil; and frequently reminds us of Burns' own richest humor:

Od, Andra, man! I doot ye may be wrang To keep the bairn's bapteesement aff sae lang; Supposing the fiver, or some quick mischance, Or even the kinkhost, whup it aff at ance To fire and brimstane, in the black domains Of unbelievers and unchristened weans I'm sure ye never could forgi'e yersel', Or cock yer head in heaven wi' it in-Weesht, Magge, weesht, ' mame not the wicked place; I ken I'm wrang, but heaven will grant us grace. I havena been unmindfu' o' the bairn, Na thocht on't till my bowels began to yearn; But, woman, to my sorrow I have found Our minister is anything but sound; I'd some break the half o the commands. Than tour branch is bapteesement in his hands. I wadna say our minister's depraved I wadta say our minister s cepraved;
In fac, in all respects he's well behaved;
He veesits the hall parish, rich an' puir;
A worthier man, in worldly ways, I'm shure
We couldna hae; but och, wae's me, wae's me,
In doctrine points his head is all agley. We him there's no Elect all are the same; An honest heart, an' conduct free frae blame, He thinks mair likely in the hone o' death To comfort ane than loads o' Bible faith; An' e'en the Atonement, woman, he lichtlies, so It's dootfu' whether he believ'st or no; Redemption, too, he a most sets aside, He leaves hopeless, wanderin' far an' wide, And whether saved or damn'd we canna tell, For every man must e'en redeem himsel'! Then on the Resurrection he's clean wrang.
"Wherefore," says he, "lie in your graves sae lang;
The specrit is the man, and it ascends The very instant that your breathin' ends; The body's buried, and will rise nae mair, Though a' the horns in heaven should rout and rair." Sometimes he'll glint at Robbie Burns' deil, As if he were a decent kind o' chiel But to the downright Satan o' the Word, Wac's me! he disna pay the least regard; An hell he treats sae brief and counts sae sma' That it amounts to nae sic place ava, O dear, to think our prayers an' holy chaunts, And a' the self-denyin's of us saunts, Are not to be repaid by the delight Are not to be repaid by the delight
Of hearing from that region black as night
The yelling, gnashing, despairing cry
Of wretches that in fire an 'brimstane lie!
'Twill never do, gnid wife, this daft divine
Shall ne'er lay hands on bairn o' yours and mine.
Ye're richt, guidman, rather than hand like his
Bapteese the bairn, we'll keep it as it is—
For aye an outlin' wi' its kith and kinA Hottentot, a heathen steeped in sin! Sin did ye say, guidwife! Aye, there again Our minister's the erring'st 6' men; Original sin he almost laughs to scorn, An says the purest thing's a babe new born, Quite free from guile, corruption, guilt, and all The curses of a vessionary fall— Yes, "vessionary" was the very word! Bapteese our bairn! it's morally absurd! Then, Andra, we'll just let the baptism be,

And pray to heaven the bairn may never dee. If Providence, for ends known to itsel Has ower us placed this darken'd infidel,

Let's trust that Providence will keep us richt,

And aiblins turn our present dark to licht.

Maggie, my woman, ye're baith richt and wrang:
Trust Providence, but dinna sit ower lang
In idle hope that Providence will bring Licht to your feet, or any ither thing The Lord helps them that strive as weel as trust, While Idle faith gets naething but a crust; So says this heathen man—the only truth We've ever gotten trae his graceless mooth Let's use the means, and heaven will bless the end; And, Maggie, this is what I now intend: That you and I, the morn's morn, go forth, Bairing the bairn along unto the north, Like favored ones of old, until we find A man of upricht life, and goodly mind, Sound in the faith, matured in all his powers, Fit to bapteese a weel-born bairn like ours Ph to dispute a weer-out mann a clear be fed— Noo, then, the partitch—flesh mann clear be fed— An' I'll wale oot a chapter—syne to bed. Eh, but the mornin's grand! that mottled grey Is certain promise o' a famous day.

But, Maggie, lass, you're gettin' tired I doot, Gie me the bairn, we'll tak it time aboot.

I'm no that tired, and yet the roads look lang; But, Andra, man, whar do ye mean to gang?

No very far; just north the road a wee, To Leuchars manse; I'se warrant there we'll see A very saunt—the Reverend Maister Whyte— Most worthy to perform the sacred rite; A man of holy zeal, sound as a bell, In all things perfect as the Word itsel'; Strict in his goings out an' comings in; A man that knoweth not the taste of sin— Except original. Yon's the mause. Wi'him There's nae new readin's o' the text, nae whim That vectuates the essentials o' our creed, But scriptural in thought, in word, and deed-No. let's walk up demurely to the door,
And gie a gentle knock—one knock, no more,
Or else they'll think we're gentles. Some ane's here.
Stand back a little, Maggie, and I'll speir
If Mr. Whyte—Braw day, my lass; we came To see if Mr. Whyte-

He's no at hame! But he'll be back sometime the nicht, belyve: He startit off, I racken, about five This mornin', to the fishin'—

Save us a'! We're o'er lang here-come, Maggie. come awa', Let's shak the very dust frae off our feet— A fishin minister! And so discreet In all his ministrations! But he's young— Maybe this shred of wickedness has clung This lang about him, as a warnin' sign That he should never touch your bairn and mine. We'll just hand north to Forgan manse an' get Auld Doctor Maule—in every way most fit— To consecrate the wean. He's a divine Of and experience, and stood high langsyne, Ere we were borne; in doctrine clear and sound. He'll no be at the fishin'. I'll be bound. Wae's me, to think the pious Maister Whyte In catchin' troots should tak the least delight! But, Andra, man, just hover for a blink, He mayna be sae wicked as we think. What do the Scriptures say? There we are told

Andrew and Peter, James and John of old, And others mentioned in the Holy Word, Were fishermen, the chosen of the Lord.

I'm weel aware o' that, but we forget That when the Apostles fish d'twas wi' the net; They did not flee aboot like Hieland kerns, Wi hair lines and any wands whappen the burns. No, no; they shahed i' the lake o' Gallilee— A libur lone, almost as big's the sea. They had their cobes, too, wi' says and oars, And piled their usefu' trade beyond the shores; Besides, though first their trade was catchin' fish-Art honest craft as one could wish -They gave it up when called upon, and then, Though they were fishers still, it was o' men. But they you me Maister Whyte first cut a call To fish for men, and -oh, how sad this fall! The learned, pious, yet unworthy skoot, Neglects his sacred trust to catch a troot! Not here comes l'or, an neuse annue the trees, A coz e spot, weel sko\_ t frae the breeze, We'll just walk ane by ane up to the door, An' knock, an' do the same's we did before. The doctor she in a brich for a his life; Ye a most tak the servant for his wite. She's such command o'er a' that's said and dune— Hush' this mann be the che pin o' her shine. How do you do, mem! There's a bonny day, And Ilke to keep sae. We've come a' the way Frac Edenside to get this barn baptersed By Doctor Mau e, it you and he be pleased

We've no objections, but the doctor's zone shootin'. Since the shootin' time cam on A-shootin'

A shooth. Since the sum is a kindly been.
The lard protect us? Was the like e or seen?
A shooth 'minister! Think shame, and wife!
Were be the only manister in Fib. He'd never lay a hand on burn o' mine Irreverend, ponchen', posither-m'-lead divine! Let's shock the dust frae off our shone com; Come, Maggle, come awa'. I hardly ken Who ke o 'he twa's the warst, but I wad say The shootin' minister—he's auld and grey; Grey in the service of the kirk, and hence, We age and service should have gathered sense. Now let's consider, as we step alm\_ Doon to the waterside we needna ganz; I'm tau d the min sters preach recthing there But cau'd morality new-langed ware. That draps a lateth, and trusts to warks alone, That cange at train, and this see with sadar. That cange skin deep, but never courses the bone. We'll just hand ower, for frofin it is wearing late, By Pack certhin, and then wast the cate To auld Kilmeny, it slants haffiin hame Whilk for the sake o' this foom, gramblen' wame, I wish were nearer. Hech' to save my saul! I never can get ower and Doctor Mande:

I have consequenced the record sharps and the sun!
Whate, Magaze, whater's your Scripture for the gun!
Od, Andra, as we've come along the road.
I've just been kurner' through the Word o' God,
Batth auld and new, as I can mind, But not the least iota can I find That mak's the doctor want than Maister Whyte, And on his ain auld head brings a' the wyte It does. The word gives not the merest hint O' guns, and poother's never mentioned in't. They had their bows and arrows, and their slings, And implements o' war—auld-fashioned things, I racken—for the dingin' doon o' toons, An' spears, an' swords, an' clubs for crackin' croons; But as for guns and shot, puir here's to kill, There's nae authority, look whaur ye will. Losh, see the suns gaen red, an' looks askance; The gloamin' fa's, but here's Kumeny manse. Hark, Andra, is that music that we hear. Londer and louder, as we're drawin' near? It's naethin case. Ise wad my braw new goon It's naethin case. Ise wad my braw new go. The must r's trac hame, an some wild oon Comes fiddlin' to the lasses. O, the jads!

The minister's awa-they've in their lads, An' turned the very manse into a barn, Fiddlin' an' dancin'—drinkin', too, Is'e warran'!

Tod, Maggie, but ye're richt; I fear ye're richt, An' here's grey gloamin' sinkin' into nicht, While we're as near our erran's end as whan This mornin' wi' the sunrise we began We'll e'en gang roond upon the kitchen door An' catch the ill-bred herpies at their splore! Hush! saftly! I dinna hear their feet, An' yet the fiddle lilts fu' deft and sweet, It's nae the little squeakin' fiddle, though, But ane that bums doun' in its wame and low. They hear us speakin'—here's the lassic comin'—

They near us speakin'—here's the lassic comin'—
The minister's frae hame, I hear, my woman.
The minister frae hame? He's nae sic thing,
He's ben the hoose, there, playin' himsel' a spring.
The minister a fiddler? Sinfu' shame!
T'd sooner far that he had been frae hame.
Though he should live as long as Methuzelem,

I'll never bring anither bairn to him; Nor will he get the one we've brocht—na, na; Come, Maggie, tak' the bairn an' come awa; I wadna let him look upon its face— Young women, you're in danger, leave this place! Hear hoo the sinner rasps the rosiny strings And nocht but reels and ither warldly springs!

Let's shak' the dust aince mair trae aff oor shune. An' leave the pagan to his wicked tune

An' leave the pagan to his wicked time,
But, Andra, let's consider; it's sue late
We cama noo gang ony ither gate,
And as we're here we'll better just haud back
An' get the bairn bapteesed. What does it mak' Altho' he scrapes a fiddle noo and then ! King Dawvit was preferred above all men, And yet 'twas known he played upon the harp; And stringed instruments, bath flat and sharp, Are mentioned mony a time in Holy Writ, I dinna think it signifies a bit-The mair especially since, as we hear, It s me the little thing see screech an' skeer, That drunken fiddlers play in barns an' booths, But the big gaucy fiddle, that sae sooths The specifi into holiness and calm

That even some kirks ha'e thocht it mends the psalm, Tempt not the man, O woman! Maggie, I say-Get thee behind us, Satan !-come away; For he, the Evil One, has aye a sicht

O' argument to turn wrang into richt He's crammed wi' pleasant reasons that assail Weak women first, and maistly aye prevail; Then she, of coorse, maun try her wiles on man, As Eve on Adam did. Thus sin began, And goes on, I fear, unto this day, In spite of a the kirks can do or say

And what can we expect but sin and woe When manses are the hotbeds where they grow? I grieve for puir Kilmeny, and I grieve For Leuchars and for Forgan—yea, believe, For Sodom and Gomorrah there will be A better chance than ony o' the three-

Especially Kilmeny. I maintain For a' your reasons, sacred and profane, The minister that plays the fiddle's waur Than ony o' the ither twa, by far. And yet, weak woman' you would e'en return

And get this fiddler to bapteese oor bairn! Na, na; we'll tak' the bairn to whence it came, And get oor ain brave minister at hame. Altho, he may be wrong on mony a point, And his salvation scheme sair oot o' joint, He lays it doon without the slightest fear,

And wins the heart because he's so sincere; An' he's a man that doesna need to care An' he s a man that doesna need to care.
Wha looks into his life, there's naething there—
Nae sin, nae slip o' either hand or tongue
That ane can tak' an' say, "Thou doest wrong."
His theologic veesion may be skew'd.
But, though the broken cistern he has hew'd
May let the water through it like a riddle.

"The third salars absorbed one plays the fields."

He neither fishes, shoots, nor plays the fiddle.

### The Tax Levy.

The members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors assembled last evening The members of the San Francisco nearer in Supervisors assembled, as evening as a Committee of the Whole, at the instruce of the France Committee, to consult upon the rate of tax levy to be imposed for the current year Anditor Ashbury, Tax Collector Austin and School Superintendent Widner were present. The total value of property now on the assessment re-was stated at \$22 millions of dollars, mortrage debts excluded. Mr. Austin estimated that taxes could be collected on \$22 millions Mr. Ashbury thought on \$20 millions of thesamount. The principal point under discussion was, whether the full amount of money necessary to defray point amorting the city government for the term of system months covered by the new my law should be collected. The alternative would be to run nto debt and new fix laws should be collected. The alternative would be to run into debt and let the amount thus incurred 20 over to another year. The Supervisors determined on the latter course. They propose a beytor city and county purposes of one per cent. to produce say \$8,250,000; estimated reviewe from other sources of consess, poll taxes and special for food, \$200,000; estimated deficience, \$6,200. The State lax is 30 cents on the \$100, and should produce the additional revenue for State purposes of \$1,125,000. This is a departure from the first paractice of sound municipal government. Pay as yon 20. It is unjust to the purpose control making him wait for his money it is unjust to the tax-payer, increasing the charges made account them the first paractic departure. against them by those who dear with the city in order to cover the delay and discount of their claims; it is minrious to the public credit, showing that the city expenses are of their claims, it is minrious to the public croft, showing that the CN expenses are outronning income and speaking of bad financial management, it has the burden of interest for borrowed money on the fax-paper, which the Supervisors have neight, as a question of policy, to do: it sends the administration of next year into business hampered by a flowing debt which must then be provided for it the amount be funded, the art involves compounding subtrest on the deterred dougstions, which is a violation of the first principle of good business management. The financial department next year is likely to have additional new charges to provide for the first principle of good business than general. The inancial department next veries likes to have additional new charges to provide for an that of Raxenswood and perhaps other bonds, and ought to be natramezed to make its negotiations to the best advantage, if the city finances be the disorganized by a cumbrane fleating debt, whatever new bonds may be not forth must be negotiated at a grave disordantage, which will tell heavily in the discount exacted by capatalists. To shirk the peament of the current year's obligations of the current year's obligations. tions is a moral cowardice, and one which there is no reason to input to the tax-payers of the city. The supervisors have committed an error of indement. The payers of the city. The Supervisors have committed an error of indement. The expenses of the city government are to be paid, and tax-payers are we mg to pay as they go. They do not wish to shork this year an amount when they must pay another year with compounded interest, with adderional and heavy charges for imparted public credit. They will have paid no taxes for sixteen menths, and they are willing to pay for the whole form. The rate of levy necessars to raise the estimated in the contraction of the are willing to pay for the whole form. The rate of new massage to raise the estimated dericiency of nearly \$700,000 is only about 30 cents on the \$100, the fotal tax levy will thus be, for State, city and county purposes, \$1 set on the \$100 instead of \$1 50 on the \$100, as now proposed. The price is not a heavy one to pay for sound municipal credit, and the true economy of administration which theme ensures. The bunden is too small an one to be escaped at the expense of imported public credit, demora wed finances, increased current expenses and consequent false economy of administration.

The Big Trees.—Professor Asa Gray, the retiring President of the American Association for the advancement of Science, gave at the opening session an interesting sketch of his botamica, observations at the West, reterring particularly to the "Big Trees" of Carifornia, the sequent gianteles, their history and reason to the observations from the fossi frees of geological ages. Of the possible thearies respecting those forces the fossi frees of the sequent gianteles, their history and reason to the fossi frees of the sequent of the sequent presentation of the sequent presentation of the sequent presentation of the sequent presentation of the sequent is summed up as follows: At the beginn ug of the tortiary period the mothern temperate zone was a region of people has Sammer. Gradually, glaciers rolled down from the north diving all vegetation far to the south. Then a warmer climate came again, and freed the greater part of the northern bemisphere from its fetters of ice. As these melted away vegetation (At held northward, but not to its former limits. These facts furnish a clew to the history of the "Big Trees." If their ancestors were numbered by the great ice flood that swept over the northern half of the globe. Research has found the tossi sequent gingment throughout the miscene formations of northern Europe, and in those of Ice and, Spitchen, are almost the same as the "Big Trees." of today. This crucoal test claws that before man sprang from the dust of the Carden of Eden according to Genesis, or was evolved from the ape of northern Area, according to Darwin, the sequence against the same as the other carden of Eden according to Genesis, or can see the second of the carden of Eden according to Genesis, or can see the second of the northern Area, according to Darwin, the sequence against the same as the other carden of Eden according to Genesis, or

<sup>—</sup> The number of Americans registered in Europe on Angust 24th, as appears by the Paris American Register of that date, was greater than ever before. In Switzerland and throughout Germany were great crowds. At Backen Barlen alone the names of Americans in small type fill one of the large columns of that paper. Californians were registered as follows: At Paris, Mrs. S. L. Hasey, V. C. Janin; at London, L. H. Newton; at Baden Baden, Mr. L. L. Arno d, J. A. Donahoe and family, Mr. Peake and wife; and at Frankfort-on-Main, Mr. Rest and family.

### A Tyrant in the House.

"To make a Pandemonium where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hells."

This is the office of the reigning power in our households-the servant girl. hear growls about railroads, about elections, stocks, and diamond mines, but very few about the powers that be, by whom our homes are held in bondage. A good dinner is a very desirable thing, but a good dinner is spread upon comparatively few boards in San Francisco; this, too, in one of the best markets in the world,

where we have everything that is requisite except a cook.

"Born in a garret, in a kitchen bred," is searcely applicable to the damsel women we entertain in our kitchen, for the interesting event took place in an establishment which formed one harmonions whole, with Mother Earth for a floor, and the air of Heaven playing through the chinks with delightful freedom. Breakfast, dinner and supper consisted of the mealy potato and a sprinkling of salt. These are the antecedents of the lady who presents herself before us as a good cook, and demands all the modern conveniences with which to work; who dislikes to answer the door-bell, and doesn't wish to be seen cleaning the front steps; who declines to live beyond Leavenworth street, and positively refuses to live in the country specified objects of an increase of the population in the family where the who decluding operated an increase of the population in the laining where sine gets clothes and money enough to lie off for a month or two, and then walks away without warning; who partakes freely of the contents of the sideboard, and if remonstrated with upon any subject, becomes obstreperous, is impudent and aggressive, and perhaps curves the whole family. Families are driven from under her iron rule into hotels, boarding houses, restaurants—any place where she is not. Why do they not strike? Workmen and workwomen have struck repeatedly. Let why no they not strike? Workmen and Workwomen may struck repeated. Let their employers take a turn. Let the ladies dispense with the services of these maids until the maids will learn to work, for a servant should serve her time as well as a milliner or dressmaker; but of the maids will learn to be content with respect to the content wi sonable wages, for they have more money now than a schoolmistress, after her board sonator wages, to tury nave more more more than a cotton gown and a sensitive wrap, instead of a silken garment at five and six dollars a yard, and a shawl whose price ranges from one to there hundred dollars; until they learn to speak respectfully. and not appear before the mistress in an attitude of defiance and perpetually on the war path. Such a strike would bring peace to our kitchens for a long time to come, and shed happiness upon the souls of our weary, strife-worn womanking.

- Real estate is declining on Valencia street, and the inhabitants, in agony of despair, have dressed themselves in sackcloth and ashes. The cause of the decline, and the agony, is due to some nice young man who is learning to play the flageolet in that locality. This merrie cuss toots the machine eighteen out of every twenty-four hours with an unearthly tooting. Like the live Chronicle and the Call, the poor devil appears every morning to afflict his neighbors. Like the Bulletin and the Examiner, he appears every evening harping on the same old tune. This flageoe'te hayer is a monstrous nuisance. We like him for it. Now the cup of our happiness would be filted if this bright individual roomed next to us. We would like to have in an adjoining room a couple of roating lions, a hyena or two would like to have in an adjoining room a couple of rouring lions, a hyena or two in another appartment, three or four hungry jackals down in the cellar, a few wolves in the garret, a couple of tigers hitched to the bed post, a couple of John asses tied to the parlor knobs, a dozen teething babes close by, a scolding wife, an evertasting talker of a mother-in-law, and various additional live furniture of the kind. With these surroundings how sweet and peaceful would our sleep be. We long for them. They would be musical geniuses to use every one of them. Out upon the inhabitants of Valencia, with their unmusical cars. Can't stand one miserable flagcolet player! What damphools some persons are!

Our venerable friend, the Alta, has given another fitful exhibition of "enterprise." We all remember that when the "last spike" was driven at Ogden, the prise." We all remember that when the "last spike" was driven at Orden, the Alta proudly headed its account of the glorious consummation, "Evans at the Front." Now we read with awe, in connection with the tumbling of the Vallejo Elevator, that "Hittell, of the Alta, was the first person to stand on top of the wreck after the disaster." Astounding enterprise! Remarkable daring! Brilliant rivalry of Stanley! Truly, the Alta still lives, and is determined to annaze the world rivalry of Stanley! Truly, the Alfa still lives, and is actermined to annaze the world by shining examples of enterprise. Evans may be lost to it, Hittell may pass away, but the glorious company of Notists will still contain gallant spirits to do and dare all in behalf of the Grandmother of the Press. Why have we not Bret Harte to immortalize the during Hittell, as he did the gushing Evans, in heroic verse? When the great crash of matter and wreck of worlds comes, we shall expect, if we are around, to see MacCrel'ish himself, with an Alfa note-book in hand, courageously and nimbly climbing to the top of the rubbish heap. Great is the Alta,

<sup>·</sup> The Republican of Monday last had a thoughtful and well prepared article on the religious question.

# "The Sick Child."

"Oh mother I feel so weary, so weak, and faint, and ill:
Though the fire is burning bright, mother, yet I am dump and chill.
And I know by your sad, sed tree mother, and the tear that s in your eye,
That the time is quickly coming when I must say good-bye.

But before I say goodnight, mother, come sit beside my bed, And tell me what will happen, when I am cold and dead. Shall I meet lutte sister Mary, who died two years ago! And will she have great iong wings, mother, like angels have, you know?

I should like to take her the dolly, you show us once a year: (The one Annt Fanny gave her.) Do you think she d like it, dear? I'll tell her about the party we had last Christmas day

And the fun we've had this Summer, making houses out of hay.
I'll tell her about the baby, that Doctor Simpson brought.
And all about the squirrel, that Uncle Harry caught.
Girls give me a kiss to take her,—and when we meet above
I'll tell her that you sent it, and lots and lots of love.

Oh what is heaven like, mother? is it a pretty place? And will our Saviour kies me? and shall I see his face? And do you think he!! like me! for I often have done wrong, And shall I have to sing? mother, all day and all night long?

Give me a drink of water, mother, my throat is O! so sore; Come twist your arms around my neck, and I won't talk any more. I'll try to go to sleep, mother, there hold my hand quite tight. For I feel so weak and tired, one more kiss, then good night.

W. L. EYRE, San Francisco.

### The Teaching of Languages.

The generous endowment of a Professorship of Oriental Languages and Literature by the Hon. Edward Tempkins, who has donated land to the value of \$50,000 for that purpose, should stimulate the State University of Carifornia to larger efforts for the public good. The more encyclopadic are the studies the more will be institution fulfill its name of a University. In this cosmopolities commonly all languages are spoken, and therefore instruction in any of them should be within reach of the University student. A knowledge of Oriental languages, in view of our constantly uncreasing intercourse and commerce with Asatic rations, will be of the greatest possible utility to those who are to engage in mercantice pursuits. It is to be hoped that a competent Professor will be found. Perhaps one of the present Professors would not object to add a few more recondite languages to those he already teaches. Signor Proda, the Mezzotanti of the State University, already teaches Italian, German, French and Spanish. The Asiatic tongues would be a good supplement to those. An Italian who can participate a Frenchman, spread Destacle like a Amadaria. Perhaps he might be induced to take the Oriental tongues under his linguistic wing. His French, it is true, is said to be like that of Chaucer's Nun, who spoke it

"After the school of Stratford-atte-Bowe, For French of Paris was to her unknown."

And many of the students tell us that they would gladly learn French, German or Spanish, but are sensitive about accent, and don't want to be learlied at by "the natives." It's a wise child, they say, that knows it's own father, and a still wiser German that can understand the language of Enderland as enunciated by the Italian Professor. Perhaps the addition of t'e A-static tongress would native a heteraceut, and make the Professor's omniliargual instructions as intelligible as the tongres of Babel. The gift of tongres is a great thing, especially when endowed with a good salary.

There are some persons who pocket insults as gracefully and cheerfully as they would twenty dollar gold pieces. We admire this class of individuals exceedingly, as through their amiable and for lying natures, we can induce in the only poetry for which we can find a market, and get good pay. But beyond this, it is neither wise, philosophic, or Christian to get mad simply because some intellectual savage perforates your hide with a dose of sarcasm. He has a right to do it, and it is your duty to bear it mainfully. Men of brains are secree, and when they are discovered in the surging crowd of brainless mortals we approved them they are discovered in the surging crowd of brainless mortals we approved them they are discovered in the surging crowd of brainless mortals we approved them they are discovered in the surging crowd of brainless mortals we approved them they are discovered in the surging crowd of brainless mortals we approved them they are discovered in the consideration of the property o

### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

SEPTEMBER 15.—My birthday, which I shall only keep two years longer, as I shall then be forty, and after that time the anniversary is no longer a fête. Many of my old friends sent me presents, as they have been accustomed to do for years past, and I was amused at the incongruity of some of these offerings. The dear old souls had been racking their brains for a week past what to send me, and then, in a fit of desperation, at the very last moment rush and buy the most inappropriate thing in the world. Not quite so bad as B—, who, on three successive New-Year's Days, gave a lady the works of the same poet. Mrs. F— called, with her sharp nose and glib tongue. She was full of Mrs. S—'s surprise party the other night, the husband being the only one that knew nothing about it before hand; and how the tuneful broker, who knew what was going to take place but hadn't been night, the ausonad being the only one that knew nothing about it before hand; and how the tuneful broker, who knew what was going to take place but hadn't been asked, crept in by saying carelessly to the master of the house, "By the way, I'decome and pay you a visit to-night, if you like." The other, of course, was "delighted." She then rattled on about some of them getting tipsy and noisy, and the affair breaking up sooner than it would otherwise have done, which was owing to the presence of strangers. Henry quoted from Chaucer:

the presence of strangers. Henry quoted from Chaucer:

"The piping Roger made alle heartes righte merrie
Till some besotten waren, payne-full verie."

SEPT. 16.—The twelve fresh men are sworn to try Mrs. Fair, and they are all very stupid or very indifferent. In this country, where every one reads the papers, and where the usual question after greeting is "What's the news," it is hard to think that any one has not heard or formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. I pity that poor sewing machine agent who is on the jury, for if he bring in a verdict of guilty he will be obliged to resign his agency, as the women will all be down upon him. Two ladies, utter strangers to me, called this morning for a subscription to some hospital or other. I was obliged to decline, but Mrs. E—, who had come to see me about her school, put down her name. "It will be printed," said she, after they had gone, and so I saw that she had used her donation as an advertisement. I thought within myself that when people are not charitable from principle, nor from the love of Heaven, it is still necessary to be sometimes from motives of interest.

SEPT. 17.—People are coming back from the country and parties are beginning

Sometimes from motives of interest.

Sept. 17.—People are coming back from the country and parties are beginning again. Went to a rather pleasant one at the S—s. Old S—does not invite only gold bars to his house, so that agreeable people come there. That affected skeleton Mary B—was there with a very light ganzy dress and scarf, through which one could almost fancy to see her bones. Henry whispered to me that she looked like a spider dancing in its own web. I thought of a pterodactylus as one

looked like a spider cancing in its own web. I thought or a preroducty its as one sees them in pictures of animals of a past world.

SEPT. 18.—A card from Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller; what a euphony of alliteration. She styles herself with becoming modesty "The Poetess." Does she mean to infer that having married a poet creates her a poetess in the same way that a Duke's wife becomes a Duchess! That she is a woman, is abundantly proved by the programme of her intended lecture, wherein she is evidently going to "show up" the unfortunate Joaquin. A very modern woman, also, proclaiming her wrongs at the rate of a dollar a hearer and exposing her domestic sorrows to a parcel of scandal lovers. Very unlike that faithful, loving, devoted woman of whom it was said-

Not she, with traitorous kiss our Saviour stung; Not she denied him with unholy tongue. She, when Apostles shrank, could danger brave; Last at the Cross, and earliest at the grave.

What a relief that there is a lull in the newspaper railroad war; one can read the dailies without coming across the words Atlantic and Pacific. The endeavors of the Bulletin to raise up the ghost of the old Vigilance Committee, reminded me of the time when the Romans subjugated Greece and the Grecians always chose Thermopylae as their battlefield, hoping that the name and place would act as a tailsman, but the army was invariably defeated and ran away.

— The Bulletin gravely deprecates the personalities of the political campaigns. Yet these personalities are mild and pleasant compared with the Bulletin's unwarfed abase of everybody who refuses to be driven by it and its ring into indorswearest abuse or everyous who refuses to be criven by it and its ring into indorsing the scheme to rob this city of ten millions for the benefit of the bankrupt and fraudulent Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. A very complete Handbook of Vulgarisms and Abusive Epithets might be compiled from any week's issues of the Bulletin. The Bulletin says: "We have never known a campaign in which there was so much blackguardism, unrelieved by rational argument." Oh, Mr. Fitch! Your campaign against our leading business men and most clear-headed lawyers beats it all hollow.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Whene'er I take my walks abroad, how many snobs I see," would have snng Dr. Watts, had he visited this city in 1872. But we may take many walks, and search closely and long, without finding another hotel to compare with the Racine House, 1023 Kearny street, for comfort and elegance. This house ranks above all others in these particulars. The wants of guests are attended to with the most provident care.

#### Prote.

(An Epitaph on a little Girl aged eight years.)

Thou art not dead, dear Proté, First of our broken band; Although thy little footsteps Have sought the better land.

Once in our earthly dwelling
The brightest and the best,
Thy new home spreadeth over
The Islands of the Blest.

All joyous thine existence, Apart from earthborn pains, Where deck the fadeless flowers Those bright Elysian plains. There winter never vexeth,
And summer heats ne'er smite;
Nor sickness like that last one
Which quenched thy little light.

Hunger and thirst thon never—
Ah, never more cans't know;
Not one regret thou feelest
For bypast life below.

Since now thy bliss is perfect, Amid the golden rays That fill with cloudless sunshine

That fill with cloudless sunshine Olympus' happy days. — Tinsley's Magazine.

### Important Steamship Sale.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has bought out the North Pacific Transportation Company, its Southern business and steamers—embracing the following:

Name. Class Tons. Name. 674 Pacific. Class. Tons California. Propeller. Side-wheel 876 California. Side-wheel. 874 Senator. Side-wheel. 1,021 Orizaba. Side-wheel. 1,244

Total tons.

4.680

The business transferred with these ships is understood to be that on the southern coast and Mexico. It will be remembered that in July last negotiations were closed by which the North Pacific Transportation Company soid to the Oregon and California (Holladay) Railroad Company, their routes and business between San Francisco and Portland, and Portland, Puget Sound and Sitka, together with the following steamers:

 Name.
 Class.
 Tons.
 Name.
 Class.
 Tons.

 Ajax.
 Propeller.
 1,855
 Jno. L. Stephens.
 8ide-weel.
 1,837

 Gussie Telfair.
 Propeller. (iron)
 413
 do.
 1,082

 Total tons.
 4,900
 4,900
 4,900

The same Company had previously sold the side-wheel steamship Moses Taylor to the Australian (Webb) line. By the present transfer to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the North Pacific Transportation Coupany, which under its successive names of Holladay line, California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship by Company-has for ten years enjoyed a monopoly of the coastwise steamship business on the American Pacific Coast—will, it is presumed, pass out of existence. The San Francisco News Letter of this date says: Of the value of the business now purchased by the Mail Company, and the fitness for it of the steams which they take, it is needless to speak to Californians, but New Yorkers may need a word of explanation. Every route understood to be included in the transfer pays a good profit. The Southern Coast line to Los Angeles has uniformly coined money for years. To the Steam Navigation Company, the Senator, under Captain Scely, was a notorious mine of wealth; while the same business in the hands of the North Pacific Transportation Company has increased many fold in aggregate and in net profits. The terms of this reported purchase are not yet made public, but it may be assumed that the price paid has not been extravagent, while the net income of the business is something handsone. The steamers themselves are the smaller part in value of the purchase. The business is the thing. One effect of the new arrangement when it may go into operation must be to increase in a material way the labors of the San Francisco Steamship Agency. A line of steamers to Chian, with quite as wide a margin for the exercise of judgment in promoting the trade, curtailing expenses, and producing favorable net results. In view of these increased responsibilities, the Agency of Eddridee & Irwin presents a conspicuous instance of the individual we producing favorable net. Edilidady & Brenham, we presume, now retire, while Mr. Norris continues as agent of the Oregon Raliforad Company.

When a whale is fatally lanced, he "blows" blood. The Bulletin blows blood; it clamors for the gore of Supervisors Forbes and Story; it is very like a whale-fatally janced. Its advertising columns yesterday do not contain current expenses. Experto crede: there are but eleven columns of advertisements out of the thrity-two columns of that paper. The Bulletin has suspended blackguardism for the nonce, and now souffles a saintly tune. For why? "The devil was sick, and the devil a saint would be." Let the people see to it that this flend gets sicker.

#### Our Rails.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting Monday finally passed the ordinances submitting to popular vote the following railroad propositions:

First: The Ravenswood bridge ordinance, by which, in consideration of the sum of two and one-half million dollars, city bonds, the Central Pacific Railroad Company agrees to abandon its application for a lease of part of Goat Island, to fix its permanent terminus on the Mission Bay lands within the city of San Francisco, to expend immediately in the improvement thereof the sum of two millions cisco, to expend immediately in the improvement thereof the sum of two millions of dollars, making connection therewith from the existing railway system of the State by way of a bridge across the bay at Ravenswood, in San Mateo County, south of San Francisco. All railroads connecting with said bridge and connecting track to have the right of way over and use of the same. Second: The San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad ordinance, by which, in consideration of the issue of ten millions of dollars in city bonds, the Company

is to give good and sufficient security to construct a railroad from San Francisco to the point on the Colorado River where it is intersected by the line of the Pacific Road, 900 miles long, passing through the large southern counties of California, there to connect with that road from the Mississippi Valley and Gulf of Mexico, and with any other road that may be constructed from the East to the Cal-

fornia State line.

The Supervisors at the same session refused to pass the ordinances for granting subsidies to the North Pacific Coast Railroad to Humboldt Bay, and to the South-Subsidies to the North Pacine Coast Railroad to Humboldt Bay, and to the Southern Coast Range to Sinta Cruz and Watsonville. A reformed ordinance, proposing a subsidy of eight millions of dollars to the California Atlantic and Pacific Railroad organization, in aid of a road from San Francisco to the intersection of the Colorado River and Thirty-fith parallel, 700 miles, there to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad of Missouri,

should the same be built, was voted down.

These ordinances and the propositions they covered may be considered in order. Among the objections at the propositions are y covered may be considered in order.

Among the objections to the California Atlantic and Pacific scheme were the following: The people at large are against it. Attempts to evoke demonstrations of popular approval have failed in a way to demonstrate this fact. At Ward meetings which have been called, a limited attendance has been procuped only by the device of filling them with employees of two daily newspapers. The meetings refused to pass "strong" resolutions which were offered and compromised only on fused to pase "strong" resolutions which were offered and compromised only on non-committal and meaningless ones. General public meetings which were called, were attended by but few persons, who could not be induced to exhibit the strong feeling which has been attributed to them. A petition to the Supervisors asking the passage of the ordinance, was signed with indifference, and large numbers of signatures were forged. A stock subscription list was circulated for signatures, while the canvassers took pains to state that the nominal subscriptions were not binding in law and would not be called for in fact. This looked like an attempt to procure working voters when the proposition should come to a vote. But, an udisguised fraud, it disgusted those whom it was designed to attract. And these, when they cannot the advocates of the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant when they cannot the advocates of the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant when they cannot the advocates of the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant when they cannot be a loon for the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant when they cannot be substant to the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating the scheme treating this fraud as a loon fide substant in the scheme treating this fide scheme the scheme treating disgussed trane, it disgusted those whom it was designed to attract. And these, when they found the advocates of the scheme treating this fraud as a bona fide subscription, came to distrust them and their project. Persistent attempts to former violent and illegal demonstrations have fallen still-born. The project in its original content of the project in its original content of the project in the project in its original content of the project in the project in its original content of the project in its original content of the project in the inal form was illegal, yet its promoters clung to it long after its illegality had been shown to the satisfaction of the community. It was impolitic, proposing to convey shown to the satisfaction of the community. It was impolitic, proposing to convey the California built road to a foreign corporation, thus insuring its being run in the interest of another community with discrimination against San Francisco. Its managers endeavored to promote it by slandering and denouncing men whom the people of San Francisco respect, and in whom they have confidence. These assanits were unsupported by evidence. They outraged the popular sentiment for "fair play" and the sense of public decency. Successively, these men abandoned every point upon which they had laid stress: They claimed to amalgamate with the Missouri road, next promised to maintain their road independent—but would not bind themselves to do so—denounced subsidy while favoring subscription, and the last dust night habandoned their whole, ground and asked for a plain subat the last (last night) abandoned their whole ground and asked for a plain sub-sidy-taking up the identical ground for which they had visited the members of the colorado Company with unmeasured abuse, and accused as honorable a Board of Supervisors as ever sat in San Francisco of the crimes of bribery and betraying their constituents. This course had the effect of breeding a wide-spread and general distrust of their capacity to control the proposed enterprise, distrust of their motives, and disgust at their conduct.

The San Francisco and Colorado River Railroad Company was organized as a means to defeat what appeared to be the imminent calamity of a grant of bonds means to defeat what appeared to be the imminent calamity of a grant of bonds under a proposition which could only result in their loss to the people of San Francisco—or, worse than mere loss, their being used in the interest of St. Louis to break down our trade by bringing our own customers in connection with that great manufacturing city without the protection of any such discriminating rates in our favor as are enforced on the Central Pactfic road, and have alone saved our Nevada trade from the competition of Chicago. The Colorado River Company was formed at the juncture when it had become apparent that the original Southern Pacific Railroad following the Thirty-second parallel, now known as Texas Pacific, under the management of Thomas A. Scott of Pennsylvania, would be pushed to completion. This road, crossing the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn., connecting thence on the shortest line with Richmond, Virginia, and so straight on to the Northern sea-board cities, connecting also on the shortest lines with New Orleans and with St. Louis, will be the great overland highway. The breaking out of the war alone prevented its construction prior to the present high Northern road. So far as the Pacinic Coast is concerned, the chief effects of this road are to be, first—the opening up to settlement and development of the whole wealthy mineral territory of Arizona, and second—providing for the direct distribution of our tea imports and domestic products to the entire Mississippi valley and wealthy cotton and sugar growing States of the Guif. North of the line of road, Missouri and Kentucky, directly on the line, Arkan-as and Tennessee, and South of the line, Texas, Louisana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, will be brought into the same direct relation with San Francisco for the purposes of trade, the Nebraska, lowa and Dilinois now are by the Union Facilic road. Arizona and New Mexico will be opened to us as Nevada and Utah are now.

This Texas-Pacific road is to be built, and will be completed within five years from this date. Our relations to it are those which we sustained toward the Union Pacific road when its construction began at Omaha. The question for San Francisco and California is—Shail we build our own road to meet it, to be controlled in our own interests, or shall we wait for it to come all the way to us, to be controlled in our own interests, or shall we wait for it to come all the way to us, to be controlled in the interest of strangers? The example of the Central Pacific Railroad sheds the light of experience on this question. The construction of that road bas been a main element in the development of the State of Nevada, in doubling its product of precious metals, in doubling our trade with it, diminishing the cost of mining operations and increasing their profits, and in creating property of great value which is mainly held in San Francisco. Had the Central Pacific Railroad not been built, owned and operated in the interest of California, establishing discriminating freights which compelled goods to come to San Francisco for sale and redestribution, these benefits would have accured to Chicago and other Eastern cities instead of to ourselves. Too few of the general public understand yet that the same price is charged to deliver a barrel of whisky from Chicago to Reno as to bring it first through to San Francisco, then take it back to Reno. Were it not for the system, small store of goods should we sell to Nevada. Most of what we do sell them comes first from the East, and the whole of this would be sold to them directly by the East were it not for the system. San Francisco. The question to-day is whether the trade of the undeveloped was San Francisco of the age has been completed without her said, while much of her proseposing the "Dutch Flat swindle," and wake up to find that another of the greatest works of the age has been completed without her aid, while much of her prosepority depends directly upon it.

The last proposition to be considered is the railroad compromise or Ravenswood bridge ordinance. The object of thus is to bring into the city the whole of the enormous interior traffic of the State which is concentrated on the eastern shore of the bay. The city needs this business even as the business needs the accommodation which the city only can adequately afford. While to-day our warehouses are not yet much more than half filled, there is wheat enough lying affeid in risk of injury for want of shelter to fill the warehouse capacity of the cits twice over. This wheat pours down in a volume only limited by the capacity of ships to receive it, to the whartes of Oakland and Vallejo. Ont of seventy ships dispatched since the last of July, more than one-half have loaded at these points. These considerations give some idea of the traffic which is to be brought into San Francisco by the Ravenswood bridge connection. Other important facts to be borne in mind are that two midions of the proposed subsidy are to be expended directly on the terminus itself, creating taxable property to an equal amount; that as incident to the location of this terminus, other large amounts of property come into demand for private warehouse and other purposes; that the effect of such demand is to advance the values of eligible property for a large area adjacent to the railroad terminus. All this is an addition to the private wealth of the city as well us to the aggregate of the assessment roll. It is not difficult to see how the increase of the assessment roll rom this direct source may be equal, before the five years necessary for the construction of the Colorado River Railroad shall have elapsed and the proposed subsidy bonds have been all issued, to the whole amount of the proposed subsidy bonds have been all issued, to the whole amount of the proposed subsidy bonds have been all issued, to the whole amount of the proposed subsidy bonds have been all issued, to the whole amount of the proposed subsidy bonds have been all issued, to the

Mr. Loring Pickering, publisher of The Morning Call newspaper, asserted note for \$20,000 go to protest, and was indebted to Mr. Alvina Hayward in the sum of \$50,000. This was done by way of argument to show the propriety of defeating the Colorado Rairioad subsidy ordinance. The Chronicle on Sanday, in behalf of Mr. MacCredish, and The Alia also, pronounce the story a fabrication. The property assessed to Mr. MacCredish in the city and county of San Francisco, all unincumbered, aggregates upwards of \$250,000. Other large amounts, also free from encumbrance, are assessed to him in other counties.

#### A Sensible Lover.

I never-never did desire A maiden blest with "eyes of fire;" Because such flaming things mayhap Might singe, if not consume, a chap.

I never did a liking show For maid whose "bosom was of snow;" Because frost-bitten one might be, From hugging such a girl as she.

You'd have to pick 'em-which is rum !

Nor is the maid who boasts a cheek "Just like a peach," the one I seek:

1 never—be the truth revealed— Enjoy a peach that isn't peeled.

The maid whose brow is "ivory white" Would never give my heart delight: Although it's good for paper-knives, I don't like ivory in wives.

The maid with lips "like cherries ripe" One taste I with the poets share—Has never been my passion's type; I like a maid "with golden hair;"
Because, when Autumn time had come, But would she let me—deuce is in't!— Shave it, and send it to the Mint!

> My notion of a girl is this-A girl that one may hug and kiss; No ivory, or gold, or snow,
> Or fire, or peach, or cherry!—No!
> But just a girl—as girls now go.

-Fun.

### Something About Culture.

Professor Agassiz has, on two occasions during his sojourn in California, felt called upon to address remarks to the public on the subject of culture, the tenor of which indicates a clear impression in his mind, that more ought to have been done than has already been done for what is understood as "the higher education" in this State. The News Letter, prior to the establishment of the State University, to the building of the Mercantile Library, to the firm establishment of the Menanics' Institute, the organization of the Art Association, harped with a mighty harping upon this same string. Now it is become fashionable with certain people who have a mind to be accounted intellectual, to prolong the echo of our strain. It has been the fortune of Prof. Agassiz to fall in with his "set." They have bleated their blents in his ear, and fired him with a generous indignation. We accord to his position in the world-republic of science and letters, a right to rebuke us for neglecting to provide all proper means for culture—provided the neglect be a real one. But we deny the fact. We repel the charge utterly. We affirm the converse of it. We assert that the provision made for the higher education is adequate to the demands upon it. It is in actual excess of the demand. Further provision in that direction at this time would operate neither healthfully nor well. The Professor is in but partial possession of the facts. His conclusions are, and therefore not unnaturally, erroneous. Professor Agassiz used to be "great" on embryology. He would show you how a young mackerel took first the form of a cephalaspie, then changed to the outline of a shark, until at last its tail went in and its mouth came forward, and there you had it—a fish worthy of the breakfast-table of a naturalist. Youthful echinoderms were seen on the black-board to cling to the rocks like plebian polype; time developed their matteatory apparatus and they walked away on their mouth—a joy to the student of nature. In all this, in all nature, and, therefore, in al Lowell? What with Gray? The mere thought of having all that intellectual apparatus over here and being responsible for its usefulness, is alarming. It becomes at once apparent that a Harvard, such as the Professor has left, is the particular thing that California does not want. Then what does she want? We will not undertake to argue out the answer to the question; in general terms, we affirm into be—Precisely what she has: a public school system, sustained by grants of public money, unparalleled in the United States, supplemented by a State University which is more than adequate to the demands upon it. The law of growth is operation, Professor, and we who have watched its fruits perceive that it is working mightily, and we suggest that a naturalist may find enough to study in the polymoid intellectual echinoderm to divert his attention from the necessity of nonliness. poid intellectual echinoderm to divert his attention from the necessity of pointing out to the pedunculated creature the superior advantages of locomotion.

<sup>—</sup> A member of the Board of Education has had one of the meetings of that body adjourned on the ground that he "felt stupid." The mind staggers and falls limp in the effort to depicture the condition of cerebral opacity and induration which can impress itself upon the consciousness of a member of the Board of Education as one of more than normal stupidity.

# The Hassler Glacier in the Straits of Magellan.

We had come at last on a fine day in March to be lying off Garner Bay in the Sine at of March and Or based party corrected of M. Agrees & M. de Pourtalea. De St. 1877 - Mr. B. de M. Kommer V. de Johnson and meaniff. We proved Coll 5 . C has the Property on the out to my paper's and high and the works we a showing everywhere the rounded kno and ruges of a consumer state of the same of the mark the track of the plant of a past the whom state state the bas and plants to consumer. I was a the atom was ever from have to a min but the hear the different con-The best of the said makes the said manages to be seen to should b Service Control of the Control of th the medical and a provided the dreaming a provident the very like of any have been The State of Marchael Low persons the beautiful for board of the board of for her was a fine at persons to do from the state water as fine at persons to do from the state water as fine at persons to do from the state water as fine at persons to do from the state water as fine at the state w T. T. Consent Proposition in selection growing as we afterwards found, on an accu-The same of a continuous loss. The second of th Pictures by the let us so you we the second Storage Surface of Price was believed to assess we will all at once into the expense as the second of Mark declared are loss of the Mr. K. Linds, make the many of parts are just for the was more for the collection over the Mr. Kennelle and the collection of the col that it is the man to be started to the same and the state of mad-In. . - 6; - -We assist that are, there are for the feet all the est and The control of the second control to the terms of the second control of the second contr And we there are it was keed and M. he made this same, of the stem to serve as a hand-rail, he holding an end on one bank or the stream u.b. The six p except to: Received the common the contract of the contra After a war to the same to the two to call the rever of the feet greater than the first state of the rever of the rever of the same many and more the character of a case across us as a research to source, we assess from The most the Commerce of a consider as we have of the Sense of the varies for the whole made, and the consideration of the sense of the consideration of the Buc. 1 . . .

I want to construct to many the form of the world be further to describe, the feeding with the first of the form of the form of the world by the form of the form is of the form of the form is of the form of the form of the form is of the form of the form is of the form of the form

A new a few pass of lossy pater at her less stores publies a arm, etc., or her are pater sons at the term is on the apper surface, or bear aid the lower sources of a pater of any more passenger to the

Loves securities stal continue dail. We note a sale of \$50,000 San Bernardon Visited Bounds at \$2. These bounds bear industrial of the lower of the same for the period of the same for \$2,000 Sales, \$100, at 100,000 Sales, \$100, at 100,000 Sales, \$100, at 100,000 Sales, \$100,000 Sales

#### Our Steam Lines.

The steamships recently sold by the North Pacific Transportation Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company along with the Southern routes and business of the first named company, are the following, instead of as first reported: Sidewheel steamers California, Orizaba, Pacific and Senator, and the propeller Montana. The price paid for the steamers and good will of the Southern coast lines are as annexed:

Name.	Tons.	Amount.
Name. California	874	\$125,000
MOntana	1,002	100,000
Orizaba	1,244	150,000
Pacific	876	50,000
Senator	. 801	75,000
Total—Five steamers	. 4,899	\$500,000

As intimated, the purchase includes the Mexican line, in which the Montana is now running. This leaves the North Pacific Transportation Company but three steamers, nanely, the California, Idaho and Pelican, all propellers. The California is now in the Northern trade, running between Victoria and Portland. The Pelicans is running to Northern California ports, and the Idahois plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, in the interest of the Webb line. We called attention some two months ago to the organization in London of the Trans-Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of \$750,000, to run a line of steamers between San Francisco and Yokohama and Hongkong. A letter dated London, August 31st, states that three of the company's steamers are completed, and another is nearly ready. The line is to be started about the 1st of January, the first steamer sailing from Hongkong. Burrell & Co., an American house in Hongkong, are mentioned as agents at that end of the line, and it is stated that a prominent American house in this city will be the agents at this end. Mr. Edward H. Green, Director of the London and San Francisco Bank, will be one of the managers, and the bank with which he is connected, the financial agent in this city. It is stated that the vessels will shorten the passage from this port to Yokohama to 16 days, instead of the present schedule of 22 days. The letter says that, should the line prove a failure, the steamers will be placed in the South American trade. In New York there have been heard remonstrances in regard to the overland tea trade, and the fact is noticed that several steamers had been chartered for that port via the Sucz Canal. The arrival of the first of these vessels (the Glenartney) is now announced, having made the passage from Amoy, including six stoppages, in 65 days. Unless the Pacific Railroads can guarantee shippers much less time than this, it is predicted that those steamers will prove formidable rivals, as the less cost of freight is sufficient to get the teas, to say n

When Mrs. Stowe published her smutty story about my Lord Byron, Harper's Weekly seized the occasion to print a likeness of Lady Byron, the admirable Miss Milbanke. The Town Crier took a copy of the sheet home to Mrs C. and laid it silently upon her lap. A gleam of intelligence lighted up her fine features as she perused the lineaments of Lady B. "That (she exclaimed) accounts for it!" It did. Narrow, chill, self-righteousness was written in each of the lines ecored on the severe visage. Since then Mrs. Cryer and her spouse have held Lord Byron justified for his infractions of the moralities; in fact, his lordship has a sheltered nook in their regard in return for the trouble he inflicted on this she-cruet of moral vinegar. And now here comes Mr. Joaquin Miller and runs away from the lady who owned him, leaving her to her own resources and slender fare. The manly gorge rises at this conduct of Mr. Miller, and we all prepare to wither him with the blast of our scorn. But next comes Mrs. M. and delivers "a lecture" whereof the text is her peccant spouse. Upon this we have comment to offer. Most men are aware of a sleek, pearly, soft-voiced breed of women, with the craft of a monkey, the heart a snake and the pure cassedness an Apache—whose words are wasp-stings and their caress a blister—whose faculty it is to make a home a hell on earth—who torture dependants, stab their maids with word-thrusts, and nag a husband till that slower-witted animal howls and breaks his breakfast cup—well, that lovely type of humanity is Mrs. Minnie Myrthe Miller. If she be not, the T. C. will forswear his name and submit henceforth to be called Bungletoe. Before hearing Mrs. M. speak her little piece, we had but small esteem for Joaquin. Now he commands our sympathy to a degree verging upon regard.

Curious circumstances will occur in a man's lifetime. Chan hai Sun, of the educational party who stopped at the Occidental Hotel the other day, and who signed with others a card acknowledging the kind attention they had received there, was in 1864 in the employ, at Shanghai, of an American cotton broker styling himself Clapp & Co., who failed on the close of the rebellion in the Southern States, About the same time several other firms collapsed, namely: Kuntz Rohl & Co., Alex. Cocke and the late Mr. Wainwright, formerly of this city. Frivolous minded foreigners found in the names and misfortunes of these firms material for scurvy jests.

### Penn Calvin.

Search high and low, search up and down, "Nay, these be heathen words we hear;
By light of stars or sun,
And of all the good folks of our town
There's like Penn Calvin none.

Am is that clings to temples drear
And altars overthrown."

He lightly laughs when all condemn, He smiles when others pray: And what is sorest truth to them

To him is idle play. "Penn Calvin, lift, as duty bids, The load we all must bear?"

He only lifts his languid lids, And says: "The morn is fair!" "Learn while you may! for Life is stern, And Art, alast is long." He hums and answers: "Yes, I learn

The cadence of a song."

"The world is dark with human woe; Man eats of bitter food."
"The world," he says, "is all aglow

With beauty, bliss and good!"
"To crush the senses you must strive,
The beast of flesh destroy!"

" God gave this body, all alive, And every sense is joy !"

"I reck not how nor whence it came,"
He answers; "I possess:
If heathers felt and owned the same,

How bright was heathenesse !"

"Though you be stubborn to believe, Yet learn to grasp and hold: There's power and honor to achieve, And royal role of gold." Penn ('alvin placked an open rose And carolled to the sky:

"Shine, sun of Day, until its close— They live, and so do I!"

His eyes are clear as they were kissed By some unrisen dawn;

Our grave and stern philanthropist
Looks sad, and passes on.
Our paster scowls; the pious flock
Avent their heads, and flee;
For pestilence or earthquake-shock Less dreadful seems than he.

But all the children round him cling, Depraved as they were born; And vicious men his praises sing, Whom he forgets to warn Penn Calvin's strange indifference gives Our folks a grievous care:
He's simply glad because he lives,
And glad the world is fair!

-Bayard Taylor.

# Young Men's Christian Association.

Lo, these many years a band of closest brotherhood subsi-ted between the little flock known to the law as the Young Men's Christian Association, and their shep-herd, the Rev. News Latter. When he has stood up in the midst and beauted benignantly upon those hairless heads and furrowed visages bowed around him, he has raised his eyes to the hy-specks on the celling and prayed that he might not be spared to look upon such another gathering. He and hes little band of hoary bucks and weather-beaten whethers had aged together. Those precions brethren, Soapenhad weather-mean wethers had aged together. Those precious brefitren, Soapenlocks and Square-toes, have gone from among us. One farries yet in San Quentin,
but the other rests where the fire dieth not and thieves do not break through because they are already inside. When, in the earlier days of the band, the old
Adam arose within the brethren, and they fell by the ears touching the division of
what was in the scrip, and swore point blank, one against the other, till the lights
of the court-room glimmered dimit through the thick blue perjury which hung in
the air, News Letter rushed between and strove with them. He wrestled until
they med composition one, with worther and be saint conset. they made composition, one with another, and the saints ceased to be scandalized. they made composition, one with another, and the saints ceased to be scandarized. When they devised a dodge of crafty mendicancy by means of unpaid ietters in the postoffice. News Letter gave to the pious work the widest publicity in his columns. When that man of grace, Noah Brooks, was bell-wetter of the band, News Letter held him up to public admiration and proclaimed his godliness as with a trumpet. When he betook him away, and the bell was affixed to Brother Lawrence. News Letter felt that the Y. M. C. A. was no longer a fit topic for his columns. He tearfully withdrew him from an association which a decent regard for appearances would no longer allow him to maintain. Yesterday an appeal reached him from his former flock. In touching language they dwell upon their age and growing helptesness. Few are able to read after nightfail, many are deaf and several fall in intellect. Of this infirmity a sad instance is mentioned in the case of one of the elect who last week gave a sick widow a dime instead of a tract. By a vote of forty-two against eighteen, they have decided to drop the prafts "Young," hence forth they will be called simply "The Christian Association." This faithful oldwives are to be admitted to membership, that they may convoy their shouses homeward o' nights after their religious orgies. To this appeal, the News Letter has not the heart to be obdurate. He will again admit the society and is proceedings to his columns—but only upon one condition: when a member is detected filehing the magazines from the reading-room, or is convicted before the civil courts of perjury, breach of trust or indecent assault, he must positively be expelled.

Under the caption "Beginning of a New Industry," the Builetin contains an article in which a cursory perusal fails to detect any glaring misstatement of fact. We hasten to congratulate the evening paper on its "new industry," and would bid it persevere therein. It is quite as easy as lying, at lease equally decent.

#### The Times and the American Diamonds.

The Financial Postscript of August 30th contained the following: "An assoclated press dispatch from London yesterlay gave the substance of a "card" addressed to The Times by a respectable firm of diamond brokers, mentioning that an American had bought from them some time ago a parcel of rough diamond without regarding their quality. The Times is represented as connecting this purchase with the American discrete discrete. without regarding their quality. The Times is represented as connecting this purchase with the American diamond discoveries, and as expressing surprise that Messra. "Latham, Barlow and McClellan" should have become connected with the enterprise. We will venture to doubt that The Times used the names of those gentlemen or of any gentlemen in this connection. It is not an unsafe prophecy to say that when the issue in question shall be received, it will appear that these mames had been interpolated in the dispatch in the United States. But to-day the "city article" of The Times will make mention of the fact that parties interested in the American diamond discovery have been communicated with by cable, and whatever significance may be attached to the diamond purchase in that city, it cannot throw doubt upon the reality of the American discovery. The circumstance attending the gathering of these stones rendered a "salting" of the ground impossible; and besides, at least one diamond in the collection could not have been possible; and besides, at least one diamond in the collection could not have been sold by the London brokers without special mention; and upon inquiry they will certify to having had no such stone in their possession. All of which will not appear in the dispatches of the California Associated Press."

Following is the dispatch in question, dated San Francisco, August 30th, copied from the columns of The London Times:
Telegraph advices to the Press of this city state that Pittar, Leverson & Co., dia\_ Telegraph advices to the Press of this city state that Pillar, Leverson & Co., dismond brokers, write to your paper that an American bought of them a quantity of rough diamonds, and that a belief is expressed that these diamonds were used as a basis to deceive the parties forming the San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company, and further that your Press expresses astonishment that certain members of that corporation should lend their names to such an onterprise, thereby included in the content of the company of the company of the content of the company of the content of thereby intimating that the corporation contemplates a fraud upon the public. undersigned directors of the above corporation carnestly request your stating that the evidence inducing the organization of the corporation has been in their possesthe evidence inducing the organization of the corporation has been in their possession over a year. The organization is private, and no attempt has been nor will be made to induce any one to purchase shares without positive proof that all statements presented are true. Wm. M. Lent, President; T. H. Selby, Vice-President; Wm. C. Ralston, Treasurer; Wm. Willis, Secretary; Milton S. Latham, Albert Gansl, W. F. Bubcock, Louis Sloss, Maurice Dore and G. B. McClellan. The remarks of the Postscript have been verified to the letter. No mention has yet been made by the Associated Press papers of the card by which a dozen of our leading attitudes with the contraction of the card by which a dozen of our

yet been made by the Associated Press papers of the card by which a dozen of our leading citizens relieve themselves of an aspersion. Diligent examination of the columns of the Times fails to discover any allusion to the names of "Latham, Barlow, or McClellan." Our San Francisco friends of the Associated Press, by way of garlifying malice, appear to have tampered with their dispatches, and in fact been guilty of forgery.

The T. C.'s health, he regrets to say, is failing fast. His midnight dreams, which, thanks to a good conscience and digestion, have hitherto been sweet and tranquil, are now so no more, and over his haggard brow hovers not the drowsy tranquil, are now so no more, and over his haggard brow hovers not the drowsy god. For in an adjoining yard to his residence on Hyde street, has grown up, matured, and entered society, a young female cat of Rose McKinley turn of mind. And like her fastidious prototype she seems determined to try an hundred beaux before she cleaves permanently to one. She has cleaved to forty-eight already, by the T. C.'s private memorandum, and still she keeps on cleaving. A Committee of One Hundred visited her last night, but still no affinity. One old black fenced-straddling villian, with strabismus, called "Pick," offered himself, but was decidedly not her pick. Plucky as Emily Pitstevens, she threatened to put a bullet in him if he ever made her another call. And still they come. Cats on fence, barrel, barn, and house-top; brown cats, yellow cats, black and white cats, speckled cats: one eyed cats, lame cats, mangy cats, cats without a tail, tortoise shell cats aristocratic, and piebald cats parrenus. All tom-cats but one, and she perseveringly coquettish. The T. C. has cleaned out his room. His wash-basin, pitcher, and other China utensils, his boots and Oxford ties, the slats of the bedstead, his spittoon and inkstand are gone. In one last dispairing effort he empties stead, his spittoon and inkstand are gone. In one last dispairing effort he emptied his shot-gun on the army below, and then lay down in acute brain fever. He

<sup>—</sup> We have no personal objection to the Bulletin's printing descriptions of every "den of sin and shame" (as it beautifully terms them) in the city. We know every "den of sin and shame" (as it beautifully terms them) in the city. We know how it is ourself, and so do our very good frieuds, the male readers of the News Letter. True, we do not habitually talk about them. Sometimes it becomes proper to show up the sores in the social body with a view to their amelioration. But to show them up for the sake of showing them up, argues a mind akin to that which should walk hospitals for the sake of handling the be-festered bandages and sniffing the very peculiar taint they impart to its atmosphere. But men who do this thing commonly wash their hands and air themselves before they come into our houses. The Bulletin brings its trophies away with it and deposits the choice scabs and fragrant clouts within our doors. We repeat—We do not object.

# Chinese and Japanese Workmen.

It may be worth his while to call the attention of the British artisan to a cloud in the flastern horizon. It has been several thousand years throatening, but it is coming at last, and has already come in many quarters where it was as little expected as here. It is that immense reserveor of human industry and skill what has accumulated for ages in China and Japan, and which has now burst its barriers and is fleeding the earth. At the present rate of progress, or rather of diffusion, there is not a spot in the whole world which can consider itself safe from the invasion of quiet, clever, active, and thrifty Chmamen, with their next title ways, their quaint Josses, their queer ceremonials, and not irrational superstitute, having made that they are they in the eyes of the burepean or American subserver or artisan, for they understud him; they work long, they don't drunk, and they make little fortunes, which they intend to carry back to the wife and children, present or to come, in the Flowery Land. There is nothing which is not said against them, but the only thing which can ever be ascertained is that they are industrious, peaceable, frugal, and generally honest. Now, perhaps, our people may think it will still be a long time before the Chinaman becomes a regular and important part of the English community, but it is not at all necessary to weigh the chances of a Chinese invasion. No great question is a local question in these days. England is the very last country which should think that here or there matters much now. She is doing the work of the whole world, and her competitors, as well as her customers, are everywhere. The Chinaman may beat us in the market of the world without leaving his own shores.

A war steamer of 2,700 tons has just been constructed at Shanghai entirely by Chinese artificers, under the guidance of only four Europeans. The same can be done in Japan. Such is the natural docility and adrottness of the people in both those countries, and so steadly do they work, that there is no doubt they can compete with us successfully in many branches of manufacture so as to meet us in our own market as well as in the is. They have coal and iron. Indeed, nothing whatever hinders them from becoming our most formidable rivals all over the East, the Southern hemisphere, and the shores of the Pacific. Nothing is now wanting but capital, enterprise, and skill; but these are things which in their very nature are bound to no spot and are jealous of restriction. Threaten the capitalist that you will divide his spoil among the many, and he will carry it off to a place of safety, however distant. Our industrial combinations wield a power beyond their conception. They can do for all England, changing it from a populous region into a desert, and from a garden into a ruinous heap. The working classes of this country have only to agree, and they can drive away all the elements of wealth and prosperity, except labor and manual skill, to remote regions, where labor and manual skill can be obtained in any quantity. There really is no reason whatever why any man should not sail to-morrow with a few skilled comrades, the proper us is simple enough. Either enterprise, capital, and skill will go where labor as to try at home. If matters 20 on as they have gone on lately, the question before us is simple enough. Either enterprise, capital, and skill will go where labor is to be found, or the supersbundant labor of other countries will find its way bree. Combination believes itself able to deal with the European form of this dilemma, but it can do anothing with a population computed at a third of that of the whole carth, and as new to as as if it bad dropped from the moon. But there would be nothing to offend our taste in the

<sup>—</sup> The Board of Public Works, appointed in accordance with the Act of the last Legislature, have completed their report of estimated damages, costs and assessed damages incident on the opening of the proposed Montgomery Avenue. It will be open for public inspection to-day and continue so for thirty days, when, if approved by the County Court, it will become flust. The Beard, which consists of the Mayor. Tax-collector and city and County Surveyor, was organized on the 19th day of last June by the election of the Mayor as President: H. S. Tibbey, Secretary, and M. M. Estee, Attorney. They have continued ever since, holding daily meetings, and have completed their labors the far with dispatch.

#### Commercial.

- WE ARE NOW in the midst of an active Fall trade. Business has of late revived materially, and the various wholesale departments show considerable anima-tion. Imports recently have been more liberal, and assortments that had become much broken have been renewed, stocks replenished, thus enabling us to execute interior orders with increased satisfaction. Exports of Grain are continued upon a princely scale, and would be doubled had we the necessary tonnage at command.

An important auction sale of Refined Sugar and Golden Syrup, the joint product of the California and San Francisco and Pacific Refineries, was held at the auction rooms of S. L. Jones & Co. on the 26th inst. The attendance was large, and the interest evinced by the jobbers was considerable. The terms were liberal, 60 days for approved notes, payable in gold coin, or a discount of one per cent per month, for cash, at buyers' option. The offering consisted of 5,000 bbls White Refined Sugars, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, Patent Cut, etc., in the usual variety of packages. 3,000 bbls Yellow C Sugar, Extra C and Yellow C, in bbls and half bbls. Also, 8,000 kegs and 400 bbls Syrup, extra heavy. The price bid was for Circle A, Standard Crushed, and each purchaser had the option of taking an assortment of bbls, half bbls, or boxes of all the different kinds and qualities at the usual and customary trade rates. With this understanding the price bid for Circle A, Crushed, was \$12.05 per 100 bs, and at this rate 6,550 bbls were sold and divided up among the trade. After this the Yellow C Sugar was put up, with the understanding that purchasers could have the Extra Golden C at a half cent above the standard price. The first buyer took 500 bbls at \$10.25 per 100 bs, when the sale was stopped peremptorily, much to the chagrin, annoyance, and mortification of - AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of Refined Sugar and Golden Syrup, the joint standard price. The first buyer took 500 bbls at \$10 25 per 100 bbs, when the sale was stopped peremptorily, much to the chagrin, annoyance, and mortification of thetrade. However, after much consultation the Refineries concluded to go on, if any one would advance the price. This was promptly responded to, resulting in the selling, in lots to the trade, 3,100 bbls more Yellow C, at \$10 37% per 100 lbs. This closed the Sugar sale, and establishing a decline of about 62% per 100 lbs on rates previously ruling. After the auction sale, it is asserted that the Opposition Bay Refinery closed out all their surplus stock of refined at the same rates—thus establishing the prices for at least thirty days to come—as the Refiners, through the auctioneer, proclaimed that no sales would be made by them at less rates for a mouth to come. After this came the Golden Syrup, 8,000 kegs and 200 bbls, advertised. The bid was 45% for the entire lot in kegs; half bbls 56 less and the bbls month to come. After this came the Golden Syrup, 8,000 kegs and 300 bbls, advertised. The bid was 45½ for the entire lot in kegs; half bbls 5c less, and the bbls 7½c less, as customary. Thus closed the most interesting trade sale of the season. Friend Jones, the auctioneer, did himself full credit, rattling off as he did a la Hoffman in a very few minutes, and at satisfactory prices, a money value of \$250,000 in Sugar and Syrup. Another interesting feature of the week is the appearance yesterday of the first beet Sugar of the season from the Alvardo Sugarie. Messar, Hockoffer & Reed have been appoined agents for its sale. The Company have raised more Beets this season and will turn out a much larger amount of Sugar than they did last year. The factory at Sacramento has also commenced grinding, and will manufacture at least 2,000 bbls. The Beet Sugar business has become an established industry in this State, and is expected to increase until it ultimately readers us independent of imported Sugars.

The market for some time past THERE IS QUITE A LITTLE STIR in Coffee. has been quite sluggish, but the re-appearance of St. Louis orders caused increased inquiry, resulting in the sale of 2,500 bags Central American greens, of which 1,000 bags go to St. Louis, the shipment being made through Messrs. C. A. Low & Co., The price demanded for the best samples of green is now 19%c., and for O. G. Java, 22%c.

THE RICE MARKET is greatly depressed, stocks burdensome, and most of it fish cost; China rules from 6 to 7c; Patna and Japan, 6½@7c; Hawaiian Table, 9c.

Table, 9c.

— Freights continue to rule high, although the tonnage supply is increasing. We note the arrival of the ship Agenor, 41 days from Callao, in ballast, consigned to Master. This is a good sign; other arrivals during the week from domestic and foreign ports, give relief to those having Wheat to ship. To Liverpool, 25 18s. 6d. has been paid this week, and to Cork and a market, it is probable that £5 18s. might be paid. Ships to arrive in January and February next, have been secured for Wheat to the United Kingdom at £4 15s., even up to £5. This shows the confidence felt in the future of the Grain market.

OUR WHEAT EXPORTS for the current season embrace 75 vessels to the United Kingdom, with 2,198,063 ctls., valued at \$3,596,760.

— Our Wheat Crop has certainly not been over estimated. The Stockton Independent reasons thus in regard to high freights: "This great advance in freights is very unfortunate for the farmers, because it materially lessens their profit; but is it right to charge to the operations of a wheat ring, or a shipping monopoly, results that come in a great measure from natural causes, or the unchanging operations of the laws of trade? Our farmers and grain dealers have not prepared themselves to take advantage of the high prices in the Liverpool market, for owing to the want of accommodations to store the surplus crop and protect it from the coming storms, they are themselves bidding against each other to put up the price of wheat so that the crop of individuals may be saved. Do these men who are howling about a grain ring expect that five hundred shins can be brought into bowling shout a grain ring expect that five hundred ships can be brought into the howling shout a grain ring expect that five hundred ships can be brought into the hard before of San Francisco and loaded within the ninety days that intervene between the close of harvest and the commencement of the rainy season without materially increasing the price of freights? Such a proposition is preposterous. Instead of

creating an imaginary ring and monopoly and charging it with the present high price of freights and consequent low price of wheat, would it not be ter better for the farmers to cook upon this question in a business-like manner." Whether this the memory as ook upon this question in a question-rice who therefore the light rate of freezelts has been brought about by the workings of nation laws of trade-or by combration, how will common high intaken long as good continuous to be forced upon the market faster than vessed can be obtained to corry staway. Our farmers, therefore, instead of wasting their breath in abusing rings and monopoless, should prepare themselves to take care of that what until such that the market is tayorable. They should foin together in the construction of warethe market is lavoration. The should join together in the conservation of which houses, at points accessible to market all all sorsoons and as their crops are harvested thos should, instead of forcing it upon the market to such an extent as to send up the troughts and restince their own receipts, bold it must be market by wholly satisfactory. Into some extensive system of this kind - adopted by the farmers they will be who is at the mercy of the fluctuations in the market, caused by the workings of the natural laws of trade."

The St. Gothard Tunnel. After protracted negotiations of a very difficult nafure with various contractors, the administration of the St Gothard Rulway has closed, on the 7th inst, the agreement with reference to the construction of the great Alpine funnel between Goeschenen and Airolo. The successful competitor for the perforation of the greatest tennel under the Alps is a Swiss contractor, M. Le Favre, of Genera, who has already executed very considerable and various railways and tunnel works in a manner which was consulated to commend strongly this approach on for the colosissi undertaking. M Favre has, moreover, succeeded in accuring the services of Professor Co"adon, of Geneva, who has placed an emin accurang the services of Professor Colladon, of Geneva, who has placed an eminent part in connection with the Mont Cents tunner works, and whose collection on the St. Gothard will consequently be of great value. M. I. Favre has rendered a security to the amount of eight military of france to the administration of the St. Gothard Railway: this sum to be held as a marantee tower's the prompt initialment on the part of M. Favre, of the agreement signed between bimself and the derection of the undertaking, and of which agreement we now give in extract with regard to the principal articles. According to the proposition of M. Favre, the total cast of the averation of the great tunner. It's Kiemetres in eachth, or rather more than nine English miles with be fifty mileous of frames, or, say, two millions of pounds sterions, thus mile in the first interfere, about the millions of frames below the estimate of the international commission, and twelves and laft millions be withe offer of Signery contribution made by the gentlement on ballet of the great contribution made by the gentlement on ballet of the succession of the great contribution made by the gentlement of the contribution of the contribution of the order of Signery contribution made by the gentlement on behalf of the great contribution made by the gentlement of the contribution of the contri frances below the estimate of the international commission, and tweeve and a nair miscours be ow the offer of Sugner teration made by the gentemant on behalf of the Società Italiana di Levori Pabbier, of Turin. M. Favre engages himself to finish the timies within eight years from the date of approva of the agreement by the Swiss Fegleral Council. In the case that Mr. Favre should succeed an competing the works before the specified period, he will be entitled to receive for each ing the works become the specified period, he will be entitled to reserve for each day of such premature accomplesiment of the undertaking a premium of 5,000 frames, should, on the other hand, the completion of the works be retarded—no matter for what cause—beyond the said period, then the contractor well have to pay for each day the sum of 3,000 frames. If the delay exceeds sly months, the deduction from the contract price will be increased to 10,000 frames per day and at the expirition of one year the agreement will be cancelled, when the security of eight millions of frames will become the property of the St. Gothard Railway Commany. Engineeric Company. | Engineering.

Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps

Seems to be extensively gaining our public confidence, and promises to take the place of every other liquer now in use, especially for medicinal use. This is not emprising, for apart from its being found in most of our Drug Stores in this extra and country, and its being strongly recommended by the placebanes, the null and agreeable tasts of this article, contrasted with the strong, pagent and actual sensition produced on the paints by the common deleterious article, which is now the general complaint of nearly all the medical faculty of this country—would, of interest, suffice to give it the decided preference. If prescribed as a medicine, it is not bad to take, and to use as a beverage, it is considered by indiges to be superior to any article of the kind ever imported into the country.

PLATT & NEWTON, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

<sup>-</sup> The Bulletin piteously appeals to its former good behavior as furnishing ground for a stay of proceedings against if on the part of our business men. Judge Louderback hears the same piece every day. But former good character can at best but poorly condone precent infquity.

<sup>—</sup> The Pacific Mail steamer Arisona, Capt. Parker, sailed at noon vesterday for Panama, with \$25,000 in treasure, and merchandise to New York to the value of \$195,000.

### Special Brevities.

— The following challenge has been offered by the owner of the Sappho: "I will sail any schooner in England from the Nab to Cherbourg and back three races; the winner of two ont of three to take the prize, say a 60 or a 100 guinea cup. Flying start, the days and hour of starting to be named and yachts to sail regardless of weather. Royal Yacht Squadron measurement, and scale of time allowance. No restrictions as to hands, canvas, etc.; but no trimming by dead weight during the race. This offer will be lett open for one fortnight from date, and I shall require one week's notice to prepare.—Sappho, Cowes, August 19th.—W. P. Douglas." The above is the challenge to all England, and we own we are surprised that it has not been accepted. The course is a perfectly fair one, and one calculated to test the sailing qualities of the respective vessels. Mr. Douglas has named an eight or ten knot breeze, in order to save the race from being one of those unsatisfactory drifting matches, of which so many have been seen this year, but in order that nothing should stand in the way of so interesting a trial, he has agreed to waive this stipulation. Of course, if the challenge is not accepted, the American yachtsmen have a perfect right to claim the championship of the occun, and, with such vessels as we have, the Guinevere among others, we own we are surprised that the Sappho should be allowed to, what in racing phraseology would be termed "walk over the course."—[Court Journal. " walk over the course." -[Court Journal.

Paris is devoting much attention to the subject of food and cooking. It was the general impression that in this latter respect nothing was to be desired; such is not the case. Discussion is hottest over the texts—soup and broth. Science is not the case. Discussion is hottest over the texts—soup and broth. Science asserts that soup pieases but does not nourish; yet the French army, the peasant and the ourrier subsist on the pot-au-feu. There are three things a gastronomist never touches—soup, side-dishes and dessert dainties. Yet soup is held to be to the dinner what the portice or peristyle is to a builder, or the overture to an opera. Brillat Savarin remarked that soup was the preface obligee of every good dinner; but the Marquis de Cussy reminded him that good books have no need of prefaces, which shade, the children and the proposed of a weighter of the control of the preface. but the Marquis de classy reinhard that that good tooke an Aberton which shows that whilst an Atheist may be converted or a politician changed, a gastronomer with an idea is akin to the laws of the Medes and Persians. In the many soups—five hundred, it is said—prepared in Paris, there is one that is generally advertised in cales as well as restaurants, namely, "onion soup and cheese." ally advertised in cuies as well as restaurants, namely, "onion soup and cheese." This repast is of a "pick-me-up" nature, a sort of perfect cure for too much alcohol. It is an open question here, whether the host or the servant shall help the soup; the safe rule is to guard the plate when given to you.

— English military morality is not so black as it has been painted, to judge from a letter in a contemporary from Lord Shaftesbury on the conduct of the soldiers now encamped round Salisbury. Upwards of 10,000 of the first and second divisions of the Southern Army visited his estates. They, took possession of the downs, and showed such "order, discipline and civility," as delighted him. "After service on Sunday, hundreds, I may say thonsands," Lord Shaftesbury says, "bathed in the river, and walked and strolled about my garden; and I am sure that not a leaf is missing nor a flower-bed trampled on." The peasantry and the farmers are as much pleased as Lord Shaftesbury at the "quietness and sobriety" of the men.

— Florence was invaded on the first day of this month by a prodigious quantity of butterflies. All the distance of the Lung'arno, between the Piazza Manin and the Barriera, and in all the adjacent streets, the passage was almost obstructed by an extraordinary quantity of these insects that had swarmed in such thick clouds round the gaslights that the streets were comparatively dark. Fires were immediately lit by order of the municipality and by the citizens themselves, upon which the butterflies burnt their wings. Half an hour afterwards one walked upon a layer formed by the bodies of the butterflies an inch thick. They are of a whitish color, and some of the streets appeared as if covered with snow.

The appointment has been made in Paris of butter inspectors at the octrois and halles, apparently for the purpose of putting a stop to a kind of adulteration which has been discovered in England as well as France. Butter is largely manufactured in Paris with flour, suct, lard and unwholesome coloring matters, and, having been packed in little square jars and baskets, it is sent to the suburbs to be sent back again to Paris. In passing through the octroi the greasy compound is stamped "Brittany Butter," and it is afterwards purchased at from two to three

France a pound.

The enthusiasm for Stanley among the Brightonians knows no bounds.

The Brighton Daily News contained an advertisement offering for sale an autograph letter of the distinguished traveler, for which the moderate sum of three guineas only was asked. It is to be feared that if such prices are gained for an autograph letter the New York Herald will before long lose the valuable services of their correspondent, who will doubtless leave the arduous work of journalism for the essier one of letter writing.

- The inhabitants of Sedan resolved to celebrate the 1st of September as a day of mourning. At an early hour most of the houses displayed the tri-colored flag, draped with long pieces of crape. At nine the German soldiers ascended and removed all those emblems, that measure being induced by some imprudent person, who had inscribed on his colors "Vive la France! A bientôt la revanche?" All which were not draped with black were left.

- There are now 207 fixed points in London where policemen can be found when wanted.

- The idea of strikes seems to have reached a culminating point now. In consequence of the recent determination of the Nenagh (Ireland) (ias Company to raise the price of gas from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 10d. per thousand, most of the larger consumers, including the railway company, have signified their intention of striking, and using paraffine oil instead of gas, as heretofore.
- General Tom Thumb has distinguished himself in target-shooting at Stony Creek, England. If he is going into the American army in earnest, and not merely as an "artist general," it is hardly a fair proceeding; for who could hit such a mark as he would present in return for his shot? He is all bull's-eye.
- Victor Hugo, in his fall from popularity, has dragged his publishers down with him. The astonishing prices which he put upon his works, and which Lacroix & Co. paid, together with the present decline in the sale of the books, has brought on financial ruin, and the firm has been declared bankrupt.
- A few months ago a famous Prussian General was inspecting some military stables. "What do I see there!" he said, in tones of thunder, to a ser ceant; "cobwebs!" "Yes, sir," was the respectful reply; "we keep them to catch flies and prevent their teasing the horses."
- Sham maneuvers, unparalleled in military annals, are taking place in eastern France. The young German soldiers in training are being shown how the French were routed from Woorth to Styring, and from Argonne to Sedan, and the French authorities received a list of the towns and villages to be occupied during the operations.
- Paris frog vendors have of late adulterated their wares with numerous toads, which appear to be far from wholesome food. The police have been accordingly instructed to pay great attention in future to the barrows of the itinerant frog vendors.
- A little vital statistics: There are 1,450 hunchbacks in Paris, 1,100 persons with only one arm, 1,200 with only one leg. 150 legiess, or moving along in a sort of bowl on wheels, 4,800 blind—or one unfortunate for every 260 "perfect" citizens.
- Subject to certain conditions, Lord Northbrook has made the splendid donation of a thousand pounds to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College.
- The Geographical Society of Russia has presented Mr. Stanley with its gold medal. He has been similarly honored by the geographers of France.
- There is some probability of sleeping carriages, after the American pattern, being shortly introduced on some of the English lines.

#### Court Chat.

- The Emperor Napoleon has taken Beaulieu House and Padshun Villa, two adjoining properties, at Cowes, and took possession of them on the 5th inst. The above houses are situated at the west end of the rown, next to the batha, and close to Egypt. Their Imperial Majesties are early risers, and the Emperor generally takes a stroil before breakfast, which is served at nine 'clock. Acting upon the principle of doing in Rome what the Romans do, which saying was Mulapropised by a celebrated lady, who is supposed to have declared that in Turkeys on should do whit the Turkeys do, the Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial, and suite give up their tass: de caje on rising, and their deponer a la fourchelt at 11.30, as is the custom in France, and have adopted the English breakfast, which we hope differs from what Moore the poet calls—"Your real English breakfast, your tea and your toast."
- Messrs. Plon, the well known publishers of Paris, are bringing an action against Louis Charles Napoleon Bonaparte, formerly Emperor of the French, and now residing in Chischlurst, England, to recover 332,2994, 25c for printing and delivering the small edition of the "Life of Casar." This case will be tried before the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal at the beginning of the next term. By "delivering "the "Life of Casar," Plon means sending capies gratis to functionaries, reviewers, and landlords of the country time, who were the only persons that could be induced to take them. The large edition cost the publisher 20,000f., for which he laid seizure, with other casellitors, on the personal effects of the Emperor and Empress found in the Garde-Meuble.
- Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, important and interesting additions are being made to the contents of the International Exhibition. The Counters of Dudley's almost priceless gens have, within the past few days, received the noble accession of a fiara or coronet, which was only presented to her ladyship recently, by the Eurl, on the occasion of her brithday. The ornament is a perfect blaze of magnificent diamonds; the center stone a pear-shaped brilliant of wonderful lustre and perfect form, weighing forty-six carats and a half. This one diamond alone cost Lord Dudley £30,000. The Counters' aut of pearls and diamonds, including six rows of strong pearls, is valued at something over £16,000.
- A very impressive ceremony, says the Jewish Chronicle, took place at the ancient synagogue of the Siephardim congregation in Bovis Marks on Sunday morning last, when Sir Moses Monteflore attended to offer up his thanksgiving to his heavenly Master for his prosperous journey and safe return. The venerable baronet, having been called to the Law, made munificent offerings in thanksgiving for the protection vouchsafed to him by his heavenly Father during his recent journey. Numerous complimentary offerings were made by the congregation.

- A touching incident occurred at the military maneuvers recently. An old Waterloo pensioner, Hiscott by name, who formerly served in the 19th Hussars, had come to More Critchell Park to see his old regiment and his young Prince. Lord Ashley determined to introduce the old man to the Prince of Wales, and, after the inspection, he stepped forward and asked his Royal Highness leave to introduce a faithful subject who had done the State some service in his day. The Prince readily assented, and the old man tottered slowly forward. Stooping from his charger, the Prince shook hands heartily with the old soldier, and in a few well-chosen words expressed his pleasure at meeting one who had done his duty so well at the last great English victory with the regiment the Prince was so proud to command. His Royal Higness then asked some questions as to length of the old man's service, and seemed much struck at being told that for thirty-one years the brave old fellow had been on duty without once returning to England. After shaking hands with him again, the Prince rode on, leaving John Hiscott a prouder and richer man. More than one person among the witnesses of this little incident remarked on the pretty picture that was formed by the young Prince, in all the glory of youth and strength, bending tenderly down from his charger to shake hands with the faithful old soldier, white with the snows of many winters, and bowed down with age. Not a bad subject for a picture, and an addendum to the other and kindred pictures on Waterloo subjects.—Court Journal.
- The prospects of the succession to the throne of Holland are noteworthy in the present state of Europe. The King has two sons—the Prince of Orange, now about thirty years of age, and a younger Prince of very inferior bodily and not strong mental health. Hitherto the Prince of Orange has not only exhibited an indisposition to marry, but has, it is currently said, expressed a determination to remain single. Thus far, neither the entreaties of his family nor the advice of his personal friends have been able to induce the prince—who is, nevertheless, a man of capacity, intelligence, and cultivation—to exhibit any inclination for matrimony; and as his younger brother is unfit for the active duties of sovereignty, practically Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his uncle, in next in succession. He has lately Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his uncle, in next in succession. He has lately Prince Henry of the Netherlands, his uncle, in next in succession. He has lately become a widower, and is childless; so that, to all present appearance, much now depends on his marrying again. Failing issue from these princes, the succession to the crown of Holland will devolve on the children of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar. But, as Holland will devolve on the children of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, et al. (It is to be hoped, in a year or two, consolidate monarchy in Holland by marriage.
- On Monday, the 1st inst., being the anniversary of the birth of the Prince Consort, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold, with the gentlemen of the Court and servante, as also the tenantry of the Royal cetates, in accordance with the usual custom, met at the obelisk in the east of the castle, Balmorai, and drank in silence to the memory of the Prince. The Duke of Edinburgh gave a short but feeling speech in connection with the anniversary which they were met to celebrate. In the afternoon the Queen, with the Princees Beatrice, drove out a little way up the north side of the Dee, and on returning paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Micras. Driving from thence they passed along the south side of the river to Abergeldie and Balnacroft, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter Farquharson, On the day following the Duke of Edinburgh went out deer-stalking to the "White Month," and killed three very fine stages.
- Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is reported to be enjoying in the quiet of Bernstorff Castle a desirable rest with their Danish Majestics and all the Royalty of the land there assembled. Her Royal Highness makes daily drives into the country, but the excessive dryness of the weather and the dustiness of the roads prevent the august guest from enjoying the beautiful landscape around as otherwise she would.
- A magnificent pianoforte has just been sent from London to the Empress of China. The manufacturers, doubtful of the ability of the celestial lady to play, have thoughtfully added "a grinding apparatus." The tunes chosen are "God Save the Queen," the "Misercre" from Trovatore, the "Lancers' Quadrille," and the "Marseillaise."
- The Royal family of Italy met on the 30th ult., at the Royal villa, Petraia, where the bride of Count Mirafiore, morganatic brother-in-law of the King, was presented to them. The King made the bride a present of a suite of jewelry worth about £2,400.
- Prince Arthur will return to Dover after the maneuvers to rejoin the First Battalion Rife Brigade. His Royal Highness is expected to remain the winter months at Dover, and will in all probability leave the Rifle Brigade in the spring of next year.
- At the recent wedding of the daughter of the chief of the Piute Indians with a young lieutenant, at Salt Lake, the bride was "attired in a blanket decollete, with oyster-shell necklace, and ate heartily at the wedding feast of fricasseed prairie dog."
- It seems that a portion of the Emperor Napoleon's jewelry has been sent to find an Indian market, and has been forwarded to Baroda. It is stated that the jewelry is valued at thirty lacs of rupees.

#### The Sea.

And wert thou not content, oh, cruel sea!

Rich with the countless riches of the earth,

That thou shouldst enatch at what belonged to me,

All that my little life and hopes were worth?

I poor, thou very rich, oh, wealthy sea! With all the stolen hoards of centuries! Each day, each hour the world doth lose by thee, And yet thou art not satisfied with these.

I had one treasure—oh, thou cruel sea! I hugg'd it, hid it deep down in my heart, And cried, not any of the powers that be Shall dare to touch it—we shall never part!

My treasure—all I had—oh, heartless sea! What could it add to any wealth of thine, That thou shouldst poorer make my poverty, Or to thy hoard add this one mite of mine?

Ah, cruel calm, thy lips still kiss the sand;
But answer comes there none—oh, silent sea!
It is so strange and cold through all the land,
I am so lonely—give him back to me. —People's Magazine.

### The Bull and the Bear Lie Down Together.

Thursday, the 26th inst., was the decennial anniversary of the organization of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board. The Bourd adjourned over the afternoon session, and devoted the time to bilarity. The anniversary is burned widdly into the memory of the proprietor of the NewsLetter by a truling circumstance. Ten years ago, the "affable Secretary" of the Board approached him and bearingly unfolded the little game. "Now can't you the said give us a \$25 to help set the thing agoing?" Our proprietor responded as a large-hearted and somewhat clear-headed citizen ought. He hath not been without reward. Goodly store of shekels have returned to him from the bread thus adventured upon speculative waters. As then organized, the Board contained thirty-seven members.

We have no data of the sales of the Board for the first fifteen months after its incorporation. However, since January 1, 1864, the annual sales foot up the following aggregates:

1864	25,832,715 1869
1865	49,205,520,1570
1866	32,835,894 1871
1867	66,274,577 1872 (to date)
1868	

formed in the first fifteen months.

So on Thursday the boys (as we parentally term them) set forth tables Isden with creature comfort, and the vintage of Champagne glinted topazically thereon, and bubbled with a marmurous sizzling and gurgaed meiodiously adown the dear lads' throats. President Peckham spoke his little piece, and then they gave toasts. The healths of J. B. E. Cavalher, first President; Franklin Lawton, perpetual Secretary; H. Schmiedel, first Treasurer; John Perry, Jr., and Harry Logan, first buyer and seller; William Sharron, the King of the Stock Market; Alvanza Harbward, the brother near the throne; the New York Board, the Virginia City operators, Wm. C. Ralston, President Peckham and "Our Noble Selves"—were drunk with enthusiasm.

When the toasts were all drank, the members gathered in the center of the Hall, and everybody's friend, Mr. Bob Rogers, warbled the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by a resounding chorus. Then "Aud Laug Syne" was suing less larmes and rois, shen Mr. George Smiley pronounced the benediction. During the service a collection was taken up for an ex-member of the Board, in reduced circumstances, which amounted to several hundred dollars, none but members being allowed to contribute.

Californians in Europe are reported in the Paris American Register for the week ending August 31st, as follows: In Paris, A. E. Dewey, Isaac Hecht and family, H. S. Homans and wife, M. Meagler and wife; P. Spreekies and family, and George T. Whitteli, in London, Dr. C. H. Bradford, N. Hubert, Hon. George Turner and wife, Miss Nellie Turner; in London, Mr. Kinkofstrom; in Geneva, Mrs. A. L. Barnes, Mrs. J. Clarke and family, Chris. Reis and wife, Dr. H. D. Cogswell and Mrs. E. E. Cogswell; in Baden Baden, Mrs. W. Hood, Miss Sarah N. Pope, Mr. Spencer and wife and J. W. Spencer; in Frankford-on-Main, Isaac Walter.

#### The Saints' Theatricals.

EDITOR MAIL BAG:—People are very early here of a night; in fact. as there are no amusements, there is nothing to stay up for. They have demoished the only two "gay" houses in the town, so I expect that adultery and shooting will soon be very prevalent. Oh, I forgot the theater. I went there alone last night. The frequenters of this place appear to be familiar with the numbers of every seat in the house. When I arrived at the ticket office, a young Mormon, seeing I was in doubt as to what part of the busic I should paronic, voluntered that No. 64 was the best send in the parquette, adding that he himself bud taken No. 63. I therefore book No. 64, but I was it doubt until I found myself scated in one of the front rows of stalls, whether his vanity had prompted him to call that the best seat because I should have the honor of sitting next to him or not. He was not at all proud, however, and as soon as we were seated he pointed out to me twenty of Brigham's daughters sitting in a row on my right in the first circle, young ladies of isrignam's canginers sitting in a row on my right in the first circle, yoing ladies ranging in years from five to five and twenty. Judging from the color of the hair, their lather has been rather partial to blondes. After an overture by the orchestra, which, although not numerous, was by no means bad, the curtain rose and disclosed a gentleman talking to a young lady in a manner that her papa would not have approved of. The young lady presently retired, observing that her father was coming, but to the great relief of the lover and utmost dismay of the actor, no father appeared. The lover, however, remained at his post awaiting the dreaded visit for full five minutes, that the entrial dround. The audience are made and the control of the proposition of the proposition of the color of the color of the proposition of th not have approved of. The young lady presently retired, observing that her father was coming, but to the great relief of the lover and utmost dismay of the actor, no father appeared. The lover, however, remained at his post awaiting the dreaded visit for full five minutes, then the curtain dropped. The audience appeared accustomed to such scenes, and did not appear at all surprised, scarcely a whistle coming from the gallery. Several minutes elapsed, and then a head appeared two or three times from the corner of the curtain, being each time rapidly withdrawn. There appeared to me to be fear depicted on that face. I thought it was looking to see if there were any pistols directed at it. But at last the whole body was exposed, and it marched pinckily to the front, and in a nervous voice said (entirely ignoring; the presence of ladies). "Gentlemen, one of the performers is unavoidably absent. When the performance commenced his absence was not noticed. I beg you will use your forbearance. The performance will go on presently." Again getting very nervous—"I beg you will use your forbearance." And would you believe it, they did use their forbearance. The performance will go on presently." Again getting very nervous—"I be gyou will use your forbearance." And would you believe it, they did use their forbearance. They absolutely applauded this very tame appology. The curtain remained down some minutes, when the same gentleman appeared again before it. "Gentlemen," he said, "the cause of the performer's absence, I may as well mention his name at once, Mr. Foster" ("Oh, oh," from the gallery! "was owing to a fall. He is seriously hurt; so seriously hurt that he cannot appear to-night in his character. This will only affect the first act slightly. Mr. Somebody (I did not catch his name, but as he had to run away in the last scene to pull the curtain down, I presume he was the stage manager) has kindly voluntecred to read the part. I again beg for your forbearance." This last sentence was superfluous, and the audience cheer BRETON. tention.

<sup>—</sup> The "live paper" of San Francisco has given fervid descriptions of the persons and clothes of certain horse sharps who have lately arrived in Sacramento from the East. The live paper's live correspondent falls into a trance at the "sparkling diamonds," "nut brown coats," and "spotless shirt fronts" which are characteristic, we believe, of every species of black leg from the faro-table to the turf. In the frenzy of this young man's adoration he goes so far as to call one of them "a regular heart smasher." Perhaps "bugle smasher" might be more precise—though it is not inconceivable that the too susceptible chambermaid should palpitate in viewing the glorious person of a too successful ostler. We have before now marveled at that spirit of flunkeydom which grovels before titular nobility; we have even groveled a trife ourselves when passing the compliments of the day with a royal duke; but it is a new revelation to us to behold a fellow-being prostrated at the ammoniated boots of a horse-sharp, and mumbling to kiss his red knuckly hands. But this is enterprise. knuckly hands. But this is enterprise.

### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

SEEP. 23. San Francisco Society is like an alumanc, and we know by the signs that Antumn is upon us. The sight accing visitors are leaving, and the people of the cold North, like migratory birds, are preparing for their departure into Winter quarters. Our wandering water-place population is gradually wending it way homewards, the evenings are getting long and the equinox wat hand. Took little Henry out in the cars to Lone Mountain, and was delighted with two addes who were escouted by a venerable rustic, who rejoiced in the tile of Papas. But a shread Western grid drow the whole concern. She had not been long sented when she careft the conductor and wanted to pay for three conductor expanned that she could do so by taking four tickets. "I'm from Cheago," sad she, "and they don't impose on in-like that out there." She then expatated on the superiority of everything in Cheago, more especially the house architecture, which she tound here much too loaded with pastic ornament, wanted to know what was the rent of such and such a house, and the last I saw of her, she was running at full speed after the Chill House stage, which had started before we carrived. Her sister, younger and prettier, affected the fine lady, and looked out of the window angry and discainful.

SEET. 24.—Went to a reception by a young and rising artiste, whose family leave no stone unturned to secure her success. So, as was the case in a certain marriage feast, every body was invited, the senator jostled the snob, and the judge squeezed in with the hoodium. The women were better, although many oil dowagers were there, who took up much valuable room, for the house was decidedly small. The prima downs at in a corner receiving her word, and the congraturations of many friends, whose names were bailed out by a relative. An apportion of a musci stool, and battered the piance most unmercifiedly. He pianed very well indeed that at every pause he plunged his hands into that wilderness of hair, until one would fancy his fingers would get lost. An uneducated young barstone, a section of the house, sang something; the young people got up a dance, and I was tred and went home. Why is it that because one member of a family has an extraordinary talent all the others think that they must be equally gitted? They might as well misst that of one were butten by a flea, all the others should scratch themseves. Reading Tame's "English Literature," and am much pleased with it. Taking of the early Saxon faith, he says, "Theirs is the grant God of the Bible, omnapotent and unique, who disappears almost entirely in the midde ages, obscured by his court and his family. He is not blotted out under prous romances, by the elevation of the sants, or under feminine caresses to benefit the infant Jesus and the Virgin." I think the phrase "court and tannly" capital, it so thoroughly and tersely expresses the innovation of the Roman Catholic Church.

SEPT. 25.—Party last week at Dr. II—'s, crowded and lively; coming away, that very pretty Lucy M— wore a little for cap, and with her black eyes and are countenance looked so be witehing, that all the men's heads were turned. The consequence is that all the gerls have been unitating her. There was that scraegy Miss G— with one on, and it looked like a herry caterpillar cur ed round the and of a knuting-need'e. Went to hear Agassiz, and admired the cheerful case with which he spoke, which is only acquired by the partiest knowledge which study and practice have given him. His picture, by Bradesy & Rulotson, is executed. As the clear, simpa, yet carnest words fed from his lips, I was inwardly conscious that the man was perfectly sincere, and spoke from his immost conviction. I could not help recalling the line:

"And O! love Truth, But never deck her statuary limbs With the presumptuous garb of paradox."

Everything he said was so plain, so unclogged with technicalities, that one felt that the speaker was too exalted in thought to be obscure in speech, and too much in love with his subject to deck it with tawdy oratorical ornaments.

#### Encouraging Home Industry.

"Encourage home industry." By all means. It is the first article of the Californan creed. Unto it we make sacrifice of divera pagan lives every week. High-priests of the faith, prayerfully incited thereto by our cherished prophet, the Hubettin, arm themselves with the sacrificial brickba? and cheefully crash the unbelieving skull. This is done in the interest of 'home industry,' We have detected the Bulletin in a special act of encouragement to home industry, and hasten to trumped its example in enforcement of its precept. The Bulletin proprietors have just purchased ten thousand pounds of new type—five thousand pounds for the Evening Call and five thousand for its morning celo. There are absolutely no better by pes cast in the United States than in San Francisco. Nor are those from the Atlantic States furnished any cheaper. When we learn, therefore, that the Bulletin proprietors new supply was purchased in New York, a very natural surprise is changed to admiration on learning the additional fact that the sellers pay a commission to Mr. James Simonton, manage of the Associated Press and joint owner in the Bulletin, whose position enables him to do quite a stroke of business in this line.



AMERICAN RIVER.



172 miles from San Francisco—Altitude 1,252 feet.

EL No



Blue Canon.



ALCOVE IN PALISADES.
575 miles from San Francisco - Altitude 4,800 feet.





PALISADES ACROSS CANYON.
500 miles from San Francisco - Altitude 4,500 feet.

#### The "Overland" for October,

The Overland Monthly for October opens with the second installment of Joaquin Miller's "Isles of the Ainazons." The versification is smoother, and there is poetical imagery galore; but reading it is like cating jam: cloys—and jam with an occasional fly in it—as when the diction falls not merely into prose but vulgar prose. Thus the Amazons pause from heroic "training" (meaning military exercises) for a resting "spell." To train and to take a spell, in the sense used, have long ceased to be good English words. The action of the poem develops, and it begins to be apparent that, if reduced to rather less than one-fourth the present bulk, would not be worse than many other things we are willing to preserve and read. The "Northern California Indians, No. 5," is slow, and "Hawaiian Fun-Beams" ghastly. "The Victory at Fort Fisher" is well enough as part of the record (as the lawyers say). "A Romance at Gopherton" besides being a plagiarism from Bret Harte, is notable for a singular poverty of invention and infelicity of construction. "Phonectics and Dollars" is a lame and senseless statement of a familiar controversy. "An Inexplicable Fancy," a slight story from the French; "Japanese Wrecks in American Waters," a useful compilation of recorded wrecks on the American North Pacific Coast of vessels from Asia, illustrating the flow of the great Kuro Sivo (Pacific "Gulf Stream") and bearing on some ethnologic speculations; "El Rio Colorado del Sur" is a su nornamental as it is useless; "Seeing a Prime" is simply stupid—though it will be read all the same, for one is led on to expect something which does not come. "Etc.," after some shallow criticism of the materialism of California society, hapses into a waste of art-criticism, which conducts to an oasis of information concerning the Chinese Education Mission. Here we learn how it has happened that Lung Wing "is a man of the rarest culture and attainments; fully posted on all philosophical, scientific, and ethical subjects; conversant with current topics of interest; fami

# Mayor Brown of St. Louis.

Mayor Brown of St. Louis, one of the most respected residents of that city, has been long connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and upon the reorganization of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, the indorsement of his name was sought to contribute in lifting the new management above the unfortunate reputation which had attached to that enterprise. Believing that the reorganization was undertaken in good faith, with legitimate objects, Mayor Brown consented to become a director, and engaged actively in forwarding the interests of the road. A few months ago the Atlantic and Pacific directors took a perpetual lease of the Missouri Pacific road, binding their company to pay a rental of fourteen per cent, per annum on a capital stock of 3½ million dollars—an amount which was half a million per annum in excess of the earnings of the road. It was understood at the time that this transaction, which was denounced by every Eastern financial authority as shameless stock-jobbing, was consummated, notwithstanding the opposition of Mayor Brown. It was then expected that he would resign and retire from all connection with a class of transactions inconsistent with lifs reputation, social standing and business honor. He has since done so, availing, it appears, of the earliest opportunity to do so. We hasten to do this justice to the reputation of an eminent and useful American citizen, whose deserved prominence in the business circles of St. Louis may yet bring him into relations with San Francisco, where his real character ought to be understood.

The people of Sacramento are in a state of dangerous excitement over the State Fair. It is not easy to discern the elements of moral intoxication lurking in this exhibition. Perhaps we do not know how to make proper allowance for the effect of prolonged residence in Sacramento. That it is calculated to breed a maniacal melancholy, is indeed obvious; but why the mental faculties should also become enfeebled to the pitch of finding joy in a worsted "sampler" and the elements of hilarity in a sewing-machine, is not so apparent. It is reassuring to find that though on pleasure bent, the Sacramentans have a frugal mind, and that, with a view to dispoiling wagrom rustics of their silver, the city ordinances against thimble-rig and the sweat-loth were enthusiastically repeated by the city council. We call the attention of an effect civilization with something of pride to the high spirit of our capital city, which flings off unworthy prejudices, and while encouraging the horse-jockey, refuses to discriminate against other varieties of the black-leg.

<sup>—</sup> The stage coach which left Aurora, Nevada, for Battle Mountain, on the evening of the 25th instant, was stopped by highwaymen and robbed of bullion of the value of \$10,000.

# Man's Love.

When woman's eye grows dull, And her cheek paleth, When fades the beautiful Then man's love faileth : He sits not beside her chair, Clasps not her fingers. Twines not the damp hair That o'er her brow lingers. He comes but a moment in. Though her eye lightens. Though her cheek, pale and thin, Feverishly brightens. He stays but a moment near, When that flush fadeth, Though true affection's tear Her soft eyelid shadeth.

He goes from her chamber straight, Into life's jostle,
He meets at the very gate
Business and bustle;
He thinks not of her within, Silently sighing, He forgets in that noisy din That she is dying. And when her heart is still, What though he mourneth, Soon from his sorrow chill Wearied he turneth. Soon o'er her buried head Memory's light's tteth. And the true-hearted dead

Thus man forgetteth.

# The California Theater.

The California Theater, remodeled and redecorated throughout, was lighted up last evening for the benefit of members of the press and others descrets of seeing the new improvements. During the time it has been closed, the theater has undergone a surprising change. The ceiling has been closed, the theater has undergive resonance to the voice. Perdunt from the center is a magnificent than delice of gilt and crystal, hearing a bundred and fifty burners of the new parent, healting the editice with dazzling brilliancy. Clusters of burners are also placed above the upper proseculum hoxes. The ceiling, walls and entrance are run with a brilliant property of the propert upper prescenium boxes. The ceiling wells and cutraine are run with a brilliant Byzantine border of glowing colors, interspersed here and there with medal ions of classic painting. The center-piece, from which hangs the chandelier, is adorted with paintings of the Muses all bearing their appropriate symbols. Calloope, queen of the muses, bears the tablet and stylins; Clio, muse of history, a volume: Enterpe muse of lyric poetry, the dust crain, muse of astronomy, a globe, Terpischore, of choral dancer, a tambourine: Thallia, of comedy, a comic mask and branch of sys; and Ento, muse of amorous verse, bears the lyre. Pollymnian muse of the sublime, having no relation to the drama, is omitted. The press-minism is so constructed with arched and concave surface as to throw the sound forward upon the andhence. A frieze of stuce and exit adorns the ton, the center of which upon the andhence. is so constructed with accounting the content and the surface and surface iron, ecgantly wrought, and cushioned with crimson velvet. The benches of the gallery have also been changed, and are upholstered in crimson rep. But the cheef drance of the redecoration is a magnificent drop-curtain, painted by Porter, and representing Yosemite Vailey. The gashights are ighted by the tour-inch spark of a Ruhnkord'coil. The wires were laid by Stephen Field, Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This areaucement admits of the lights being slut off entirely, when darkness is needed for seeme effects. The Californa now equal in appointments to any theater in the Union. We are proud of it and the News Letter is not proud of many things. Mr. John McCullough, manager, has our reapectful salutations. During our visit, Miss Anna Elzer, of the Fabbri Open Tronpe, sang a fragment of opera in her own sweet style, to try the acoustic qualities of the theater. The clearness of the sound, and its resonance, prowed that the main fault of the theater hitherto has been cradicated. In leaving the building was noint the duger of scorn at the vien in front, which is not worthy of the good taste. point the inger of scorn at the sign in front, which is not worthy of the good tasted displayed clewhere. The house opens on Monday evening with the comedy of Look Bejone You Leap. The hox list shows that a crowded audience, embracing all of "our set," will be present.

The dailies are making it merry for Mr. Pickering of The Call. This is charged, that he is a sly, treacherous, double-faced oid fraud, a slip of nature, a man of sm. a scarlet beast, a paragon of rognery, an Arizona diamond, a Committeeman of One Hundred: Still, he is not a Buhetin man. We do not hesitate to say that much in his favor. And this entires us to profier him our walantheened. Mr. Pickering should give his powerful mind to maintaining his valuable paper in distinction of the daily of the same statement of the same statement. Mr. Pickering smouth give his powerful mind we maintaining his variable paper in its interesting symmatics as a fence straddler. Let him eschew association with other committeemen of the One Hundred: They contaminate him. Let him leave Mr. MacCredish's bank account alone: He does not owe Mr. Pickering anything. Let him join the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he would be an ornament, and read the News Letter every night before going to bed. Then he may wipe his nose on his coat tail and run along like a little man.

<sup>-</sup> The Directors of the London and San Francisco Bank have declared a dividend on account of 6 per cent., being 12s. per share, out of carnings for the half year ending June 30 last.

#### Practical Men.

The address delivered by Mr. J. F. Bramwell, C. E., before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the 17th of August, is so full of practical suggestions that we regret our inability to give more than a mere outline. Mr. Bramwell said that in thinking over many subjects connected with mechanical science, he could discover nothing more important than "coal," the staff of life of the steam engine. He referred to the increasing drain upon the coal resources, of the steam engile. The received to the increasing train upon the contribution, which, however great, had a limit, the amount raised in 1855 was 64 millions, in 1860 80 millions, and in 1869 108 millions of tons, while the price of coal in the colliery districts had advanced within the past year one hundred per cent. Unlike wood fuel, which grows year after year to replace the annual consumption, coal fuel is given us once for all, and should therefore be regarded as a precious trust of which we are the guardians and stewards, justified in using all we require for legitimate purposes, but criminal in respect of all we waste, whether through carelessness or ignorance—an ignorance as culpable as carelessness. He next passed in consideration the various possible substitutes for coal as a source of power. Wind, the force of streams, and the force of tides, pointing out various methods by which these agencies might be more fully utilized than at present. He referred to the waste of coal in mining; the duty of mining engineers to reduce this waste to a minimum; then the waste of coal when brought to the surface in domestic use and in manufacturing; the grates and chimneys in use-fire cannot burn withuse and in manufacturing; the grates and chimneys in use—are cannot burn out air, no means whatever provided for the air to come into the fire, the fire being placed below the chimney, the main part of the heat goes up and is wasted, leaving blace on the beam of the room to be warmed principally, if not entirely, by the radiated heat. He referred to the admirably simple fire grate, invented by Captain Donglas Galton, which had found but little favor in England, but the merits of which had at once been acknowledged by the French, who made the most careful and scientific investigations. been acknowledged by the French, who made the most careful and accientific investigation of their working, and found that with such fire-places three times the effect was obtained from a given weight of coal than could be got with those of ordinary construction. No doubt there are many other plans by which the same end may be attained, yet we go on year after year building new homes without change and wasting the preclous fuel. With regard to waste in manufacturing uses, Mr. Bramwell discussed many sources of it and the remedies for them; called attention to modes of firing, construction of boilers and furnaces, and other methods of economizing fuel, as well as to the wastefulness of many steam engines made by manufacturers who are macquainted with the principles of the art they follow, and altogether in the rear of the scientific knowledge of the day. Were all the steam engines employed in the United Kingdom improved up to the highest standard, the result would be a saving yearly ef millions of tons of coal. Why are the users of steam engines engines they are the users of steam engines so blind to their own interests? In prosperous times they are too busy; in bad times too dispirited; there is much to justify their conduct in both busy; in bad times too dispirited; there is much to justify their conduct in both instances; it requires a really comprehensive and large intelligence, and a belief in the future possessed by few only out of the bulk of mankind. There is a further and a perpetual bughear in the way of such improvement, and that bughear is the so-called "practical man." Mr. Bramwell had been brought up as an apprentice in a workshop, and had practiced his profession all his life. The truly practical man and old others he admired, by whom he wished persons to be guided, because the truly practical man is one who knows the reason of that which he practices, who can give an account of the faith that is in him, and who, while he possesses the readiness of mind and the dexterity of action, which arises from long contained and daily intercourse with the subject of his profession, possesses also that necessary amount of theoretical and scientific knowledge which justifies him in pursuing any process he adopts, which in many cases enables him to devise new pursuing any process he adopts, which in many cases enables him to devise new processes, or which, at all events, if he be not of an inventive quality of mind, will enable him to appreciate and value the new processes devised by others. This is the truly practical man. But the practical man as commonly understood means the man who knows the practice of his trade, and knows nothing else concerning it; the man whose wisdom consists in standing by, seeing, but not investigating, the new discoveries which are being made around him; in decrying those discoveries; in analyting to those who invent improgrammats, even the very creates. eries; in applying to those who invent improvements, even the very greatest. the epithet of schemers, and then when he finds that, beyond dispute, some new matter is good and has come into general practice, taking to it grumblingly. The aim and object of such a man, indeed, is to insure that he should never make a mistake by emburking his capital or his time in that which has not been proved by men of large heart and large intelligence. It is such a practical man as this who delays all improvement, as illustrated by the experience of Bessemer, Siemans, Galton, and many others. This conduct of the so-called practical man arises not only from ignorance of the principles of his profession, but from another one, and that is, you offend his pride when you came to him and say, "Adopt such a plan; it is an improvement." His instinct revolts at the notion that you, a stranger, very likely his junior, and very probably, if the improvement he an original and radical one, a person not even connected with the trade to which that improvement relates, should dare to assert that you can inform him of something connected with his business that he did not know. In too many instances the owner has intrusted the managment to a foreman or manager, who was often one of the so-called, or distinguished from the real, "practical men." He pointed out how such persons scoffed at and obstructed inventors, and derided them as schemers; pointed to Mr. Bessemer as a victim. In conclusion, Mr. Bramwell advocated the formation of a maintenance. epithet of schemers, and then when he finds that, beyond dispute, some new matter maintenance.

# Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

Eastern and Foreign Dottings.

The Old Catholics are having a Congress. If our Young Christians could get at them, how would the grey hairs ity:—The Chinese students arrived in Chiego. They took an "object lesson" in total deprayity.—The political campaign wares vizorous. They have killed a Greeley hoy in Cincinnati and a Greeley man in Charleston. Score two for Grant.—Athinic steerage passengers complain of their grab. Let them travel in the cabin.—The I. O. O. F. propose to revise their ritual. Let them write it on a slate-then use a spange.—The Government finds that nobedy is to blame for the sub-treasury defalention. In New York Parties destring a superior article of white-wash will apply to the Treasury Department.—Four persons killed by lightning in Illinois: A judgment for itying in Roumania.—There are cordial relations between Russia and France. This is important if untrue.—Pressident Grant scaked his feet on Wedinesday and cut his corns.—Mirders exerywhere. Keep the ball a-rolling—Turkish Ambassa-dor dud in France. And descended into held the unbeliever.—Consul-General Butter, of Egypt, has been dismissed as a backguard. A brithmit political career opens before the nephew of his nucle at home—Jase Henry Coniers. a South Carolina darkey, has been appointed to the Naval Academy. Sing.—Three negroes killed by Irish railroad laborers in New Jersey. They are angels now, Sing.—Wary Frances Ward, colored, applies for a mandanus to let her into Agrees killed by Irish railroad laborers in New Jersey. They are angels now, Sing.—Three is a sick King Christian in Demark.—Prussia is proposing to make it lively for the recalcitant Catholic Clercy.—The Spanish budge it sput in a healthy state by stopping the ecclesiastics rations. Root, hog, or die.—Rev. Peter Cartwright, the Methodist, has handed in his cheeks. He was a good egg.—A rain-storm has spotted the oats near Aberdeen, and the Scots are wardy.—"Alden," as we gracefully term him, has left Liverpool.

## Local Dottings.

The game law has expired and "fools" (as the Scotch say) are plenty in market. Let Pickering look out for gunners with a Scottish accent.—Only eighteen mining incorporations this week, with fourteen and one-half midlion dollars of capital stock. Business is slack with the boys.—The Alta says Californians flut one trip East sufficient. We should find it so, if the Alta would make the trip and stay —Mr. Giuseppe Harrington has done a picture called "Saved." Our old friend, Joe Harrington, should have "saved." his Christian name.—The Morning Call now chains a daily circulation of 7,244. Believe it lies.—New York papers announce the death of Theoron S. Doremus, a prominent member of the Produce Exchange of that city. Mr. Doremus was a gentlemm to whom the consignments of California butter were sent last spring, and he appears to have partiken of it.—A couple named Conway are engaged in proceedings for the possession of a child.—Senator Cole made a speech on the Goat Island bill. Is it worth while to galvanize this Cole corpse: —The Morning Call asks "who pays" the taxes of San Francisco? We blandly reply that Mr. MacCroche pays sixteen times as much as Mr. Pickering.—Man drowned off the steamer Donald. Only a sallor.— Let Pickering look out for gunners with a Scottish accent. Only eighteen minof San Francisco? We blandly reply that Mr. MacCredish pays sixteen times as much as Mr. Pickering. — Man drowned off the steamer Bonold. Only a sailor. — Dead journedist in Sacramento. Happy Sacramento — Mushy human cadaver fished out of the bay, the head plugged with a builet. It is of no use to any one but the owner. — On September 26th, twenty-six years ago, Stevenson's regiment sailed from New York for California. Which was rough on California. On September 26th, sixteen years later, the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board was formed. Which was rough on San Francisco. — Buletin reporter awoks in one and prates of "City Dens by Daylight." — D. W. Cheesman, ex-United States Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco, has gone into bankruptey. A man official opportunities, too! — Geo. A. Pahn blew his brains out. If you don't believe he has gone to hell, ask your parson. — They have opened a "Christian College" at Santa Rosa. Miss Chapman teaches the godly wax-work.

# "Give me you rose-crowned cup

With god-like nectar brimming,"

Sang Anacreon of old. Homer makes his heroes quail deeply of the "nectarean bowl." Horace devotes one of his best odes to his bottle, and in nearly all of them refers either to the fiery Falernian or the sweet-tempered Chian. Tibulius. Propertius, Catulius and all the master poets of antiquity have lauded wine, and their praises are imperishable. Only in modern times has it been at all decried, and that the histogram winded adults heroined bloom. We'll mone of them. We take the genonly by sour-minded, addle-brained bigots. We'll none of them. We ake the gencrous juice of the grape, when skirfully prepared, as, for instance, that most deli-ctous wine, the Gerke. It caims the mind, elevates the thoughts and brings man to the highest perfection of intellectual activity-witness the present paragraph.

Young men don't consider their scarfs, ties, shirts, or sleeve buttons stylish, unless they are of the importation of Bullock & Jones, from London.

# Nothing in the Papers.

If the papers are not enough to put one in a passion it would be difficult to suggest anything that is. Here are things happening on this round world of ours that excite an intelligent curiosity. Here is the Suez canal revolutionizing the India trade. India itself building railroads at a rate that rivals the United States, the French indemity disturbing the money balance of Europe, British industries disorganized by the advance in coal, national debts rolling up at a rate that staggers the understanding and starts startling speculations, political changes of the first significance in progress. Spain actually putting forth a budget without a deficit, the sick man putting forth another that bespeaks him sicker than ever, the Pope "accepting the situation" like a gentleman and scholar, the India trade seeking Venice once more as its Mediterranean embarcadero, the Old Catholic agitation spreading over Germany, foundations for a common school system ladia in France, Church dis-establishment coming forward again in England, white men bushing north and south into the interior of Africa, Japan progressing by leaps and bounds to the front rank in modern civilization, China arousing and sending her boys abroad for an European education—bless us! here are matters to be looked into. When the philologists, and ethnologists, the comparative anatomists, the astronomers, spectroscopists, microscopists and moral philosophers are "going it" in all directions, making astonishing assertions, and proving them true! Here, indeed, be matters to look into. We do look into our papers for them—and what do we find! Weary, dreary iteration of thread-bare railroad topics. Egad, what worthy fellow-citizens, and columns of the pointiess, profitiess, dishones chatter of disreputable politicians, gabbling for hire through a "campaign" which, in Californiaat least, is a mere personal squabble. Does not this afford cause chatter of disreputable politicians, gabbling for hire through a "campaign" which, in Californiaat least, is a mere personal s

#### Arrival of Mr. Edmund H. Yates.

Mr. Edmund Hodgson Yates, the well-known English novelist, lecturer and critic, arrived in New York last week by the Cuba. Mr. Yates will appear in this country chiefly, if not exclusively, as a lecturer, in which capacity he is announced to treat of such subjects as "Modern Society," "Princess of the Pen," "English Parliament" and "Good Authors at a Discount." His engagements aready number about sixty, and if the satisfaction of his auditors is anything like equal to the remuneration of the lecturer, the American public has a great treat in store. Although Mr. Yates has discharged the functions of various literary offices, as editor, theatrical critic, biographer, periodical contributor and feuilleton-writer—he having been the "Flancur" for The Morning Star—it is as a novelist that he is known in this country. "Broken to Harness," "Running the Gauntlet," "Kissing the Rod," "Land at Last," "Wrecked in Port," "Dr. Wainwright's Patent," "Nobody's Fortune," are among the products of his pen, and are the works upon which his American fame has chiefly been built. Mr. Yates was born in 1821, and is a son of the actor of the name, who for some time leased the Adelphi in London. He for a long time retained a Government position in the Postoffice, which he has quite recently relinquished in order to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits. He at present holds the editorship of the Temple Bar Magazine, and was presented to President Whitelaw Reid and most of those present. His first lecture was delivered yesterday.

Musty Old Archæologists, moth-eaten and mouldy as the parchments they handle, are always pining and sighing after the good old days, the grand old days, the incomparable days of antiquity. "O, the Romans'did this, and did that and the other, regardless of expense. Why, Vitellius sent to Great Britain for oysters!

Just think of it!" Now what asininity! If Mr. Vitellius lived in our days he would only have to send to 410 Pine street, and Emerson Corville could have supplied him with oysters of as good quality and a great deal fresher.

Our city is advancing steadily in all that which pertains to the splendor of a metropolis. Our hotels are unexceptionable, as travelers certily; our thoroughfares are filled with elegant equipages; new and handsome buildings are being run up everywhere. Not only are they fitting up magnificent places of business, as the New Mint, but perfect epicurean palaces, as is the "Laurel Palace," where the choicest brands of home and foreign liquors are dispensed. And the "engineering" of Mr. George Kahman is simply superb.

## The End of the Stupid Season.

The reopening of the California Theatre, and the promise of a term of opera, are something more than events in the theatricas word. They mark the approaching end of the social visuagid season. And it has been redelogists singed. The writer of this, a positively abstemious man, has been replaced y drivin to excesse in his cups, in Sincer desporation to escape the social horrors. We have hards had a wedding worth speaking of in six mentiles, and not more than three six chy had a wedding worth speaking of in six mentiles, and not more than three six chy had a wedding worth speaking of in six mentiles, and not more than three six chy had a fixed had a wedding worth speaking of in six mentiles, and not more than three six particles and the first class of the social season. It will go into the dark in the season and a six in the case some season. A set of "Germans" is cumanitied, and we may who speaking that the season street. There are some advantages and "set down" far by East on Frontiers for a bail that, also cuite a worth, can be "cka set be few, and eyes on by none." Wonder it we shall even have another bad in Sun Francisco que equal to that one in the words. The result were take another bad in Sun Francisco que equal to that one in the words. I have write a work in the season shall. No, burds and Little Words it which "Professes "furnishers do not independent and the symmetries do not independent and are water work are shockingly out. But the polys enson is approaching and promises to be a content one, Good was to it. Let the dressimakers take heart at our words. They shall have more business than ever before.

Among the Fine Arts, painting is fast losing its patronage in portraiture. In days of loss, the master who could handled the next a beautiful face, and infuse into the major of the growing cauries the iring traits of the constraint, the fire of the speaks he give, the woods, fast nature of the carmine lip, the soft, over yer pression of a the features, log-fleer with the gracefle out the office was a nero a man to be worshiped one whose flate would us ends among to the fleer, we as a ferro a man to be worshiped one whose flate would us ends among to the pages of history and pass down to poster by among those of the worshiped of the sort as an at Who down not need to see the profession for a set, or as it is not contage to \$400 cm, and the beauty of which as the third for a set, or as it is not contage to \$400 cm, and the beauty of which as the third of no as for past emistrics? Who does not reverence the names of Radice of Lecture Galvine of Thinn, of Mistare Angele, of Martho, simply because they need to the past of the form the part of the provided are formed by \$500. On the past of part of the past of the past of chicator, lip, it is the past of defined on Lip, it is that of the past of chicator, lip, it is that one had all all of the past of chicator, lip, it is that one had shadows on the counternance, is still requisite. Mr. I. W. T. Jeer, at No. 16 Montgomers street, is participle, is set of requisite. Mr. I. W. T. Jeer, at No. 16 Montgomers street, is participle, is the set artistic photographer in America, as all who see this work will doubless certify.

A man with bunions cannot walk along Montgomery street with safety. There is the brookers corner, for ustance, where the pedal extremities of presentant are as image a singler a sender a steam typicalization and the side with "K attacky beauts" is rather money in that quarter. But, beass you, that its notice to what one encounters at the lower down the steet. The creat pointing in any could of Bray by a Rectson a proteograph and cry is something removes at the posters appeared. Near, and them had a too. But the same as send the forement to a single region of the months and the made in the same and the forement of a single region of the product of the same region of the floaties toolers over one a own, does not particularly improve them in combined. And there is no be plugglit in front of Bradley a Ru of some . Their repeats on now a such that nothing is sufficiently "high toned which does not come from their galacty.

Recently the Board of Supervisors received from Robert Robinson, Eag, law comes of the Scattern and Central Parcial Radiroad Companies, a communication a which he points out that the ordinance passed to carry into effect the Rasenswace brade compresses to void for informative in the proceedings of the Roserd. In order to care the detect, a new order, being the same as that previously passed after amendment, was introduced and passed to print, by a voic of eight aver be one no—supervisor King. The order will come up on its final passage on October Let.

The vast number of pleasure seekers who leave the city on Sunday would furnish a find of material for the anthropologist or metaphys can. The sober and secute wek Oakand, due hole, the young and merry. Succel to, those who know the true persons of the taxe a spin to San Bruno, and pass the day at Thorpe's Gardens. They are knowing ones.

#### How We Ship Teas Overland.

There was complaint in New York of delay in forwarding the teas received in, San Francisco per steamer America, which arrived in port on July 13th. Investigation has elicited the facts that when the steamer arrived in San Francisco the rail cars were in waiting as usual, but the Teas were not delivered from the ship multi the evenings of the 18th, 19th and 20th, that is to say, a delay of six days. If the last of the Teas arrived in New York August 10th, the time occupied between the two cities was twenty-one days, which time is much above the average. The method now in operation in forwarding teas overland which arrive by steamer is as follows: As soon as a steamer arrives the railroad freight agent makes up a train on the Pacific Mail wharf, and the moment the steamer is ready to deliver the Teas they are assorted into invoice lots and so loaded into the ears. The train thus loaded departs the same night for the East. Thus no delay whatever occurs in San Francisco, and the Teas go forward assorted, and do not require five to seven days in New York after arrival for that purpose. It will be observed that one freight train departs each day, consequently where a cargo consists of three train loads the whole goes forward in three successive days if there is no delay at the steamer, and each invoice is in a car entire, unless it is so large as to fill more than one car, and all arrive in New York or Boston without further handding. The trains being started for Omaha, the eastern route the Tea may take thereafter is in the control of the owner, unless, as is usually the case, he leaves it with the Centrain Pacific Company, which, by courtesy and custom among railroads on the same line, has the control in respect of them. With an intelligent understanding of the interests of the shipper, the freight has always been forwarded by the shortest and most practicable routes, and by the most attentive fast freight lines.

#### Wanted -- A Saint.

That venerable Pope has been at it again. The supply of immaculate conceptions, assumptions, nativities and infallibilities having glutted the market, his holiness has turned the erank of the saint machine and ground out another beautified intercessor. The party is a Jesuit father, who has been comfortably decayed these centuries. It is well. If he refused to look on his mother after he got "converted," or to shake hands with a woman, he should be as good as St. Aloysius, who abstatined from these maughtinesses. If he belabored his blessed gluttens maximus nightly with the cat-o-nine-tails, starved his well-meaning stemach three times a week, and smet lil, he was as holy as St. Anthony of Padua. Provided he belonged to a princely family (all respectable saints do), and ran away from home and a lady love to be a monk, he is as exemplary as St. Starislaus, who has that enviable reputation. And so he said his prayers nightly, and raised several rows in the convent by his ecstacies and other excentricities, vowed poverty, chastity and obedience, he is better than the News Letter. If he only wore sackeloth and put peas in his shoes, the N. L. objects to his canonization. An interesting future opens before this dilapidated Jesuit. His mouldy carease will be yanked out of its resting place and enshrined in silver and gold, whilst the faithful world will hold its nose and adore. Dammit, this inspiring! We do not know the new saint's name, but congratulate him on his success. When the N. L., too, shall peg out, our spirit shall meet the new saint's with fraternal clasp, and will shake him for the drinks. And, speaking of saints, why can we not have them in America? There is the Gutter Snipe, who is dead and gone. He smelt extremely ill and devoured decayed cabbage stalks. He is an eligible party to begin with. Or Pickering would make an acceptable martyr. Who will kill him?

"Laugh and grow fat" is an old motto, and mayhap a good one. But we haven't any predilection for obesity. We don't want any increased development in our unbilical. We don't relish the idea of having small boys in our neighborhood assail us with opprobrious epithet. Architects and builders consider a "swelled front" stylish. We don't, at least for our sex. A touch of emboupoint, now, in lovely woman, is another matter. Those who would grow fat, then, may langh till the midriff crack—give us us the sweet and gentle smile. Aha! that is the true rule of life. "Smile and be happy!" When we smile it is with Hotaling's Cutter Whisky. There's blissfulness!

In nothing is good taste more characteristically displayed than in the selection of furniture. To have the carpets matching the colors of the walls, the shape and material of chairs and sofas adapted to the room in which they are placed, the curtains selected judiciously, is an art which few ladies carry to perfection. But no wonder, there are so few places where they have a proper opportunity to exercise their choice. At Plum, Bell & Co.'s furniture establishment, Post street, the finest taste will find material to supply its most critical exactions.

<sup>—</sup> His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has taken a residence at Lowestoft, England, for a term.

# The Loudon Mining Share List.

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# A Fool and His Folly.

Whether we need the consequences are set well as a month of the property of a type Alachem so a property of the weather the consequence of the con

The exterior of a house matters not much in rests. A few stabilities and further was a so well as \$1.00 or of some all and a black within tides an error of to prove a constant of the constan

Our city is not stated with those paragraphicality, portpatch, posts known as from paragraphic and Property towards stepped of melter in think, in course much from the even of a second stepped of melter in think, in course much from the perfect means there it can be about the means there it can be about the perfect that it is not a second strong the means and strong heavied means that it is a second strong the means and strong heavied means the course of a second strong the means the second strong the means the second strong the means the second strong the means that the means are considered as a second strong the means that it is a second strong the means that the means are considered as a second strong the means are second strong the second strong the means are second strong the means are second strong the second str

The Bulletin whemen's compleme that its modices are interpresented, and sease as its results in the passence. Nexet a felon stood in the passence's box without daming the bound of a doubt.

#### On. Ye Brave.

We paid four bits to view the great riot from a window in Montgomery street, and never shall forget it, no, never! We saw the gathering of the clars, headed by the haughty Fitch. Borne on the breeze we heard his warlike cry, "Now could I drink hot blood!" Yet alas no one fetched him anything but hot toddies. Then the martial Pickering fundered along on his gallaut charger, the spirit of '76 and Old Bourbon gleaming from his countenance. A deep frown settled on his massive brow down to the end of his nose, as his voice rose above the din of battle exclaiming, "What, ho! there, minions! I defy ye!" The Avenger of Blood at the Bella Union was but a cooing dove beside him. And lo! a form of resplicable the Bella Union was but a cooing dove beside him. And lo! a form of resplicable healty, the incarnation of a poet's dreams. It is the gay and festive Pitts Stevens, arrayed as a Petroleuse, brandishing aloff a gory oil-can, wherewith to fire the New Mint. Her lovely architecture, half visible through her decolete robes and extremely short petticoats—it was a sight to make a young man old! Far and high her clarion rung. It was this: "Meeker, beware! thy time hath come!" And this was all. O degenerate age!

In all the town are there but three To make a new Thermopylae?

This disgusting apathy is too many for us. Waiter, a bottle of strychnine—or stay! something that will do the business quicker—bring us a file of the Call.

#### Interest Rates.

Finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures of the answer to express it in dollars and cents. —Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figures from the product and divide by 9.—Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.—Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 45.—Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure and divide by 6.—Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.—Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.—Fitteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.—Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.—Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.—Twenty-four per cent.—Twenty-four per cent.—Twenty-four per cent.—Twenty-four per cent.—Twenty-four per cent.—Twenty-four per cent.—Twenty-four per cent.—T

"Kentucky corn juice" is a popular favorite among imbibers of what is good. But the sad stuff asually imposed on a credulous public as pure whisky is enough to cradiente the taste in even the most confirmed. The genuine article is difficult to get, owing to the vast number of spurious mixtures which glut the market, each and all clamoring for precedence. Away with them, Give us Goewey's Blue Grass Whisky, if you please: thank you—with just a grain of sugar.

The Call says this city is under "a reign of tyranny which is worse than that which existed in New York under Tweed and his confederates." There's richness, there's humor. The Call man is evidently disposed to set up as a wit. Bungletoe, on the first page, is sad enough; but the Bunsby in the editorial column is really entertaining. The Call's professed witty paragraphs read like funeral notices; but its editorial lucubrations are droll enough to have been cribbed from a comic almanae.

The Racine House, 1023 Kearny street, is an immense success. People who are weary of the din of the large hotels, always filled with transient lodgers, seek here and find quiet, pleasant apartments and a delicate solicitude on part of the proprietors in attending to their wants. It is the place.

The Cliff House Road, fascinating though it be, gets rather monotonous. Country-loving pleasure-seekers vary the drives with a spin along the San Bruno road, and take a bracing "nip" at the Six-mile House. Harry Blanken knows what's what.

Columbus discovered America, but it has been found that the only economica shoes for children are the celebrated Silver Tipped—never wear out at the toe, and are worth two pairs without Tips. All dealers sell them.

#### SAN FRANCISCO POST OFFICE.

MAILS FOR	CLOSE.	ARRIVE.
Alameda	1 3 40	A.M. P.M.
Benicia and Rio Vista (by C P R R Co.'s steamers	1.40	11.15
Marysville and Secrainento Napa Route via Vallejo Northern California, Oregon and Washington Territory	3.40	3.0 9.00
Oakland	6,30 3,4	3.00
Overland Petaluma and Coast Points San Rafael	1.1.	9.00
San Jose	. 1.45 1.1	9,50 6,66
Stockton via Western Pacific Railroad Vallejo and Benicia Visalia, Kern and Tulare County	1.60 3.4	2.40
Great Britain, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays	9.0	

steamers will be closed one hour before the ad-

MALLS DISPATED BY SERGOID STRANGER AND STRANGER OF STR

# British Emigration.

Says the London Daily News: "The main cause of the present extraordinary Says the London Daily News: "The main cause of the present extraordinary prosperity is, of course, the enormous expansion of our foreign trade. Never before has anything like it been seen. During the first six months of the year the increased value of our exports was, under iron and steel, 4,200,000%, woosen manufactures, 4,000,000%, cotton manufactures, 3,000,000%, and coal, 1,230,000% in the year 1850 the exports were valued at 190,505,22%, while in 1871 they amounted to 222,519,772, heing a difference of 23,000,000%. One effect of this prosperts has been to dominish emigration very greatly. So vast an increase in the exports of products of British industry could not take place without producing an advance of the rate of wages, and our people find that this is after an a better contrict to live in than they had at one time been inclined to consider it. Two or three years ago we had two large Squelies on toot formed for the nurrose of author presents and we had two large Societies on foot, formed for the purpose of aiding persons out we had two large Societies on foot, formed for the purpose or away, of work to leave these shores for others where occupation was more readily attainable. Now, as Lord Derby has put it, two masters are after one man. The result is, that the British and Colonial Emigration Secrety, of which the Lord Mayor became the President, and which in 1850 collected upwards of 25,000% for emgration purposes, is almost at a standstill, while the National Emigration Society must find its sphere of operations considerably restricted. A large emigration is a ways going on from this country to the United States, Canada, and the Asstralian Coornies, irrespective of fluctuations in the demand for labor; but that variable emigration which is stimulated by seasons of distress may be said, as far as the skilled portion of the working classes is concerned to have ceased. The number of natives of the United Kingdom who wen abord last year was smaller by 9,750 than in 1270, and this year we may safely predict the falling off will be much greater."

- The medical gentlemen do not object to Mr. Horner's stove lids but think a little of it coss a great way. It has been proven according to testimony that the delicate dish set before the Ryan family was not broisel, but steamed bothy. The fact will probably be developed that Mr. Horner really prepared enfant at la principal was not been supported as the province of the control of ansee.

- Thiers is suppressing newspapers, quashing meetings in honor of the anniversary of the First Republic, and showing various other symptoms of swinging round the Napoleonic circle. "Thiers, idle Thiers, I know not what you mean."

To protect the understanding of humanity nothing is like leather fastened together by Cable Screw Wire. Boots and shoes made in this way never rip, or leak, or come apart.

Shirts to order.-If you want perfect-fitting shirts, have them made by Bullock & Jones, 421 Montgomery strect.

<sup>-</sup> The Bulletin thinks a railroad subsidy would be bad morals. The Bulletin ought to know: it is an expert in bad morals.

#### London.

During the past year the police have had to extend the guardianship over 226 new streets and two new squares, representing a total length of 38 miles and 722 yards. When enthusiastic travelers expatiate on the marvelons growth of American cities, and regard as something aki; to the miraculous the rapid conversion of the silent and lonely parire into the bustling and noisy pavement, they entirely forget that to an observant Londoner the so-called miracle is a matter of daily and painful remark. The speculative builder of America cannot cover land with houses more rapidly than his London rival, nor is it possible for the former to build more uninhabitable dwellings than are run up by the latter in a few short weeks. Let the English traveler who has been amazed at the sight of St. Louis, Chicago, or San Francisco, and has retailed the history of these cities for the benefit of uninstructed readers at home, read the following sentence from the pen of Col. Henderson: "During the past ten years there were built in the Metropolitan Police district 149,905 houses, and the additional length of streets placed in charge of the police is 635 miles, equal to the distance from London to Inverness and 40 miles beyond." Assuredly if to cover the earth with houses be the highest ambition of civilized men, and if to make a green field a veritable casis amid a desert of bricks and mortar be the result of human progress, then the end is being attained in and around London with a rapidity which leaves nothing to be desired.—London Daily News.

#### Death of the King of Sweden.

The telegraph announces the death of Charles XV.; King of Sweden, or rather of the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, at Malmo, a small seaport of the latter country. The deceased monarch was born in May, 1826, and was therefore but forty-six years old. He has not long survived his wife, Queen Louise, who the last year. He ascended the throne of his father Oscar in July 1859, having for two years previously officiated as Regent during the severe illness of Oscar. Under his rule Sweden and Norway have enjoyed a fair share of prosperity, and he was generally beloved and respected among his people. He was an artist and poet of ability. He was the grandson of Bernadotte, a French soldier under the First Empire, who became one of Napoleon's Marshals, and who was in 1810 cleeted Crown Prince or heir to the throne of Sweden. On the death of Charles XIII., in 1818, he ascended the vacant throne, as Charles XIV., having in the meantime reannexed Norway, so that the King of Sweden became also King of Norway, although the latter for the purposes of government, was recognized by Sweden as an independent State. The Kingdom of Norway and Sweden is hereditary in the male line, so that the vacant throne will be filed by Prince Oscar, Duke of Ostrogothia, brother of the late King, and not by his only child and daughter Louise.

#### Anna Sonntag.

There is pleasure joined to pride when we Californians welcome the return of one who went forth from us in the promise of unfledged talent and comes back with that promise fulfilled and ratified by the applanding voice of the land in which that talent was developed. Mile. Sonntag felt that the gift of song was her own, but in order to educate that gift it was necessary to study in Europe, where severe application in the most finished schoo s of musical art could alone make that gift appreciable. Before she returned to her native California, Milan, Vienna, Paris and London rang with the praises of the young prima donna; and now she comes home flushed with victory, crowned with laurels, and is going to prove that the labor was not in vain, nor has the gift been neglected. She appears next week in opera, supported by a troupe which is worthy of her fame. The young baritone, Signor Rossi, possesses not only an excellent voice, but is eminently handsome and of great dramatic power. We promise great entertainment to the musical world in the forthcoming season of opera so ably organized by Signor Bianchi.

A traveling correspondent makes a detailed report showing the wheat crop this year of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Livermore and Napa valleys, to amount to nearly 13,000,000 bags. Several hundred thousand tons of this will remain stacked afield and along the railway lines, protected as well as may be by temporary shelter when the rains begin. The interests of the wheat owners no less than of San Francisco, seem to demand that this crop be brought into direct connection with the city, where it could find storage and ready shipment. It will be remembered that the railroad companies commenced the crection of warehouses to accommodate this grain, but desisted in deference to a clamor raised by Stockton and San Francisco papers that they wanted to "monopolize" the warehouse business. It is within the bounds of careful statement to say that the loss which will result to the farmers from this enforced change of railroad policy will be five times the value of the papers which induced it.

Muller's Brazilian Pebble Spectacles are said to be an entire remedy for near-sightedness.

The Sydney Herald is responsible for the following singular story: The craving for food by the helpless young has in many cases been known to prompt kittens and whelps to take milk from very different genera of the manuallar; but one of the most extraordinary incidents of this mature is related to have occurred lately in Sydney. The circumstance has no such features as would render publicity objectionable, and the authenticity of the subjounced statement is vouched for by the husband of the woman referred to. Mrs. Byrne is a married woman, residing in Devonshire street, Sydney, her husband, a native of the colony, being well known in the metropolis. Some months ago she bore twins, one of which died, and the surviving intant, now about seven months old, became ailing. This the mother attributed to an insufficiency of milk. For several days she observed peculiar scratches on her bosom, unlike those that would be produced by the child. However, she ascribed them to the efforts of the child when hungry at might to get at the breast, and took the precaucion to pare the child's nails. Stir fresh scratches were notified. No rats had been seen about the room until the cat started one which had found a hidney-place behind a cask. Immediately the rat found testif chased it ran to Mrs. Byrne, as if for sheiter. The scratches on her breast were at once identified as those produced by a rat's claws, and the impression that this creature had robbed her during the might of the milk for which her child was pining, was supported by the fact that when the rat was killed she had a pientiful supply.

Insurance Against Marriage.—The climax of novelty in the insurance business has been reached in Austria, where a company recently proposed to insure people against getting married. At least, that was about the effect of the arrangement, which was, in other words, that the company would pay a certain sum to the policy-holder whenever he took to himself a wife. Upon a stite reduction it does not seem that there is anything absurd in this plan. A man can make provisions by which he will be compensated for the destruction of his property by lire or the loss of a limb by accident, and by which his family will be compensated for his removal by death. Why, then, should be not be able to provide against another very common cal—contingency? But it would be interesting to know how the turiff of rates was calculated, though it is probable that the charge was adjusted, by some mysterious process, to the age, personal appearance, and susceptibility of the policy-holder. It would be gratifying to report the success of the Austrian experiment, but the facts will not permit it. There were numerous policies issued, and the business seemed to be in a thriving condition, when the officers of the company all got married at once, and absorbed the assets, leaving the outsiders to be preyed upon by handsome females, without any hope of pecuniary consolation.

There were some 200 persons congregated last Monday evening on Kearny street in front of the City Hail. A large number of them were policemen in pain clothes, a larger number were idlers come to see the row, and it may be presumed that the remainder were pick-pockets and members of the press. After leanging around awhile and until it became apparent that the public meeting which adjourned to reassemble "in front of the City Hail" had no idea whatever of doing so, the loungers dispersed. While the demonstration which it was attempted to forment thus came to nothing, due credit in the premises should be given to three parties: First, to the Chief of Police, who had taken effective measures that it should come to nothing; second, to the proprietors of the Bulletin and Call, who did their best that it should come to something; and third, to the people themselves, through whose good sense and bodily absence the most staggering rebuke though whose good sense and bodily absence the most staggering rebuke though whose good sense and budily absence the most staggering rebuke though appeals for a "popular uprising" should have been absolutely taken no notice of, is crushing.

The sudden advance in Pacific Mail stock in New York on the 25th instant from 67 to 71½ indicated the turn of some stock-jobbing screw by which some operators could not fail to suiter. To-day we have a pendant to the "turn" in the story that a stockholder has discovered a remarkable discrepancy between two statements furnished by the Company in a lawsuit, one dated May 27th and the other September 14th. The first gives the amount of the investments of the Company at \$5,693.763, and the other at \$1,37,147. The sensational form at which the statement is forwarded by the Associated Press would lead to the inference that the officers of the Company had made away with one and one-half millions of dollars. Yet the fact is apparent that the story takes its rise from the struggle of stock operations, and is the howl of an injuried "bear." The way in which it is treated by the Associated Press, reflecting by implication upon the managers of a great public enterprise, is a gross impropriety.

Storey county, Nevada, is out of debt, and within twelve months the treasnry will contain \$250,000 surplus. And yet, Storey county, the "people's" papers say, is governed by what they call a bank-ring. It appears to be go erned to good purpose.

The North American Boundary Commission.—Orders were received at the School of Military Engineering, London, on July 17th, calling for volunieers for service with this Commission. Forty-four men were required, including four teen non-commissioned officers. Great inducements were held out to the men to volunteer, for, in addition to their regimental pay, non-commissioned officers receive extra pay ranging from 8s, to 4s, 6d, per day, and the privates 4s, per day. They are provided with free rations and a special kit. The men required were topographers, drughtsmen, signalers, carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, farriers, shomakers, collarmakers, tailors and photographers. By telegram from Toronto, Canada, September 19th, we learn that a large party of these engineers, under the command of Captain Anderson of the Royal Engineers, had left for Pembina, where they expect to meet the American party appointed to determine the forty-eighth parallel boundary between Canada and the United States, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. It is thought that the work will occupy three or four years. The War Departmant has received a dispatch from General Sheridam, dated Duluth, September 8th, saying that Colonel Baker, after reaching the mountains of the Yellowstone valley, was obliged to come back on account of the surveying engineers deciding to go no further for fear of the Indians, and therefore the expedition is a failure.

— We are in the habit of speaking of "the sun" as the greatest object in the system of creation; yet the splendid star Sirius is at least two thousand times larger than our sun, if the light he gives out be of the same intrinsic brightness as that emitted by the sun. If the sun were placed where Sirius is, it would be barely visible from our present standpoint. Aldebaran and Capella, Vega, Castor, Pollux and Procyon are each far larger than the sun. Indeed, among all the thousands of isolated stars, there are probably not any which are very much smaller than the sun while the greater number appear to be several hundreds of times larger. Our own globe is but an atom.

A San Francisco daily paper, alluding to the imposition of doubling the unpaid rate on letters paid only in part and forwarded through the mail, has the following: "The following is the law of Congress upon which the new order is based: 'A letter deposited for mailing weighing one-half an ounce, but less than one ounce, prepaid by a three-cent stamp, should be forwarded marked 'due six cents,' to be collected on delivery.'" It will need a new Stanley to find any such "law of Congress," as it exists only in the imagination of the Washington clerk who wrote it. As a matter of fact the above quotation is in violation of the recent law of Congress, section 151, which requires only the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery.

— The total amount of sales at the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board for the week ending on the 25th instant was \$3,246,258. The feature of the week was again Meadow Valley, of which the sales amounted to 10,550 shares; Belcher, 3,655 shares; Belmont, 3,925 shares; Caledonia, 3,505 shares; Crown Point, 991 shares; Consolidated Virginia, 2,230 shares; Chief of the Hill, 7,335 shares; Eureka Consolidated Virginia, 2,230 shares; Chief of the Hill, 7,335 shares; Eureka Consolidated, 2,990 shares; Agi90 shares; Ophir, 1,535 shares; Raymond & Ely, 866 shares. Other stocks, of which 2,500 shares each, or upwards were sold, are Huhn & Hunt, Imperial, Ingomar, Julia, Orlginal Hidden Treasure, Pioche, Phænix, Pioche West Extension and Senator.

— The New York Commercial of the 27th instant says in reference to the published statement that there is a large reduction in the securities of the Pacific Mail Company between May 27th and the 15th inst., that the Company, besides paying \$700,000 for the Central American line of steamers, has paid as much more for steamers now building.

— American securities closed in London on the 17th inst. as follows: Central Pacific and California first mortgage bonds (4s. 6d.), 80@81; Union Pacific land grant first mortgage bonds, 64@66; Pacific Railroad guaranteed by Missouri, 95; Panama Railroad stock, 132%; ditto, general (sterling) mortgage, 93@95.

— The Call carnestly advises its readers to vote down the compromise agreement. All right. Now we'll see whether the Call has such a big list of admiring subscribers. The vote will be a better test than the turning of the affidavit machine.

— Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped from the Ely Mining District during the week ending the 22d inst., bullion to the amount of \$115,755 05—a falling off.

# Notice to Subscribers of the California Mail Bag.

As a just tribute to the greatest professor of natural history of his age, as well as a memorial of the visit of

## LOUIS ACASSIZ

To our shores, the forthcoming number of the CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG will contain a Splendid Photograph of the distinguished naturalist, executed in the finest style of art by

#### BRADLEY & RULOFSON.

The portrait will be accompanied by a memoir, which will be a lesson to all students of Nature, exemplifying, as it will, the power and world-wide utility of industry, perseverance and study, combined with intelligence. Leave your orders with your bookseller, or at the office of the Mail Bag, No. 623 Montgomery street.

Grass Valley Mines.—Following is a succinct memorandum of the present condition of quartz mining in and about Enroka, Nesagh County, California, and progress of a few of the most prominent mines: The Eric mine is turning out to be a splendid and valuable property, this mine is undergoing a renewal of all is machinery, pumps, engines, new horsting works, etc: its third level is complete; the main shaft prospected all the way. One trouble herstofore in working its machinery, pumps, engines, new horsting works, etc: its third level is complete; the main shaft prospected all the way. One trouble herstofore in working the mine has been on account of bad air, but a new air shaft has been sink. They will soon start drifts from their main shaft to develop the 300-foot issel. There are saxty men employed. This mine is owned in England.—The Aucho mine, near the line, is being developed into a good property, a ledge over rise feet thick having been struck a short time ago.—The Black and Young mine is now under the control of its owner, the creditors having worked the mine during the past year and all have been paid up. It is the intention of the owner to sink deeper and run new bevels, the vein getting larger as they go down.—The Rismg Star mine is developing into a splendid property, a ledge having been uncovered over severe feet wide with ore in sight estimated to last for a year. The Company are about laying in Winter supplies and to let out contracts for wood and timbers. A tentangent stant milh is on this property, which also embraces a wood ranch of 640 acres, enabing the Company to obtain their wood aft a very low signer. The ore pays about §13 per ton. The Empire mine: Since the strike made in this mine the sum of \$30,000 has been taken out; the rock now being crashed pays \$40 per ton. The Empire folk were about fought works on the mine when the strike was made, they have to use show those on the sum of an interface of the nown of Eureka they have to use snow shoes. Eureka, or Granteerfler, is destined to be quite

# A New Hotel -- The Galt.

The progress making with the New City Hall and the tangible reality of the New Mint is helping people to realize the steady "set" of business in the direction of the line of Market street. What has been long perceived by the far-sceing is beginning to be generally understood—that the character of Market street, between Kearny and the Hall, is to undergo such a change as has been seen to take place with Kearny street. A recognition of this progress has been one consideration with Messrs. Gilbert & Asher in inducing them to take a step in furtherance of it, in opening the Galt House, No. 622 Market street, between Montzomery and Kearny. The Galt House contains fifty-four rooms, is newly furnished and carpeted throughout, and fitted in all its appointments as a first-cass hotel. The proprietors are not excelled as accomplished hotel keepers, and guests may entrust their comfort to their hands, with confidence that every attention will be extended them.

— The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have purchased from the Panama Raifrond Company the steamers forming the Central American line, and will continue to run the same steamers regularly on the Central American and Mexican coasts.

<sup>—</sup> Silver has again slightly improved in price in London, and may now be quoted as 60 5-16d. to 60% d. per oz. standard.

#### A Nevada Funeral.

[BY MARK TWAIN.]

There was a great time over Buck Fanshaw when he died. He was a representative citizen. He had "killed his man." not in his own quarrel it is true, but in the defence of a stranger beset by numbers. He had kept a sumptuous saloon. He had been the proprietor of a dashing help-meet, whom he could have discarded without the formality of a divorce. He had held a high position in the fire department, and had been a very Warwick in politics. When he died there was a great lamentation throughout the town, but espectally in the vast bottom stratum of society.

On the inquest it was shown that Buck Fanshaw, in the delirium of a wasting typhoid fever, had taken arsenic, shot himself through the body, cut his throat and jumped out of a four-story window and broke his neck; and after due deliberation the jury, sad and tearful, but with intelligence unblinded by its sorrow, brought in a verdict of death "by the visitation of God." What could the world do without

juries?

Prodigious preparations were made for the funeral. All the vehicles in the town were hired, and all the saloons were put in mourning, all the municipal and fire

were hired, and all the saloons were put in mourning, all the municipal and fire company flags were hung at half mast, and all the firemen ordered to muster in uniform and bring their machines duly draped in black.

Regretful resolutions were passed and various committees were appointed; among others a committee of one was appointed to call on a minister—a fragile, gentle, epiritual new fledgling from an eastern theological seminary, and as yet unacquainted with the ways of the mines. The committee-man, "Scotty Briggs," made his visit,

made his visit.

Being admitted to his presence, he sat down before the clergyman, placed his fire hat on an unfinished manuscript sermon under the minister's nose, took from it a red stik handkerchief, wiped his brow and heaved a sigh of dismal impressiveness explanatory of his business. He choked and even shed tears, but with an effort he mastered his voice, and said, in lugabrious tones:
"Are you the duck that runs the gospel mill next door?"
"Am I the—pardon me, I believe I do not understand."
With another sigh and half sob Scotty rejoined:
"Why, you see we are in a bit of trouble; the boys thought maybe you'd give us a lift, if we'd tackle you, that is, if I've got the rights of it and you are the head clerk of the doxology works next door."
"I am the shepherd in charge of the flock whose fold is next door."
"The which?" "The spiritual advisor of the little company of believers whose sanctuary adjoins these premises."
Scotty scratched his head, reflected a moment and then said: "You rather hold

Scotty scratched his head, reflected a moment and then said: "You rather hold over me, pard. I reckon I can't call that hand."
"How! I beg your pardon. What did I understand you to say?"

"Well, you've rather got the bulge on me. Or maybe we've both got the bulge somehow. You don't smoke me and I don't smoke you. You see one of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send off, and so the thing I'm on now is to rout out somebody to jerk out a little chin-music for us, and waltz him through handsome."

I'm on now is to rout out somebody to jerk out a little chin-music for us, and waitz him through handsome."

"My friend, I seem to grow more and more bewildered. Your observations are wholly incomprehensible to me. Cannot you simplify them some way? At first I thought perhaps I understeod you, but now I grope. Would it not expedite matters if you restricted yourself to categorical statements of fact unincumbered with obstructing accumulation of metaphor and allegory?"

Another pause, and more reflection. Then Scotty said: "I'll have to pass, I judge," "How?" "You've resised me out, pard."

"I still fail to catch your meaning," "Why, that last lead of yourn is too many for me—that's the idea. I can't neither trump nor follow sult."

The clergyman sank back in his chair perplexed. Scotty leaned his head on his hand, and gave himself up to reflection. Presently his face came up, sorrowful but confident.

"I've got it now, so's you can savvy," said he. "What we want is a gospel-sharp. See?" "A what?" "Gospel-sharp, parson." "Oh! why did you not say so before? I am a clergyman—a parson."

"Now you talk! You see my blind and straddled it like a man. Put it there!" extending a brawny paw, which closed over the minister's small hand and gave it a shake, indicative of fraternal sympathy and fervent gratification.

"Now we are all right, pard. Let's start fresh. Don't you mind me shuffling a little, becuz we're in a power of trouble. You see one of the boys has gone up the flume." "Gone where?" "Up the flume—throw'd up the sponge, you know."

"Thrown up the sponge?" "Yes—kicked the bucket—"

"An—has departed to that mysterous country from whose bourne no traveler returns." "Return? Well, I reckon not. Why, pard, he's dead."

"Yes, I understand." "O, do you? Well, I thought may be you might be getting tangled once more. Yes, you see, he's dead again—"

"Dead before? No. Do you reckon a man has got as many lives as a cat? But you bet, he's awful dead now, poor old boy, and I wish I'd never seen him this day, I don't know n

Fanshaw to go back on a friend. But it's all up. It ain't no use. They've scooped him." "Scooped him?"
"Yes death has. Well, well, we've got to give him up. Yes, indeed. It's a kind of hard world, after all, ain't it! But, pard, he was a rusteler. You ought to see him got started once. He was a bully boy with a glass eye. Just spit in his face, and give him room according to his strength, and it was just beautiful to see him peel and go in. He was no it he worst son of a thief that ever draw'd breath. Pard, he was on it. He was on it bigger than as highor "On the 'On what 'you continents' for "on the shoot. On the shootler. On the facht. Understand? He didn't give a continents for "world" for "anyloty. Bey want partient, friend for evenive the facht.

continental for—anybody. Beg your pardon, friend, for coming so near saying a cass word—but you see I'm on an awful strait in this palayer, on account of having to cram down everything so mild. But we've got to give him up. There an't no getting around that, I don't reckon. Now, if we can't get you to help plant him—"Preach the funeral discourse? Assist at the obseques?"

"Obs quies is good. Yes, that's it, that some little game. We are going to get up the thing regardless, you know. He was always nifty himself, and so you bet up the thing regardless, you know. He was awars this unestimate from the his funeral ain t going to be no slouch; solid suver door-plate on his coffin, six plumes on the hearse, and a niger on the box, with a biled shift and a plug hathow's that for high. And we'll take care of you, pard. We'll fix you all right. There will be a kerridge for you; and whatever you want you just step out and we'll tend to it. We we got a shebang fixed up for you too and its behind in No. 1's house, and tool your hea, if you don't sell a claim. Furl Burk through as bully as you can, pard, for anybody that know do him will tell you that he was one of the whitest men that was ever in the mines. You can't draw it too strong. He next could stand if to see things going wrong. He's done more to make this town peaceable than any man it. I've seen him lieft for Grant for the more to make this town peaceable than any man it. I've seen him lieft for Grant or eleven montes myself. It at him want of regulating he want to the man to go browsing around after somebody to do it, but he would go in and regulate it himselt. He warn't a Catholic, but it didn't make no difference about that when it came down to what a man's right was—and so, when some roughs jumped the Catholic hone-yard and started in to stake out town lots in it, he went for 'em! and he cleaned 'em, too! I was there and seen it myself.

"That was very well, indeed-at least the impulse was-whether the act was strict a defensible or not. Had deceased any religious convictions! That is to say did he feel a dependence upon or acknowledge allegiance to a higher power?"

More reflection.

"I reckon you've stumped me again, pard. Could you say it over once more, and say it slower?"

"Well, to simplify it somewhat, was he, or rather had he been connected with any organization sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to self-eacrifice in the interests of morality!

"All down but nine-set 'em up on the other alley, pard!"
"What did I understand you to say!"

"Why, you're most too many for me you know. When you get in with your

"Why, you're most too many for me you know. When you get in with your left, I hund grass every time. Every time you draw you fil; but I don't seem to have any luck. Let's have a new deal?" "How?" Begin again?" "There is see that; don't put another chip till I look at my hand. A good man, sad—" "There I see that; don't put another chip till I look at my hand. A good man, sades, you. Pard, it ain't no name for it. He was the best man that ever pard, you would have doted on that man. He could lame any galoot of his linches in America. It was him that put down the riot, last election, before it got a start; and everybody said that he was the only man that could have done it. He waitzed in with a trumpet in one hand and a spanner in the other, and sent fourteen home on a shutter in less than three minutes. He had that riot all broke up and prevented on a sinter anybody ever got a chunce to strike a blow. He was always tor peace, and he would have peace; he could not stand disturbance. Pard, he was a great loss to the town. It would please the boys if you could chip in something about that and do him justice. Here once, like when the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodist Sunday School windows, Buck Fanshaw, all of his own nothrough the Methodist Sunday School windows, Brick Fanshaw, all of his own notion, shut up his saloon and took a couple of six-shooters and monnted gaard over the Sunday School. Says he, 'No Irish need apply!' And they didn't. He was the bulliest man in the mountain, pard; he could run faster, jump higher, thit harder, and hold more tangle-foot whosky without spilling than any man in seventeen countres. Put that in, pard; it il please the boys more than anything you could say. And you can say, pard; that he never shook his mother.' "Never shook his mother." "That's it—any of the boys will tell you so," "Well, but, why should he shake her?" "That's what I say—but some people does!' "Not people of any repute?" "Well, some that average pretty so-so." "In my onition a man that would offer yielency to be mother could to..."

"In my opinion, a man that would offer violence to his mother ought to-

"Cheese it, pard; you ve banked your ball clean outside the string. What I was a drivin' at was, that he never throwd off on his mother don't you see! No, ina.drivn' at was, that he never throwd off on his mother don't you see! No, indeed. He gave her a house to live in, and town lots and pienty of money; and he looked after her and to-k care of her all the time, and when she was down with the small-piox. I'm darned if he didn't set up nights and nuss her himsel! Beg your pardon for saying it hopped out too quick for yours truly. You've treated me like a gentleman and I am't the man to hurt your feelings intentional I think you're a square man, pard. I like you, and I'll leck any man that don't. I'll lick him till he can ttell himself from a last year's corpse. Put it there!' Another fraternal hand shake and exit.

The obsequies were all the boys could desire. Such a marvel of a funeral pomp

had never been seen in Virginia. The plumed hearse, the dirge-breathing brass band, the closed marts of business, the flags drooping at half-mast, the long plouding procession of uniformed secret societies, military batalions and fire companies, draped engines, carriages of officials, and citizens in vehicles and on foot attracted multitudes of spectators to the sidewalks, roofs and windows; and for years afterward the degree of grandern attained by any civic display in Virginia was determined by comparison with the funeral of Buck Fanshaw.

#### Court Chat.

— A correspondent who was in the midst of the crowd at the Copenhagen Exhibition, on the occasion of the presence of the Royal family, says he had opportunities of listening to some interesting remarks among the more unsophisticated portion of the visitors, such as the inhabitants from Amager and the peasantry of Zealand. Princess Alexandra was the min topic, and the expressions applied to he were very naive indeed. "Oh, why there she is now, the sweet angel!" said a peasant woman in a very excited and sympathetic voice. "Where!" said her younger companion, "the one furtherest to the left!" "No, no, no, she is in the middle; Alexandra must always be in the middle, that is her proper place. But fancy her not having become English yet! how proud ought we not to feel! She is just as she used to be." The mother of a family from Amager—a Dutch inland colony just out of Copenhageu—was very much struck with the appearance of the Princess when she proceeded gracefully and modestly beside her Queen mother to the balcony of the landing and sat down. "There she is," she said, "I know her from her likeness, bless her!" Then she lifted up a little chubby girl, in funny costume, to give her a chance of seeing the Princess, exclaiming as she did so, "Perhaps I shall be some day as proud of you as the Queen is of Alexandra now!" Turning to her husband, she said: "What joy and pride the Queen must feel in having her children thus around her, before these thousands of her subjects." All this evinced, at all events, a good tamily spirit. The Princess seems to be in some mysterious way, passing into a legendary individuality among the good folk here, and really bids fair to become the heroine of some popular legend.

— The snuff box presented by Her Majesty, the Queen, to Mr. Stanley is worthy the occasion. It is not only beautiful in itself, but it is a valuable gift, as a Royal gift should be. It is an oval-shaped gold box, blue cnamel ground. On the lid is a Royal crown, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, with the Royal monogram, "V. R." underneath, surrounded by the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle. The flowers, leaves, and buds of the symbolical plants are diamonds, two of them very large ones. There are fifty diamonds in the setting of the lid, exclusive of those which make up the monogram and surroundings. The box could not have cost less than five or six hundred gaineas. The New York Herald contains a grateful acknowledgement of the lotter of thanks addressed in the name of the Queen of England, to the discoverer of Dr. Livingstone, Mr. Stanley, and alludes also to the gift of a gold sunfi-box, studded with diamonds, which accompanied the verbal recognition. "The letter," it is remarked, though "short and formal as such notes usually are, breathes a warmth and fulness of grateful feeling which no stiff official phrasing can obliterate, and is creditable alike to the Englishwoman and the Queen." "We rejoice," the Herald adds, "at the appearance of this generous tribute to American plack and enterprise."

erous fribute to American pinck and enterprise."

— The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Engénie on the 10th instant embarked on board the American schooner Suppho, the property of Vice-Commodore Douglas. In addition to their Majesties' suite, Count d'Avillier and Madlle, de Lamirat, the following distinguished purty had the honor of being invited: The Duchess of Montrose, La Buchesse de Galisteo, the Countess of Harrington, the Ladies Stanbope, Lord and Lady William Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Adeane, Mrs. and Miss Beckwith, Mrs., Mrs., and the Misses Van Zaudt, Mrs. and the Misses Jerome, Madlle, Rouher, Mr. Inglis Jones, and Mr. E. Deacon. After a delightful craise to the westward luncheon was announced. Their Majesties expressed themselves highly delighted with their excursion. In the evening their Majesties entertained Lord and Lady William Lennox, Lady Elizabeth Adeane, and a select party at dinner.

— On Septemer 10th the Duke of Edinburgh went out deer-stalking in the Ballochbure, forming the western section of the Royal forest at Balmoral, and recently annexed from Invercauld estate, under leasehold. Two noble stags fell to the Royal aportsman's rifle, averaging about sixteen stones each, and carrying pretty anthered heads. Since his recent arrival at Balmoral Castle, nineteen stags have been killed in the adjoining forest by his Royal Highness, whose goodly fame as a sure and skilled marksman and excellent deer-stalkhr is reported as of a high order.

It has just transpired that a very neat retort courteous happened to the Marquis de Beauvoir during his stay in Pekin. An autograph letter was received by His Celestial Majesty of China from the Emperor of the French, from the Marquis, inviting him to send some specimens of Chinese curiosities to the Exhibition in the Champ de Mars. "You are very good," His Celestial Majesty is reported to have answered, "but you have taken all my most beautiful things from the Summer Palace; exhibit them yourself."

— The Prince of Wales' stud passed north through Scotland on September 10th, by special train for Ballater, on the way to Abergeldie.

- It is stated that the inhabitants of Salisbury blame the Mayor and Corporation for inflicting themselves upon the Prince of Wales as he went to the Cathedral. It was generally understood that his Royal Highness wished to attend Divine service in a quiet aed nostentations manner; but some time before the Prince arrived at the doors of the Cathedral, the Mayor and Corporation, in chains, and robes, and furs, were drawn up in six carriages, each of which was guarded by two policemen. The Prince appeared somewhat annoyed, and passed into the Cathedral without taking any notice of his too zealous admirers.
- The Princess Pierre Bonaparte now presides over a London dress-making establishment. She is a tall, bandsome woman, and has arranged her rooms with taste and elegance. Having adopted this bosiness as a vocation, ahe has entered heartily into the spirit of it, and desires the custom of the poor as well as the rich. Among the few pictures which adorn the walls of her modest ware-room are full-length portraits of the parents of Napoleon I.—[London Correspondent.
- The ex-Queen of Naples, Maria Sofia, who resides near Munich, in a chatean which her sister, the Empress of Austria, made her a present of, has just had a bad fall from her horse, the accident causing the miscarriage of a male child. Her Majesty had already a daughter at Rome, who died at a very early age.
- The Emperor William I., of Germany, has a private rent-roll of two million thalers (£390,000). The Emperor Francis Joseph of Anstria has hardlyany private fortune at all. He generously paid the debts of his brother, Maximilian, which nearly consumed all his private means.
- King Victor Emanuel is expected in Rome on the 12th instant, and in Naples about the 21st. By what we hear, the Countess de Mirafori is to inhabit the Palace de Capodimonte this Winter, which perhaps lead us to suppose that His Majesty will spend the best part of the Winter in Naples.
- The wife of Ximenes, Spanish Minister to Rome, was formerly Miss Addison, of Pittsburg, and is described as "one of the loveliest of our American ladies."
- Authoritative contradiction is given to the story that Miss Nellie Grant, a daughter of the President, was to be married to M. Duvergier de Hauranne.
- The impending marriage is mentioned of Mdlle. Natalie Dosne, niece of M. Thiers, with Mr. John Stuyvesant Cruyer, of New York.

# Special Brevities.

- The Japanese have fireworks made expressly to be let off by daylight. The following description of them is taken from an account of a recent festival in the Yokohama Herald: "The second day was occupied with exhibitions of the Ingenious daylight fireworks, of the manufacture of which the Japanese appear to be the sole masters. As usual, these consisted mostly of bombs, which, exploding high in the air, discharged sometimes various colored jets of smoke, and sometimes closely-folded packages of wire and paper, which unfolded themselves into parachutes of great bulk and symmetrical design. They were sometimes fish, which swam leisurely through the atmosphere to the ground; or snakes, which writhed themselves away over the tree-tops; or great birds, which hover kite-like and motionless for an incredibly long time. Occasionally they took the shape of cottages, temples, human beings, magnified crests of Daimios, trees and flowers—almost anything which a lively imagination could suggest. The smoke figures, however, were the most amusing. One of the most frequently attempted was a cuttle-fish, with a body of thick, fuliginous black, and arms of lighter hues. Of course the illusion was very brief, the wind not allowing the smoke to remain undisturbed for more than a few seconds, but while it lasted it was perfect."

   At the last meeting of the Chemico-Agricultural Society at Belfast, under
- At the last meeting of the Chemico-Agricultural Society at Belfast, under the presidency of Dr. Knox, late Poor Law Inspector, the subject of whisky adulteration was brought under consideration by Dr. Hodges, who exhibited a specimen of that liquid brought to him by two men who had been physically incapacitated by drinking a small quantity of it in a public house. He found on analysts that it contained a large amount of naphths. He had also discovered that ingredients of even a more deleterious character were used in the process of adulteration—instarces containing sulphate of copper (blue stone), Cayenne pepper, sulphuric acid (vitriol), and a little spirits of wine. One specimen submitted to Dr. Hodges was number of provision curers and enters, was composed of naphtha and a slight coloring of whisky. The men who had imbibod a small quantity of it were affected with serious symptoms, and this, said Dr. Hodges, was a fair specimen of the drink sold in low class public houses. The trade in this noxious compound is carried on with impanity, no local suthority in Besissi, or in the province of Ulster, carried to exercise the powers with which the Legislature has invested them for the suppression of the traffic.
- Father Secchi communicates to Les Mondes the particulars of a violent solar explosion on the evening of the 7th of July. The internal movements of the incandescent vapors were so intense, that the luminous clouds were seen to change form rapidly, their hight being six times greater than the earth's diameter. The eruption continued about two hours. On the same date, aurors borealis was seen at Madrid and in many other parts of Europe, and the magnetic perturbations were very violent at all the observatories.

The Madras Times speaks sadly of Madras. It writes "with shame" that Madras' most fashionable drive runs through a parcherry, "which is often overswept by the smoke and fumes of burning bodies." Then "the fine equipage rolls past, and —ugh—it has to roll through everywhere floating odor of fish, ghee, and rancid hair oil; naked children play about, squall lustily, or fly their kites in the faces of the borses as they speed along. A little distance more, and a wall is come to that only fartislly conceals a filthy burning ground. A murmur of voices is heard faiutly from the other side. Your heart rises within you with horror. You know what is going on there—they are committing a body, that of a man, who, for all you know, has died of cholera, to the pyre. You can hear the fames crackle, you can see the smoke—yea, and it sometimes (whenever the land-wind is blowing) floats right across your path, as you give your horses the whip to make them dash by the fragrant spot as fast as possible." What sweet thoughts on mortality a "crackling body" suggests to carcless sinners on pleasure bent! The writer concludes by exclaiming, "May the Millenium of Noses soon arrive when the odorous burning ground, the fragrant parcherries, the sweet-scented drains, and the perfume-breathing Cooum, will be things of the past!"

The editor's letter box is not often opened bone fide to the general public. There are many wrong impressions current about it. One is that the amatory correspondence of which so much is made in print in different magazines is manufactured. Some of it is, but not for want of a good supply of the real article. I have seen letters by the score from lade and lasees asking the most innocently amusing questions about sweethearts, and weddings, and "all that," "How soon after we first knew each other should I allow a gentleman to kiss me?" "Is it proper to sit on a gentleman's knee after he has been paying his addresses about three months!" "A gentleman whom I have only seen twice altogether took me to Rosherville, and while there kissed me several times by force, though very polite in his manners. Do you think I ought to inform my aunt, with whom I am residing, having lost my mother?" I have seen questions like these by the dozen in the editor's box.—St. Paul's.

— Sir William Bodkin (says the Builder) has a friend who wishes to lead persons conversant with the subject to consider the practicability of producing a form of stove for ordinary sitting-rooms and kitchens, to consume as far as possible its own smoke, and to ensure the most perfect and judicious use of the coal to be commed therein, and has empowered Sir William to guarantee any reasonable amount (say £500) for prizes or otherwise, in the confident expectation "that the effort may lead to a satisfactory solution of what has been truly stated to be one of the urgent problems of the day—"the attainment of sufficient warmth for cooking and for comfort, with the least possible consumption of coal." The council of the Society of Arts have accepted the duty of appealing for designs, and have appointed a committee to confer with Sir William Bodkin, and concert with him the proper action to be taken. We advise some of our readers to set to work and get the prize, which will not be the £500 offered, but a fine fortune.

— The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase, ordering the immediate establishment at St. Petersburg of a school to train midwives, as up to the present time no such institution has existed anywhere in that immense empire. The curious part of the matter, however, is that the direction of this school is placed in the hands of the Minister of War, who, under date of the 10th of August, published the regulations of the institution and the programme of the studies. This anomaly results from the fact that the new school is subordinate to the Academy of Medicine and Surgery at St. Petersburg, which also is under the control of the War Department.

— At San Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, while a number of gentlemen were amusing themselves at night during a thunder-storm, a joker, Juca Tigre by name, wished that the lightning might strike the house and turn everything topsy-turvy. Instantly a loud report was heard, five men fell down, one dead, one was burned, and three senselees. The lightning had struck the house, killed a man whose head rested on a wall, and thrown down two others leaning against it. Another in the same room, who was supping, was seen enveloped in fames, and on being stripped, all his clothes were burnt inside, a vest pocket, wherein were two gold onnes, were all burned on the lining side, and one of the coins melted. His hat was in shreds and his boots all burnt.—Anglo-Brazilian Times.

— The curator of the Brighton (Eng.) Aquarium had a treat the other day which must have brought joy to his scientific heart. While he was watching a cluster of the grape-like eggs of the cuttle-fish, a young one "literally rushed into existence, so sudden was its exit from the egg; and, as if to announce its safe deliverance, the baby cuttle instantly fired a sepia sainte."

— The culture on a large scale of sugar beet is about to be commenced in the County of Cork by thoroughly experienced continental growers.

— A firm of opticians at Manchester have presented 1,500 pairs of spectacles for distribution to the poor of the workhouses.

— A London paper publishes the following anagram: "David Livingstone—Go (D.V.) and visit Nile."

In the three years ending the 31st March, 1872, gold coins of the nominal value of £1,975,716 were cut by the Bank of England. The loss sustained by the owners of the coin amounted to £25,415, a seventy-eighth part of the nominal value.

#### Ballad of William Jinks.

IN IMITATION OF THE AMERICAN STYLE. Bill Jinks was a miner on Ballarat, A most tremenpous bloke

He lived in a cabin in Murderer's Flat, And did nothing but swear and smoke;

And when he d got on bis "whisky hot,"
"My word," says Parson Parr,
"When Bih Jinks drinks! always thinka
The gate o' hell's ajar!"

From the Island of Cockatoo, [stretch, When the cheerful wretch had got fifteen A With five still left to do.

'Twas Porky Clark made that remark

As a sort of amusin' rumor; But Jinks let drive with a Bowie knive, And spoiled his sense of humor !

Now, drinking one night at the old Napier, Now how he did it no one knows, Where Bill would off retire.

There comes in a horror upon us three Of some one crying "Fire!"
We rushed to the door, and Bill, before

A blessed soul could speak. Cries, "By the hoky, it & Kinder's store, My mate on Chiliney's Creek!

The flames ran roaring like the sea, All yellow, blue and green "Its all along," says Bil, to me,

"O' that blusted kerosene. Serves Kinder right for being an ass An' storing the cussed stuff

Say, let s go back for another glass, I guess we've seen enough.

I thought the same, when the roar of the

And there at the garret winder Old Maggae Dod, the cripple, stood -She as minded the kids for Kinder Out jumps our Bill I feels a thrill When I think of the figger he made

(Just then came thunder n over the fall The Ballarat fire brogades. [brown, The Ballarat fire brigades. [brown," That woman, says he "is a frizzlin' "That woman, But the crowd said never word;

"Who I come with me to help her down?" But never a man of 'em stirred.

There was a report that Bill was brought "You curs," he says " if that bag o' bones Was a woman plump and young,

A callen for help in her tresh young tones, There'd be all of ye givin' tongue; But because she's nonghit but that rum old

A virgin of eighty-three, [sort, You d wel, you lisee har d d, in short, Ere you'll burn for such as she."

It has always been a pazz'c, But he serzed the and of the angine-hose, And seated himself on the muzzle.

"Now pump like furnes my hoys," he cries,
"And pump me up to glory!" [flies,
They pumped! and Belt on the stream jet Borne straight to the upper story.

He gripp'd a holt o' the window ledge (Old Maggie was turning brown) And wait d, hanging on by the edge

For the p t to take him down [stream, They pumped' and Bil on the sinking With Meg in his arms descended,

When something got wrong with the engine-beam.

And the water suddenly ended!

Was split by a woman's shrick
That cieft, a quivering clear, and clean, a through the crowd the one that lived
The rolling fire reck.
The chering fremen bore.

The chering fremen bore.

[guest Trues Mer. survive]

This smooth [gness.

Just makes my eyelids smart; But Bill was just an unpleasant mess, Like a trod-upon raspberry tart !

Perhaps in Heaven there ain't no Bars, Where triends can meet each other (I haven't made out this world yet, Lord, let alone the other). But if there be, I ll there meet him-For God is just I thinks And liquorin' up with the seraphim

-Australasian

# Sits the soul of William Jinks! Now and Then.

When Governor Stanford projected the Central Pacific he came to San Francisco, and, in company with a prominent member of the Bar and a very large real estate owner, went about to the offices and stores of all the merchants of San Francisco soliciting in the most earnest manner aid for the great undertaking. Governor Stantord asked them to take the controlling interest in the road, that the interests Stanford asked them to take the controlling Interest in the road that the interests of San Francisco might be protected. Some of the merchant princes treated the Governor and his party with bare civility; others took no pains to conceal their amosement, contempt or wonder that anybody should supose they would take stock in an enterprise of this character. Only three subscriptions were obtained from Sam Brannan, L. and M. Sachs and Mr. Patterson, Attorney. Now, Governor Stanford is not to be ignored. Now, she can obtain an audience of our most liberal public-spirited merchant princes. Patience and persistence can win even with the culightened public of California.

<sup>-</sup> Californians in Europe are reported in the Paris American Register for the Veck ending September 7th as follows: At Paris, H. W. Harkness, Nuna Hubert, Albert C. Jeron and O. E. Shafter and wife, at London, Captain C. H. Harrison, and wife, cooper Thruner and wife and Miss. Ne he Turner; at Manchester, Mr. Magairie, at L. vappool, Mr. Fargo, at Brussels, C. H. Bradford, at Geneva, A. L. Rarties, and wefe, Mrs. J. Clarke and family, and C. Reis and wife; at Branslotten, on the Main, Mrs. L. Arnold, Charles Crocker and wife, and Mrs. C. A. Peake; and at Hanover, James Phelan.

#### Letter from Lower California.

[Correspondence of the News Letter.]

Life Under Mexican Rule-Capital Punishment-Compulsory Education-An Enlightened Republic.

This Republic of Mexico is foremost in bearing the banner of progress—a fact very imperfectly understood abroad. How delighted that illustrious bard and philanthropist, M. Victor Hugo, will be (supposing he is a subscriber to the News Letter) to learn in what amicable manner that grave queetion of capital punishment is treated and solved in this model Democracy! I proceed to facts: A few weeks ago, an old native of this country, father of a numerous family, while peaceably walking along an open path, carrying a sum of money wherewith to pay the week's wages to the workmen at a neighboring mine, was waylaid in broad daylight and numbered. Hone sarch the bedy was famul next day among the hashes near the murdered. Upon search, the body was found next day among the bushes near the road, horribly mangled with seven murderous stabs. Near the scene of the massacre a blood-stained knife and a hat were found, which gave a clue for the discovery of one of the assassins. It seems that this fellow during the scuille had dropary of one of the assassins. It seems that this relief of the picked up the hat of the ped his own sombrero, and that after the deed was done he picked up the hat of the victim in a burry and ran away, not during subsequently to return to correct his mistake. He was tracked to a den in the village and arrested with three others and a woman, all falling under strong suspicion of being complicated in the affair. Brought before the Judge of this District, two confessed to having been direct par-Brought before the Judge of this District, two confessed to having been direct participators in the murder, a third courade, apparently their principal, had ran away with the bay of money (\$150 in silver coin, and so far is "non inventus." The woman, wife or concubine of the absconding Captain, gave the signal that the victum was appreaching. Two men were engaged to watch the road on both sides of the point of attack. It was a most savage and premeditated murder, with the sole aim of robbing that unarmed old man. The whole gang was escorted to La Paz to have sextence passed over them there by a higher tribunal, but luckily capital punishment had been virtually abblished some time ago in this happy country, with some exceptions regarding political offenders. Prompt punishment for ordinary crimes might depopulate the country too rapidly. Robbers and murderers are not liable to be executed unless caught "in flagranti," or if fully convicted by self-confession or undealable ocular evidence, and then the execution must follow within forty-eight hours. If delayed beyond this time the criminal cannot be judically put to death, and as we have no regular State Prison or Penitentiary, he will within forty-eight nours. In easyet open data that the training carino of pull-cially put to death, and as we have no regular State Prison or Peniteutiary, he will be set free after a short detention. Because, what shall we do with him? Why should the virtuous community incur the expense of furnishing the rasked with free should the virtuous community incur the expense of turnishing the rasea with the board and lodging for a length of time? And might such generous treatment not become rather an incentive to other hombres thus to gain an easy and comfortable subsistence by simply killing their fellow-citizens? Such seems to have been the result on the present occasion. That time of forty-cight hours having expired, two of the convicts have been already discharged from custody, and the release of the ment will neabbly expense. rest will probably soon follow.

rest will probably soon follow.

Another important question which sgitates the public mind to some extent in the old countries, is that of compulsory education. Now I will tell you how the same is understood and practically carried out in this enlightened community. One find morning the Alguard (constable or policeman) ponnees on a group of noisy children, playing in the street opposite the school house; "What are you doing here, you little scamps? Why don't you go to your school?" O, the school master has not come yet; we are waiting for him." "What, not come yet, at this time of the day? I must look after this?" So the eccentric officer struts off to the master's countries and appostronly see him; in a high? way for prefer they high divise. The man quarters and apostrophizes him in a bluff way for neglecting his duties. The man of learning indignantly retorts, "that it is none of the other's business." But the muscular man of order takes the vainly-struggling pedagogue by the collar, gives muscular man of order takes and varing struggling produced the gymnasium—there to the act the young idea how to shoot." Independencia y Libertad!

Cordially yours,

M. \* \* \*

#### Gipsy Monsters.

A spirited Red Riding Hood, aged twelve, was met by two wireworkers whilst carrying some food to her friends warking in a field near St. Andraez, Hongary. The two gipsies demanded of the girl to let them have the provisions, but were stontly relused by the girl, when the monsters seized her and tied every limb of her body with wire so tight that the flesh was cut into, and then they passed a wire through both lips of the little sufferer, and twisted it tight to reading. This horrible martyrdom was enacted in a maize field, where the sends consumed the meals so valor ask defended. The owner of the field happened to pass by, and hearing a faint meaning, the fightful sight soon opened upon him. Retreating hastly to fetch help, he fortunately met the commissaries and two pandours, who were chasing vagrants. The monsters were taken into custody a few hours afterward. A emith had to be called to open the wire net in which the interesting martyr was tortured, but, sad to say, when the wire was extracted from the lips the poor girl breathed her last.

#### The End of the Pair Trial.

The Jury in the case of Laura D. Pair, on trial charged with murder for the killings of A. P. Crittenden. Esq., this morning returned a verdict of "not guilty." The question must at once arise in the mind of every thoughtfu critizen—Where does the responsibility for this verdict rest? A grave responsibility rests somewhere. The circumstances of the killing need not be recapitulated. According to the com-The circumstances of the killing need not be recapitulated. According to the common understanding of our criminal laws, they were instituted for the exact purpose of procuring a condemnation of murder in a case like the present. On trial, the system has broken down. Where was its weak point? with the jury 'with the Court' with the prosecution' the witnesses' the law itself' In our judgment, the answer to this question is the most important matter before the community of San Francisco to-day, affecting permanently their social well-being.

Mrs. Fair's defence was insanity. A number of medical men, the "experts" so-called, were secured to teelify that she was insane. It is true, a number of others testified that in their judgment she was earn. But between the testimony of these two sets of men there was room for the formation of a legal "doubt "G such a doubt, the account is prognounced by law entitled to the benefit. If such a doubt, the account is prognounced by law entitled to the benefit. If such a doubt, the account is prognounced by law entitled to the benefit. If such a doubt, the account is prognounced by law entitled to the benefit. If such a doubt

two sets of men there was room for the formation of a legal "doubt." Of such a doubt, the accused is pronounced by law entitled to the benefit. If such a doubt is honestly entertained, the jurymen are forbidden to convict. The course of the trial in the present case was such that the verdict could have rested upon no other ground. The fact and the circumstances of the killing were not attempted to be denied by the defence. There was no suggestion that they failed, if performed by a person of secund mind to bring the act with no the legal definition of murder. The sole point upon which a verdict of guilty of murder was avoided, was the alleged unsoundness of mind in accused at the time of the killing. And upon this point, the doubt resulted by the law to amount the control by the law to amount on accused. point, the doubt required by the law to support an acquittal, was created by the testimony of the "experts" for the defence.

festimony of the "experts" for the defence.

This brings up the question of the character and value of "expert" testimony, which has of late engaged a renewed attention in the Eastern States. There recent trials have brought it into prominence. Two of these were cases involving issues of chemical and visis: The Wharton trial in Marytand and the Schoeppe trial in Pennsylvania. Both resulted in verdicts of acquittal. As was said of the first by a distinguished lawyer and diplomat of nations, reputation, "The jurymen were the only twelve men in the country who were probabiled from finding her guitty." In other words, the evidence had failed to be absolutely conclusive that the nam Mary Wharton was recomed of relicious to the country who was the country who was proposed to the country who was the country when we want to be a country when the country who was the country when the country who was the country who was the country when the country who was the co guilty." In other words, the evidence had failed to be absolutely conclusive that the man Mrs. Wharton was accused of poisoning had actusly died from poison. The third case was that of a young woman in Brooklyn. New York, who in cold blood shot her employer. She alleged facts to constitute extreme prosocation, and though the racts were feebly supported by evidence, medical "experts" were retained to testify to the same sort of "insanity" which has now served to acquit

Mrs. Pair, and with equal success.

The difficulty in attaining the objects of the law under the present methods of its administration, is seen therefore to its, when reduced to its ultimate source, with the testimony of certain "experts." This class of testimony causes such repeated. failures of the law that they constitute the rule while its successful enforcement is This being the fact, it results that our legal methods of admitting b that testimony require revision. It will not do to rely upon the the exception. and dealing with that testmony require revision. It will not do to rely apon the professions themselves to reform the mischlef by bringing pressure of opinion to bear upon members who may be thought to have defeated crunnal justice. The remedy is inadequate and too uncertain in its application. The most practicable remain is that requare and too officerant in its application. The most practicable reform probably should be to refer disputed questions of scientific fact to a jury of scientific men, themselves qualified to attach to the scientific testimony its true value. If a question of fact arise as to the discovery of poison by chemical analysis, let that issue be tried before a jury of chemists, they might be three in number, or let that issue be tried before a jury of chemists they might be three in number, or five, or as convenient, who should return a verdict on that point for the guidance of the court and jury who try the other issue, whether the poison was administered by the accusad. If a defence of insanity be interposed to a charge of murder or other felony, the fact of insanity might be tried before a jury of medical men, who should report their finding to the court and jury who try the general issue of the alway designed for the protection of human life would frequently be followed by enforcement of the prescribed penalty.

— An indication of the temper of the public mind in California on the question of extending aid to railroads, is afforded by the election held in San Diego on the 27th inst. The issue was upon issuing city bonds to the amount of \$130,000, for the purpose of purchasing the franchise of the San Diego and 69th Railroad Company and terminal grounds for the Texas and Pacific Railway, passed off very quietty. In the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards, 324 votes were cast; of this number 226 voted for the bonds and 7 against their issuance. One blank vote was cast. There is reason to suppose that nearly equal unanimity would be exhibited by the people of San Francisco on the question of bringing the State railroad system into connection with the city by the proposed Ravenswood heridge.

We learn from the City Press (London) that in consideration of the present high price of provisions, the governors of the Bank of England have added a gratuity of five per cent. to the salary of every officer, clerk, and porter in the tablishment.

### Fair but Foul.

Mrs. Laura Fair D. Fair, Your feed has won you great renown; You shot to death a generous heart

For pastime, as you went to town. Him you had wiled and long beguiled, He saw the snare and he retired;

The relict of a dozen men, You were not one to be desired.

Mrs. Laura Fair D. Fair,

Are not strange memories in your head?

Not twice our branching limes have blown

Since you beheld your victim dead.
O your soft eyes, your low replies;
A great enchantress you may be
But there was that in your false heart Which we had scarcely cared to see.

Mrs. Laura Fair D. Fair

There stands a spectre at your wall,
The guilt of blood is at your door,
Though murder 's now no crime at all.

You held your course without remorse, You went for all that he was worth

And last, when breaking through your toils, You smote him basely to the earth.

Trust me, Mrs. Laura Fair,
By you blue heavens above us bent,

All honest hearts who read your notes, Smile at your claim "abandonment."

How e'er it be, it seems to me Your gushing phrases were but snares; Kind words were meant for corner lots,

And simple faith-in Belcher shares.

I know you, Lady Laura Fair,
You pined within stone walls and towers
Until set free—to your surprise—
By those bright jurymen of ours.
In glowing health, with stolen wealth,

Sweet murderer you can take your ease; For crime stands clear, and none need fear

When Justice plays such pranks as these!

W. H. M.

On Tuceday last, a rare and radiant maiden of romantic turn of mind, who dwells high up somewhere, went, as usual, to her cloistered sanctuary, unsuspecting of cvil. Quickly she disrobed. The Dolly Varden was laid creaseless and uncrinkled on a chair. A flutter of white linen followed, and something like a roll of crinkled on a chair. A flutter of white linen followed, and something like a roll of paper fell down. A yard and a half of elastic in twin circles was next withdraw; two tiny feet appeared, and then she took off—well, she took them off and hung them on a chair. Then in spotless but brief attire knelt she down. Short but fervent was the prayer, the gas was exinguished, and this angel in flesh nestled amid the sheets—a rose on snow. The droway god hovered o'er with tremulous wing; then, lifting her gently, bore his precious burden to the mystic land of dreams. All was serene and beautiful without; the stars twinkled in merry cadence, and looked down with smilling eyes on the rarely beautiful picture of that sleeping virgin. Silence reigns supreme, and—but hark! "Dreaming of Thee" comes floating up—steals in through the window, and down the ear of the damsed floating on the dulect notes of a hand-organ. Below her lattice, in the back yard, may be descerned by the faint light, a cadaverous youth grinding at the instrument. floating on the dulcet notes of a hand-organ. Below her lattice, in the back yard, may be descenced by the faint light, a cadaverous youth grinding at the instrument. Hearing no response save the regular nasal overture of his Juliet, he pitches his voice yet higher. Again he shifts his barrel, and "Come into the Garden Mand" is wailed forth. The sound of this familiar air awakens the damsel. Her thoughts, ever romantic, are given vent. "That's Jim," quo' she; and rising softly she ambles to the open window. There was a rattle of a casement, a gleam of white crockery flying through the air, a youth entangled in the wreck of a hand-organ—one universal damage. And the next day a father proceeded down town with an order for a new washbasin. As an invention, this paragraph angule be thought to praye powerty of imagination. prove poverty of imagination. As the calm bath en of an actual occurrence, it is perhaps a success.

<sup>—</sup> A man "arrested for the murder of a Chinaman in Weaverville!" Do our eyes deceive us! "Is visions about! or is the Caucasian played out." No: Oh—the man arrested was also a Chinaman. Which accounts for it.

# Real Estate.

The transactions in City and Courty real estate are laid daily before the readers of The Finance Petter pt and the same transactions for the week blue those of The News Little We now submand the same transactions for the week blue those of the News Little We now submand to these in control of the week blue those of the week blue those of the news of the latter seal to be a submand of the same and office the same and of the same and office the

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Music. Parist her harmonical in San Francis of It will be "devoted" to see most log of marked by the second state of the secon

Referring to the defalcation of a treasury clerk in New York. The Call remarks, "the amount of the defrection will be made up by low species, but the least other world follows in can be core by reasonable to the area and deman speak in the despendent tools, and we have no to hear him. He hanself made restriction to the st. Louis restricts by rendering up the particle property which he was continue the period which he was continue the period which is more years are likely to default have meanly faund from the period mind, and in a few more years are likely to deforgesters. But he means not be terminally refreshing our recollection of the episode by wails over lost integrity and shricks of despair.

#### The Young Mustache.

Nor touch a single hair Your razor, brush, and other trash. Must never venture there.

At last the bud has blossomed out. By much caressing taught :

Oh, barber, spare that young mustache, Though well laid out and wide the field, Whence this young mustache shoots; The sickly soil no more can yield-Oh, well guard then its roots;

For should the murd rous blade sweep o'er That curv'd lips shadowy mist,

Its frail young tendrils how they sprout—The tender plants would bloom no more—
Then, barber, touch it not.

Then, barber, oh, desist.

Think of the dear young girl, whose lip
Was wont so oft to press
That budding mouth its sweets to sip— Oh, think of her distress; 'Tis unfledged manhood's pride and joy, With sighs and tears 'twas brought, Let no rude stroke its life destroy— Oh, barber, touch it not.

#### New Books.

SAILING ON THE NILE. By Laurent Laporte. Translated from the French by Virginia Vaughan. Published by Roberts Bros., Boston. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

In these days of universal travel and universal authorship, it is rare to find a work containing so many new ideas on such an old subject as the Nile. As the author says: "Originality is an intermittent but an inexhaustible fountain; even in subjects apparently the oldest, those that have been the most often treated, talked about to all eternity, there is always some new point of view to be considered, some new form to be observed, some new aspect to be described. is nothing older than the spring, the green fields, and the flowers; but neither is there anything sounger, that there will always be birds, and poets to sing about them." For instance, the view that he it always of obliques is so entirely different them." from the usual experience of travelers and letter-writers, that we are tempted to quote it: "You have heard the saying, that the street is the place to look for wit? In Paris the street-boys monopolize it; in Egypt the donkeys. You cannot imagine, indeed, the ardor—I was going to say, nerve—of these pretty beasts, so spirited, alert and gay. With their wide-awake, animated expression, they win all hearts from the very first. A shrewd, sagacious physiognomy; eyes tender, although keen; well-shaped, clean-cut hindquarters; and, above all, the most coquettish ears in the world. Their gait is either a quick, short trot, or a fast canter, and this they keep up for hours, and even for whole days; for there is no other creature so indefatigable and fabulously abstenious. Oh, these adorable little donkeys, worthy descendents of the ass of Balaam!"

The author's novel views of traveling conveyances are not confined to the land. Hear what he says about water traveling: "The sailing vessel is the child of antiquity. It plays an important part in the early history of all nations, and is especially at home in this old valley of the Nile—the primitive cradle of the human race. The steamboat belongs exclusively in the vortex of modern times. It represents progress, haste, confusion. The old system of navigation, the spirit of the past, these survive in the sailing vessel: that adventurous, free, hopeful spirit, which never ceases to believe in adventures, to love novelty, and trust the from the usual experience of travelers and letter-writers, that we are tempted to

spirit, which never ceases to believe in adventures, to love novelty, and trust the spirit, which never ceases to believe in adventures, to love novelty, and trust the future. Man is the God of the steambout: it depends upon him for its every movement. The sailing vessel relies upon its good genius, that mysterious and invisible force which comes from on high." His description of the desert is florid and poetical, and his word-painting as vivid in colors as the sunsets he describes: "Far as the eye can reach you see nothing but a sandy plain, a bare sweep of desolation, an empty void of space—that strange feature of natural seenery, in a word, which we call Sahara. The desert is always being compared with the ocean, and not without reason. With its grand, heavy, level horizon lines, it impresses and, indeed, overawes the mind as the ocean does; it rises into hillocks of rounded and movable-like waves; it closes quickly over the track of ninoess of rounded and movable-like waves; it closes quickly over the track of travelers; and, like the ocean, it devours corpses. When in repose, it is covered with small regular ripples; but tempests are hidden in its bosom, and its red waves beat incessantly against the base of the Pyramids, correding them and strewing them with a foam of ashes."

Of the Pyramids he says: "Suddenly, we all cried out with one voice, 'the Pyramids!' The first ray of the rising sun had just struck their summits, and in

the mists of the misty aureole of the morning they arose before us white and shadowy as a vision. What shall I tell you about them? Any sort of a description would seem to be superfluous; for their magnitude is really the only remarkable would seem to be eagermone, for the imagintude is really the only that this mere vastness produces a sablime impression. These long straight, rigid, unbroken lines; these large surfaces, smooth, unadorned, lighted by a single sweep of sunshine, taken in by the eye at a single glance-what could be more effective? How wonderfully those old Egyptians understood the human heart! With no idea to embody but this cold geometrical form, they succeeded in producing a monument of the sublimest description, which, even now, wrests from our weakness a cry of

admiration. And herein, perhaps, lies the secret of the feeling it arouses; for human weakness always admires grandeur, force, just as uncorance is awed by what it does not comprehend. What does history teach? Posterity forgets and despises the peaceful genial virtues; it reserves all its crowns, all its applause for pride and egotiam, when displayed on a guantic scale. Thus, then, we shinter the tomb of Cheops as we do the exploits of a great conqueror, because they seem to exceed the limits of what can be accomplished by human strength. What contrast could be more striking than that between our cathedrals, built voluntarily by a Christian people, and these tombs, erected by troops of slaves, trembling under the rod of the oppressor '--our churches, symbols of the faith and love of a whole nation; these tombs, monuments of the barbarty, the cruelty, and menstrons pride of a single man. The Chrastan Church is typical of the soul's flight to heaven. The Egyptiam monuments declare merely the stability of matter, the immutability of the mummy, the immortality of death."

CHRISTINA NORTH. By E. M. Archer. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.
A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

This is a charming little love story, tender and pathetic. The story is confined to a few characters, but these stand out with all the vividness of reality. Any of our readers who wish to forget their work-day cares and vexations, will do well to peruse this *kille* volume.

Also from A. Roman & Co., we have :

LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY. By W. M. Cornell, L.L.D. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

STORIES AND POEMS, by mother and daughter. By Caroline Gilman and Caroline Jervey. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

PICKED UP ADRIFT. By Prof. James de Mille.

# Laura D. Fair.

The trial and acquittal of Laura D. Fair for the murder of Mr. Crittenden, can not, and will not be passed in silence. The verduet of the jury struck everybody with surprise. It was supposed that they might not agree. It was believed that she would have been admitted to bail, and that after long delay, and perhaps renewed but void attempts to bring her to justice, she would in the end go unpunished. The verdict of acquittal was unexpected. This bad weman of infamous history, this female of many husbands, and more lovers, not only goes unpunished, but the jury pronounce her guiltless of crime in having, with premeditation and malice, taken the life of her paramour. In her first defense the attorneys for the prisoner undertook to browbest public opinion and brave public indignation. It was virtually a confession and justification of the act. It went upon the theory that America had established a new code between the wanton and the lover, and that killing by a betrayed woman is no murder. The defense failed because the conviction in the public mind, and the testimony before the jury, was that Mrs. Laura Fair was not an innocent madlen, but an artful and brazen adventing, he was, in his relation to her, a weak and infatuated fool. She was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The Supreme Court gave a new trial, and in that trial with new counsel there comes an entire change of defense. Her own self-confident testimony was withheld, and instead of the bold and default average of woman's wrongs, she played the part of the sorrowing and weeping victim of man's inhumanity.

A frail and feeble thing, a "poor waif," driven to frenzy through her too confiding leve, reason had descried its throne, and, in a moment of insanity, had perpetrated the unconscious act of taking the life of the leved one. From a panel of nearly five hundred jurors, twelve had been found obscure and ignorant enough the given the properties of "not guilty" is rendered, and the legal curtain drops again upon this bloody farce. What will be the next act in the life drams of this notorious female we wait with patience to be developed. Hers has been a strange and eventful life. Love, marriage, suicide, divorce, murder, have followed each in quick succession through her sensational and eventful career. She has now her freedom and—What will she do with it? is the problem lying before her. Will she retter from the public gaze, and, by a modeat deportment, evidence a fincere descrete unde the wrongs of her career, or, with brazen confidence, will she ring up the drop curtain, and shall we again see her before the footlights in some new dramatic act? Rumor runs through the town that this fair fiend with the golden locks intends to give her bloody hand in marriage to the counsel who so ably conclusted her defence. If we are correctly informed. Mr. Crittenden made her acquaintance in defending her for murder or manslaughter, in Nevada.

#### Uneven-handed Justice.

In the corrupted currents of this world, Officere's gilded hand may shove by Justice—HANLET.

Shall Justice hide her drooping head, And throw her sword away; Shall murder don her robe of red, And scornful laugh and slay? Shall gilded crime usurp the sword That Justice used to wield, And sanctioned murder walk abroad Bearing a golden shield? In California's favored clime The gifts of God are fair,

The gifts of God are fair,

Shall earth-worms soil them with their No more we bide a haughty want,

Then scatheless go elsewhere?

No more a purchased ruth. In this our dark and bitter hour,

Justice to-day is bought with gold. The scales no more are just;
Her mandates now are bought and sold By jewelled crime and lust, But let us hope the day will dawn, When Justice shall awake, And struggling through the misty morn Her golden fetters break. Let that day dawn. A people's want Let not the unavenged dead Guilt careless dares the day;

Hath it but charms, or wealth, or power,
To work its sincous way.

Let not their bitter tears be shed
That Justice reigns no more.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

SEPT. 30TH.—Henry came home to lunch to-day quite cross. He has received a commission from some ont-of-the-way place in Europe to hunt up two children who are here and have come into some forests and swamps in Transylvanina. He has had applications from half a dozen rough looking foreigners who claim to be the had applications from Ball a dozen rough looking loreigners who claim to be the heirs, all of them treating him as if he had their rents in his pocket or was authorized to advance them fabulons sums on their patrimony. He declares that he will introduce a bill into the next Legislature, enforcing that each child of foreign bits shall be branded with a national seal, referring to its parentage. Such seal to be placed on record, as well as on the baby, in the part designated by the mother. Went to the opening of the renovated California Theater. Very clean, white, bright went to the opening of the renovated Canfornia Theater. Very clean, white, oright and gay, those horrid pigeon-holes, called boxes, removed, and the remodelling a great advance. The piece not much, and the great attraction a private box containing the Countess and Baroness, with their husbands. The Countess is very pretty, and her sister tail and striking-looking with her fine figure in a tight black slik dress—for they are in mourning. The Count was invisible, but the Baron showed in front rather superclibusly surveying the audience, and without gloves. It was strange to see him turn his back to his wife during the performance and not regard some tape of her fan on his skoulders. Such things have been seen in Paris, but are strange here. The curios studies and the strange here. The curios ty monger came to see the new theater, and the play was not attractive enough to entice the dilletanti.

Ocroses 1.—The Roman Emperors, when they wished to please the people, used to bring together at their shows in the amphitheater people from all nations of the world. I thought of this when I went to hear the Fabbri-Müller troupe sing. "Norma," the great priestess, cursed "Pollio" in German, he implored her parion in excellent French; "Adalgisa" whimpered her part of the famous duet in Italian, and the Druids very properly roared their choruses in English. Yet I was very much pleased with the singing. Mary B—— came to see me again to-day, and was more demonstrative in her affection than she was yesterday, and as though she had only known me these two days. There are some people who go on for years on good friendly terms one with another, till all of a sudden it dawns upon on of them that she quelt to love still more and so the persistently forces her parts. years on good friendly terms one with another, till all of a sudden it dawns upon one of them that she ought to love still more, and so she persistently forces her parafection upon the other, even to the extent of satiety. Some children say simple, wise things which puzzle their elders. I was telling little Lucy M—— that it was the fairies who had showered the rose leaves in her garden bonnet, when she innocently asked, "Why, then, did they choose my dirty bonnet to put them in?"

OCTOBER 2. - Went with the rest of the world to the Sonntag night, and felt sorry for the poor girl, for the cold compassion of an audience is more bitter than open for the poor girl, for the cold compassion of an audience is more bitter than open disapprobation, showing, as it does, how very little excellence would call forth applause. Bessie T— was sitting just before me, and for a long time I could not make out why she was continually bowing and bowing, and always nearly in the same direction. I looked, but could not see anyone answer her salute. At last found out that she had a new bonnet, and the trimmings on the back were always getting into her neck, whereupon she was bowing them out. Went to see John S——'s good collection of paintings, which are going under the hammer. The ex-Senator is one of those spoilt children of fortune who become add of good things. Sated of political power, weary of the sameness of an uncheckered existence, tiesd. Senator is one of those spoil children of fortune who become sated of good things. Sated of political power, weary of the sameness of an uncheckered existence, tired of looking at his beautiful pictures, he sells them off and takes himself off to new faces and new works of art. Poor little Minnie F—— has awakened from her daydream of love, and finds her handsome boy-husband to be what everyone else knew he was—selfish, ignorant and vain. She reminds me of that line of Worsley's—

Slowly and sad, like one that hath her wish, And finds it other than she hoped—not gain, But bitterest loss—such Echo sadly felt And mourned Narcissus.

# Out of the Noose.

Ring down the curtain, put out the light. The play is played, and we have all Ring down the curtain, put out the light. The play is played, and we have all had our grin. Benedicks now skurry home before the shades have fallen, and can not be tempted out after dark. They skuds up and streets and dodge into deor-ways on the appearance of a petitroni in the distance, abject fear departed in their ways on the appaarance of a pettreoat in the distance, abject fear depacted in their faces. Grosers, butchers, laundrymen assail the wives of their bosoms for the money which is not fortheoming, while the Aspassas are gluttering with rings, brasislets and no klaces, since the rendering of the famous virilet. Mr. A., whose grandfather's life was saved at Waterloo by means of x peaketbook, carries one in every available spot about his clothing; Mr. B., who served in the Confederate saved at Yarkee bullet in the dagmertestype of his sweetheart, and was saved thereby. He carries a whole stack of Mrs. B.'s portraits as beassworks most confederate, who has just finished reading an interesting article on the paper armor of the Japanese, wears a file of the News Letters as a harricade to all his vital parts. News Letters as a harricade to all his vital parts. fan tringe, and who sports but one tooth—a mekanchely renamder of the past—is still a great tavorite with the ladies. W. is rich. His family has been rusticating. stell a great layerine with the ladies. We is rich. His family has been rusticating in Gilroy for a month or two past, and were expected home on Tuesday evening. He being busy, requested News Lettin, as the family friend, to meet them. Mear a returning family in these parlions times. Net and for News Lettin: The San Jose train arrives in the dask of the evening. N.L.'s ow head is baid, and his hair is white. Aspassa in the glosin neight easily mistake him for the other man. N. L. politely, but untilly, declined. Such are a few of the effects of the Paravierdict. The closing scenes of this interesting drama were internsely dramatic. Mistress Laura, who had telt extremely limp all day, twined her nalk-white hands -milk white save one "little spot"-ground the neck, and reclined her insane From the shoulder of the cloquent Curtus, Greene, with commendable dex-territy, removed a from that sect to his knee. She might bute—for the symptoms of her hysteria, retrocedent goat, insemina, etc., are many and various. Miss Emily Pitts Premeer and the faithful Loomis were seen to enter the vacated jury room. to see it any of that whisky were left. Emough was found to brew a small punch, for, when last seen, the twain were executing the "Essence of Old Virginny," with great vigor, and proposed winding up the festivities with a " can-can." the extraordinary occasion, Emily shook hands with Mecker across the bloody chasm," and invited him to dance. He was deprived of his weapon at the dear, but the wom n all went armed. Indeed, the number of pistels, very handled and gilver mounted, that have passed from the establishment of Mesers, Labille & Kaeding into the pockets of silken-robed damsels since the disbanding of the Twelve is semething marvelous And now that the noose has been coiled up and Twerve is scheduling marvegous. Also now that the mass has been coner up and had away for some other poor devil—the "Chricken." maybap—we would conjure Mrs. Fair to get her hence, as soon as may be, to "the sunny land" where she was born; the "sunny land" where Greene Curtis was born; "the sunny land" where a number of individuals have come into the world, and a large proportion of them have gone out again, with a leaden pill in their inwards. And we would be seech Mars. F. that she stay in that "sumy land." Let ber not come back any more to get our citizens into the uncomfortable habit of dedging out of the way of her bullets and these of her followers.

# Common Sense in Japan.

The Radical Progressives in Japan have had a set-back, and a Conservative Ministry appear to have come in, who are reported to have dism saed a part of the American Staff of the Government. We await further explanation of the grounds of this action. If it shall turn out that the Japanese already knew a great deal more about agriculture than their Yankee teacher knew himset, we sha, not be astonished. If they have found out that an unconvertible currency is in some respects inferior to good and salver, and therefore turned out the Superintendent of the Bank-Note Pricting Department, we shall not be confounded. If it transpires that there observations of the practical workings of American and British law fed them to the concession that they would be better without it and to the dism'ssal of the course! therein, we shall not a sonorous. "Amen." Even if they shad affirm that European civilization is a cheat, a shan and a holo over land, we shall not stuffe our conscience to controvert them. It is an old proposition asserted in these commen, which may be repeated on the present occasion, that whether the chief end of Government be the protection of life and property, or be the welfare and happiness of the governed that of Japan is now and has for centures been the most successful on the face of the earth, superior beyond the passelsisty of comparison, to that of any country in Europe or America. And that proposition we are prepared to maintain against all comers.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The fisheries of our Coast are, according to respectable authorities, superbaric East betray his ignorance by flouring this fact. Let him first point to the new-paper in his own land which is edited by a Soule and of Macreish ownership, and then he may turn up a nose at the ancient and fish-like savor of our Alta's paragraph. Not before.

### Woman's Love.

When man is waxing frail,
And his hand is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale
And wan and white his cheek!
On then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love!
She sitteth by his chair,
And holds his feeble hand;
She wateheth ever there,
Ilis wants to understand;
His yet unspoken will
She hasteneth to fulfill

She hasteneth to fulfill.

She leads him, when the moon Is bright o'er dale and hill, and all things save the tune Of the honey-bees are still, Into the garden's bowers,

To sit 'midst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there. To feed on breath and bloom, She brings the posy rare Into his darkened room And 'neath his weary head The pillow smooth doth spread. Until the hour when death His lamp of life doth dim, She never wearieth, She never leaveth him : Still near him night and day, She meets his eye alway, And when, his trials o'er, And the turf is on his breast, Deep in her bosom's core Lie sorrows unexpressed; Her tears, her sighs, are weak

and flowers. Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise
Balm for her spirit's pain,
And though her quiet eyes
May sometimes smile again,
Still, still, she must regret;
She never can forcet.

# Blackmailing the Arctic Fleet.

Prior to 1864-65, the Arctic whaling fleet had visited Honolulu for supplies and to ship their catch. In those years the fleet made the experiment of visiting San Francisco. There were a number of advantages to induce them to do so, especially that of being in communication with their owners at New Bedford, Mass. From the arrival of these ships in port to the date of their departure, they were persecuted by blackmailing suits instituted by petitiogging attorneys, which at last became intolerable. The fleet abandomed the port of San Francisco and has not since returned. During the interval, the chief of those legal muisances has died. His trusty clerk and cadiquito survives to disgrace his profession and pester commerce. The class of lawsuits which drove the whalers away are not those which are prosecuted to a trial; they involve the need of giving bonds and retaining counsel; then they are abandoned. But this involves expense and inexpressible annoyance. This year the Arctic fleet will again visit San Francisco. Three of cheir agents have already arrived in the city, and the balance will be here within a few weeks. These ships contribute in a material way to the business of the port. They purchase large supplies, and their outfit and overhaning gives employment to a number of mechanics. The trans-shipment of their cargoes accrues to our carrying lines, and their money drafts pass through our banks. They can be driven away again as they were before by the action of men who are insensible to public opinion and wise to keep themselves within the bounds of the law. To this situation, we call the attention of the men who stand to lose employment and business if these persecutions be successfully renewed. We will not affirm that a ducking of the attorney and subsequent rubbing down with an oaken towel is the only remedy that can be applied. The ducking might perhaps be omitted. Will the Riggers, Stevedores, Salimakers and Longehoremen give the question attentive consideration?

# Dr. Bunsby Stillman.

Dr. Stillman is Coroner of the city and county of San Francisco, a retired physician from Sacramento. Captan Bunsby was a retured sea captain, great rirend of Captain Cuttle, and immortalized by Dickens. Dr. Stillman is an expert on insanity. Captain Bunsby was an expert on all matters touching the sea. At the Fair trial the Doctor attended regularly, listened pat ently, looked orneular, and was finally placed upon the stand to testify. With a loud confidence he testified positively—pertinaciously. He knew it all; he had studied everything; he was a learned graduate; he had d plomas—experience—skill. "Have you ever read Stobel on insanity?" saked the attorney for the devence. "Yes, sir," promptly replied the Doctor. "Do you remember the chapter upon female diseases as superinducing mental derangement?" "Yes, sir, "answered the witness. "Who was Stobel?" "A German," says Dr. Stillman. "When did he write?" "About twenty years ago." "You are sure you have read Stobel, are you, Doctor?" "Very certain, sir; remember it distinctly," replied the expert. "Well," says the attorney, "you are a remarkable witness. as no such book was ever written, and there is no such person as Stobel." Poor Bunsby! He has given an opinion as was an opinion. Wooder if Dr. Stillman will send his bill to the Board of Supervisors for \$100 per day as an expert. There are humbug doctors in this town of ours.

#### Our Incarcerated Lunatics.

There are now only fourteen prisoners in the San Francisco County Jall under indictment for murder. Following is the list, with an abstract of each case: Ah Sing, charged with murder of Sam Quin: Sing approached Quin from behind and gently shot him under the ear with a pictot; he claims to have oeen harmiesaly insane. Ah Hing, charged with murder of Sing Loy: Hing heat Loy's brains out with an iron bar; he thinks his insanity was of the violent type. Boy Tang, charged with murder of Tang Tuck Kee; Tang eviscerated Tick Kee with a knife; the doctors affirm that he was moodily maniscal at the time. Fred. R. Lancharged with shooting Harvey Smith; Smith had called Lane names, upon which emotional insanity supervened, resulting in the death of Smith. Jacob Wilkerson, charged with the murder of Harriet Buckhardt: Harriet had thrown off on Wilkerson, charged with the murder of Harriet Buckhardt: Harriet had thrown off on Wilkerson, is legal defence is homicidal mania. Henry Beck, charged with the murder of Garoline Prenel: Caroline ate oysters at the expense of "another" on June 30th, and supped in Paradise; Beck pleads midaummer madness. Wim. J. Bryan, charged with killing a Chinaman; Bryan pleads that he acted in self-defense; the Chinaman looked at him, and, he houghly, was going to bite: justifiable homicide. Henry McCausiand, charged with murder of Noah Mullennore: McCausiand "lay" for Mullendore and put a bullet into him; we forget her name; his defence is simple insanity. Hugh McMenomy, charged with the murder of James Hogan; "sare, he throd on the tail of me 5-st;" delence, silenation of mind. James Sampson, a lad, charged with murder of John Wilson; W.-son had polled his ear; defence irresponsible by reason of tender years. Charles A Russell crazy; the jury which acquitted Charles Danne for shooting a Secessionist will be specially impaneled to represent the McNamara and Richard Jackson, charged with the murder of Henry Wilde: McNamara and Richard Jackson, charged with the murder of Henry Wilde: McNamara and

We hasten to call the attention of our working classes to the establishment of a Mission School at the Church of the Advent, Howard street, which is attended by pupils who are described as "docile, tractable, bright of comprehension, and most eager and zealous in their efforts to learn." Need we explain that these papils are not of Caucasian parentage? No; their conduct betrays the darkly depraved Chinese character. Need we point out more specifically to the youth who attend the ministration at the sanctuary of St. Ignatus Loyola, that here is their opportunity? Perhaps we had better, for the youth of St. I. L. are the reverse of bright of comprehension. We remark then: The young Chinese emerge from their Sunday School about two o'clock P. M., an hour which will allow the pupils of St. I. L. to conclude their own religious exercises and partake of a light repast in time to waylay these heathen and beat in their heads with paving stones. The police will make a note of the hour in order that they may carefully absent themselves.

Let the soul of the reader sing within him: Here are a parcel of dentials in trouble, for the Goodyear Patent Company are after them. The miscreants have been torturing their feilow men and cheating the Patentees out of their blood money. Good luck attend the suit, and may the tooth-twisters be cast in rulos damages! May the fang of the attorney enter their soul and the bill of his costs be as the drawing of eye-teeth. May the pocket of the patentee be plugged with their gold while he laugheth as one demented by nitrous-oxide. May their patients be possessed of an atrocious breath, and go away without paying their fees. A dentiat is a being beneath the notice of his Redeemer, but a dishonest dentist is beneath the notice of the devil.

An English iron worker has produced an article which he calls "mineral cotton," the use of which in the arts may become of no small importance. By injecting a stream of air into the slag of the iron furnace the mass assumes the condition of filaments which are flexible, tenacious, and possess generally the external attributes of raw vegetable cotton. It is thought that the new mineral thread may be woren if not spun, and thus used in the manufacture of a textile fabric. The iron slag which is now all waste may thus come to possess commercial value.

Rich and elegant baggy robes just opened at Bullock & Jones, 431 Montgomery street.

#### The Lullaby

OF A FEMALE CONVICT TO HER CHILD THE NIGHT PREVIOUS TO EXECUTION.

\*Sleep, baby mine, enkerchieft on my bosom, Thy cries they pierce again my bleeding breast; Sleep, baby mine, not long thou'lt have a mother, To lull thee fondly in her arms to rest.

Baby, why dost thou keep this sad complaining, Long from mine eyes have kindly slumbers fled; Hush, hush, my babe, the night is quickly waning, And I would fain compose my aching head.

Poor wayward wretch! and who will heed thy weeping, When soon an outcast on the world thou'lt be: Who then will soothe thee when thy mother's sleeping, In her low grave of shame and infamy!

Sleep, baby mine.—To-morrow I must leave thee,
And I would snatch an interval of rest; Sleep these last moments, ere the laws bereave thee, For never more thou'lt press a mother's breast.

\* Sir Philip Sidney has a poem beginning, "Sleep, baby mine."

# Let us Have Immigrants.

We are so submerged in politics, railroad wars and social conflicts, that we may lose sight of subjects that are at least as deeply interesting. We are so wrapped up in our personal desires and ambitions that we may forget the best interests of the State and the welfare of others. It is well occasionally to expand our views and go out in search of those who are seeking knowledge in regard to the attractions and opportunities which California offers to them. We are constantly receiving letters from various quarters of the Old World as to the prospects awaiting immigrants in this State. This subject has been frequently discussed in the press, and societies have been formed for the purpose of furnishing the desired information. We can only repeat that California is one of the most desirable States of the Union for immigrants to settle in. The middle-class population of Great Britain would find it especially attractive. This State possesses soils, climate and scenery, that are not surpassed by any country in the world. The agricultural lands are wonderfully rich, and in many places a perennial system of cultivation is possible. They can produce with absolute certainty the cereals and fruits of the temperate, semi-tropical, and tropical climes. The great diversity of temperature is a boon to this State. Any person can have almost any clime he desires. Means of transportation by rail, steam, sail and stages, are ample to reach any part of the Pacific Coast. Schools and churches are numerous. Law and order exist throughout the State. We are in regular steam communication with China, Japan, the Colonies of Australia, with Mexico, Central and South America. With ease and comfort the journey from London to San Francisco can be made in thirty days. Fares have been reduced to the lowest figure, so that persons of even ordinary means can make trips between these two great central points at will. In cases where colonies might be organized, no doubt the fare would be greatly reduced from the fixed individual standard. It will standard. It will thus be seen that California is not a wilderness, nor is it isolated from the world. San Francisco, the great commercial metropolis of the entire coast, is linked in constant communication with every part of the world. So that if immigrants arriving here did not like the prospects, they could readily seek other climes. But all things considered, where can a family in middling life, and desiring to better its condition, find such opportunities as this State offers Where, in fact, can the middle classes of Europe settle with such great advantages? There are thousands in Great Britain who carnestly desire to improve their social and dinancial condition, and we say to them that California is open, and that in the race of life their chances are equal and that their prospects are bright when they come here.

— Unhappy France has received another blow. During a decade of years her birth rate has been decreasing. The average number of births in wedlock is but two to each married couple. The population has only been maintained by the healthy number of births among unmarried couples. It is now announced that many of the French priests will follow the example of Pere Hyacinthe and marry. Naturally each will then beget but two offspring, the number of "by blows" will be reduced, and the population of France will no longer be maintained.

<sup>-</sup> The increase in the circulation of the Morning Call at San Quentin, Marin The increase in the circulation of the Morning Call at San Quentin, Marin County, during the month of September, was one copy. Following is reported by Capt, James Towle, of the Guard at that point: Number of prisoners on hand Aug. 31, 1872, 992; received during September, 23; total, 945. Number of prisoners discharged under provisions of the Act, 14; by pardon, 2; by death, 1; sent to Insane Asylum, 3; by order of Court for new trial, 2; on hand September 30, 1872, 933; total, 945. Increase during the month of September, 1.

#### Mrs. Miller as Joab.

Our pions neighbor, the Alta, after ransacking the bible, heads an account of Mrs. M. Myrtle Miller's lecture on Joaquin Miller, with the following text: "And Joah took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him. But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand, so he smote him therewith under heifth rib, and he died." And adds that for Joab you may read Mrs. Miller, and for Amasa the much bemauled poet. The delicate flattery of the comparison must grant from the lecturer, for we always considered that traitorous kiss that Joab gave his friend to cover his coward blow, the most dastardly act on record, not excepting the Judais kiss that betrayed Christ. Certainly of all the texts in the bible, our sweet old Lorenzo Dow Redivivus blundered on the most fedicious one. The application is so obvious, for what else was the lecturer's "naught in makee talk, her pretense of extenuation, her air of tender regard, her "painful-duty" dodge! What were all these but the kiss of Joab, veiling bitter ency and concentrated hate! What but the veiter paw sheathing venomons claws! Yes, "Joab" by all means, my ancient driveller. The text fits the case pat, all save the dying part. But, adds the Alta, "ir he does not die in consequence of the lady's lecture, he deserves to." And if Joaquin has any decency left in him, he will go somewhere and defunct, that the Scripture might be fulfilled which was spoken by the mouth of the prophet Alta. About the "viviscetion," It was a masterpiece of safire. That sacratic hit about the house selling for \$44.75 in him, he will go somewhere and defunct, that the Scripture might be fulfilled which was spoken by the mouth of the prophet Alta. About the "viviscetion," It was a masterpiece of safire. That sacratic hit about the house selling for \$44.75 in him, he will go somewhere and ferment him the server of a function of the prophet Alta. About the "viviscetion," It was a masterpiece of safire. That sacratic hit about the house selling for he fulfilled which was spoken by the mou

We have had our picture taken; yes, our thin-nostriled, patriarchal, aristocratic nose, our cagle penetrating eye, our firm yet sweetly expressive mouth, our venerable baid head, our silvery hair, our general noble figure, our everything has been faithfully copied by that master artist, Light, and now, gilt-framed and glazed, hangs amid those of Agassiz, Duke-Alexis, Emily Pitte-Stevens, and other illustrious men, at Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery. And we are proud of it.

# REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

# Wednesday, August 21st.

Weunes	uay, August Dist.	
GRANTOR TO GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
Paul Tract H'd to M L Citron	Lots 7, 8, blk 50; 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, blk 28; 9, blk 53; 2, blk 54; 2, blk 625; 1, blk 38; also, 1, 605, 9, blk 9; also,	\$6,000
Spring Valley H'd to H Doscher Chas H Morgans to Claus Witt	Capp, 225 s 23d, s 37:6, e 23:2%, n 20:9,	548
Bay Park H'd to Wm Harman	w 122:6	1,000
W W Whitman to E I Riged	30th av, 150 se I, 75x100. Lot 97 in blk 185, Central Park H'd. 29th av, near H, lot 18, blk 515. Natoma, 150 sw 7th, 25x76; also, lot 1, West End H'd Ass'n	500 600 500
M R Roberts to Dennis Cluney	West End H'd Ass'n Natoma, 150 sw 7th, 25x75	2,000
California Av H'd to Abraham Lee	19th av, 125 n California, 120x27 tet, 255 nw Folsom, 20x77.	330 5
John W Tucker to M L Lewis	Same. Webster, 76:6 s Jackson, 25:6x80 I, 50 sw 24th av, 50x75	5,000 3,000 300
B E Tittle to A H Loughborough	Clementina, 105 nc 2d, 25x75—in trust for first paaty.	300
A H Loughborough to Sophia Tittle S F Savings Union to Albert Miller	Same	925
Wm Noethig to G Bonkle John Corcoran to Mary Corcoran	Austin, 79 e Franklin, 25x60	2,000 Gift
	ay, August 22d.	
Bay View H'd to P F Mohrhardt	27th av. 75 nw K. 75x100	\$ 500
Wm Jorres by Shff to Jacob Linn	27th av, 75 nw K, 75x100	1,558
H McMann Jr by Shff G Mahe Laurel Hill Cem to H A Lyons	Beale, 115:6 n Folsom, 22x75	6,231 1,179
Wm Monahan to C W Cutting	Carolina, 33:4 p. Volo, 33:4x100	800 112
Bay View Hd to Jos Black	Vernon, 300 n Randolph, 50x100 29th av, 75 nw I, 75x100	500 250
Bay View H'd to Wm K Black	29th av, 112:6 nw I, 37:6x100 29th av and J, 75x100 Lot 2, Yerba Buena Sec Plat 3	500 641
Same to same	SameOak, 85 e Laguna, 120x85	358 Gift
W J Gunn to Chas H Sawver	Post, 100 w Baker, 75x137:6	2,475
S S Steven to Geo Ruttledge	Pine, 84:6 w Gough, 28x120	5,500
T J Bass and wf to P S Bennett	Same	3,000
Chas F Lipman to B H Randolph.	Grove, 175 e Buchanan, 31:3x68:0	390
san miguei H'd to J J mcLimmy.	also, Tara, 40 sw Venadill's av, 80x 103:6	1
J J McElhinny to Amelia H Hamill Anson Goldsmith to Wm Sharon	Ellis and Octavia, 187:6x120	10,000
F Livingston to T O'Brien	Hampshire, 150 s 22d, 25x100	650 806
H Annlehee to W I Richardson	Same	500 250
Wm Hollis to Samuel Miller	Grove, 150 e Buchanan, 25x68;9	2,800

# Friday, August 23d.

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Bay View H'd to E O Fechet.   27th av and H, 75x100   Cal Av H'd to E C Morton   79th av, 250 n California, 120x52   Same to S D Barstow   19th av, 38 n California, n 25, c 120, n   26, e 120, e 52—lots 18, 19, 21, blk 90   John Reynolds to Jessie D Carr   Und 2 Main, 137:6 nw Harrison, 137:6x	\$ 500 660
Same to S D Barstow	990
John Reynolds to Jessie D Carr Und & Main, 137:6 nw Harrison, 137:6x	2,500
Course Oulton to Lounder Onint   Mason 127.6 a Pacific Av127.6	125
Vie Koppel to F W Macendray Fell, 165 e Octavia, 37.6x129 J C Duncan to Chas Caine Lots 12, 13, blk 6, R R H d As'n No 2, A Oldbrecht to Grace M Pedler. Green, 165 e Montgomery, 24x137.6. Herman Libes to Jas G Shyne. 4th, 125 nw Harrison, 25x80	130
A Oldbrecht to Grace M Pedler Green, 165 e Montgomery, 24x137:6 Herman Libbes to Jas G Shyne 4th, 125 nw Harrison, 25x80	Gift 7,250
Dan Cal'gahan to H Lieber. Same.  E L Montgomery to Wm C Wood. Larkin, 118:94, n Filbert, w 100, n 18:34.	5
Herman Lisbes to Jas G Shyne.   4th, 125 nw Harrison, 25x80     Dan Call'gahan to H Lisber.   Same   Same     E L Montgomery to Wm C Wood   Larkin, 118:95, n Filbert, w 100, n 18:35, w 37:6 n 8:95%, e 137:6, s 27:6     E B Mastick to R B Conant   Lots 9:1, 0; 1, 1, 49, 50; 1, 2, 48, blk 388, Gr't     Park H'd Ass'n in trust     Lots 1:2, blk 484, and 1, blk 510	500
Park H'd Ass'n -in trust	900
Bay View H'd to A J Bryant. Lots 1, 2, blk 484, and 1, blk 510  Commencing on e line Bay View H'd between swl 1 29d av and s I said H'd, and bet the land which has been sur-	1,500
between sw   23d av and s   said H'd, and bet the land which has been sur-	
S and L S'y to Mary Willmot Guerrero, 218 n 16th, n 30, w 119, s 30, c 108	2,300
Saturday, August 24th.	31.50
	\$2,250
Bay View H'd to M II Conway. 29th av. 226 se 1, 75x100	500
Laurel Hil! Cem to Schunhoff Bros. Lot 1878	1 78
W A Quaries by Shift to H Liebes. Stevenson and 20th, 35x85.  Bay View H'd to M II Conway. 28th av, 226 se I, 75x100  M Hawkins to John Diemer Brannan, 105 sw 6th, 25x75.  Laurel Hil! Cem to Schunhoff Bros. Lot 1878.  J De Fremery to S F Sav Union. Valley, 126 e Dolores, 128:5x114.  James Sherry Nathaniel Bennett. Und & Spear, 1876 se Folsom, 87:6x  137.6.  Nathaniel Bennett to Jessie D Carr Und 24: 12 same	1,875
Nathaniel Bennett to Jessie D Carr Und 2 5-12 same	500 1,000
Nathaniel Bennett to Jessie D Carr Und 2 % - 12 same John Kiernan and wf to J Diemer. Brannan, 105 aw 6th, 25x75 Ç F MacDermott to F Forde	2,800
Wm Mocker to Same	19,000
N H Seligmen to Peter McCannon. 24th, 203:7 w Sanchez, 203:8x114 -subject	19,000
N II Seigmun to Peter McCannon 24th, 233:7 w Sanchez, 293:8x114 -subject to mort of \$2,000.  Robt C Johnson to Jas P Pierce (alifornia and Gough nw cor, 265:2 kg.	3,500
Bay View H'd to Washing'n Elliot 30th av, 75 nw I, 75x100	40,000 500
H M Newhall to Leland Stanford. King and 6th ne cor, 275x137:6; also, sub lots 65, 67, 95, 99, 102, South Beach blk	
15; also, sub lots 16, 46, 87, 88, South	45,000
Monday, August 26th.	
	dence 4
B Gerrity by Shfi to M D Sweeney, Turk and Mason, 42:6x75 Wm Munro to John Wrixon	1,000
City Land Ase'n to Elizab'n Jobson Lots II and 12, bik 14	190
City Land Ass it to Elizar no obsoli to Strike 12, obs. 14, and 12, obs. 14, and 12, obs. 12, and 12, obs. 14, and 12, obs. 14, and 14, obs. 14, ob	500
1455, Gift Map 3; also, 1504, 1505, 1506,	930
1400, GHI Map 3; also, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1507, GHI Map 3; also, 1504, 1506, 1507, GHI Map 3; also, 1504, 1506, 1507, 1	600 880
J L Romer to J C Flood	3,000
S L Marks to J R Deardorff Outside Land blk 412	3,500
John L Hunt to F M Rollins (app. 215 s 20th, 60x122:6	1,750 300
Bay View H'd to John McMahon. 30th and H, 75x100	500 111
Same to Bernhard Meyer Lots 78 and 79	222
Same to P Singstaken Lots 12, 15, 16, 17, 56, 57	770 668
Same to Peter Windeler Lots 86 and 87	222 600
Jas H Love to Sarah J Love 10th av, 200 w N, 50x100	Gift
J L Hunt to F H Winslow Mission, 2445 s 20th, 30x122:6	3,500
S L Marks to J R Deardorff Outside Land blk 412.  J R Deardorff to Jas G Eastman John L Hunt to F M Knollins (app. 215 s 20th, 60x122:6.  Bay View H'd to John McMahon. 30th and H, 75x100.  Sp'g V y H'd Ase'n to F Hageman Lot 55.  Same to D Angelins Lots 78 and 79.  Same to D Angelins Lots 88 and 89.  Same to P Singstaken Lots 12, 15, 16, 17, 56, 57.  Same to Henry Schulte. Lots 72 to 77 inclusive.  Same to Peter Windeler. Lots 86 and 87.  Walter Turnbull to B Kelter Ellis, 120 w Scott, 30x75.  Jas H Love to Sarah J Love. 10th av, 200 w N, 50x100.  R McNamara to J F McNamara Shipley, 125 sw 5th, 25x75.  J L Hunt to F H Winslow Mission, 2445 8 2tht, 38x122:6.  Same to Rott S Taylor. (app. 160 s 20th, 55x122:6.  Capp. 160 s 20th, 55x122:6.  Capp. 160 s 20th, 55x122:6.  Capp. 160 s 20th, 55x122:6.  Same to Same. 127:6 fm ne cor Guerrero and 21st, 50x100	393
Same to Same	1

Tuesday, August 27th.		
TI D'AVIII à la Clas A Malania	I at 1 0 blt 0 Day December 11'd 3 500	
Bank Becompation Hid to W. P. Wilde	Lots 1, 2, blk 3, Paul Reservation H d * 700 Same 700 Duncan, 203:8 e Ellen, 50:11x114 350 Webster, 51 n Washington, 25:6x80 3,000 24th, 50 w Church, 25x114 1,100 Howard, 174 sw 7th, 25x90, sub mor \$5200 6,500	
Innetion H'd Ass'n to Honey Pose	Duncan 902-8 a Ellan 50-11-114 256	
D Ferminaran to A W Weeke	Webster 51 n Washington 95-6v80 9 000	
E (Proves to P Depontal gar	94th 50 w Church 95x114	
Mary E Nash to Elsie Colmbein	Howard 174 aw 7th 25x90 sub mor \$3200 6 500	
Brail E Mast to Elsie Comment	110 water, 114 www tell, 20x30, 200 mor 20200 0,000	
Wednes	day, August 28th.	
Arthur McClarren to David Porter	Clementina ne 2d, 20x75   \$75     Lots 24 and 25, blk 5   \$75     Lots 24 and 25, blk 5   \$3,000     Devisadero and Turk, 19856x137:6   \$3,000     Kearny n Union, 20x60   \$1,500     Sacramento e Broderick, 138x132:7   \$500     Eddy e Van Ness, 120x68:9   \$1,400     Same   \$1,400     Eddy w Polk, 68:9x137:6   \$160     Bernard e Jones, 23x60   \$800     Eth av n Cal's, 120x27   \$330	
Mis'n & 20th St H to A Covenagh	Lots 24 and 25, blk 5	
Francis Buckley to M.J. Engan	Devisadero and Turk, 108:6x137:6 3,000	
Thos King to F Cayagnaro	Kearny n Union, 20x60 1,500	
John S Luty to Nathan Atkinson	Sacramento e Broderick, 138x132:7 500	
Arthur T Keyes to Dan'l Frager	Eddy e Van Ness, 120x68:9 1,400	
Daniel Fraser to A Rosenfeld	Same	
Wm Haves to Daniel Fraser	Eddy w Polk, 68:9x137:6	
T Elligott to Anne Donovan	Bernard e Jones, 23x60. 800	
Cal Av H'd Ass'n to P Pierce	18th av n Cal'a, 120x27	
M Kenny to I W Lees	Blkk 436; 50 v 1, blk 447; 50 v 6, blk 447.	
	and blk 448 W A	
John O'Connor to T J Crowley	Lot 36, blk 294, O'Neil and Haley Tract. 500	
Frank Medina to Thos Harwood	Com 171:10% e fr e   Dupont, and 91:6 n	
	Bernard e Jones, 23x60	
pro	lam August OOth	
	day, August 29th.	
J Benjamin, admr, to J C A Nolting	Everett, 175 w 3d, 28x80 \$2,000	
J W Rix to J F Cowdery	Everett, 175 w 3d, 28x80.   \$2,000   Market, 226:8 gw Montgomery, 20x80   1   Same   3,000   Tract of Outside Lands, cont g 135 4-5 a   5   Same   23d, 37:6x122:6.   Gift 7th, 200 se Brannan, 25x80   3   (Clay and Leavenworth, se cor, e 137:6 x   a   127:6 a   Leavenworth   3   1	
Same to Asa Hull	Same 3,000	
H F Williams to Paul Tract H'd	Tract of Outside Lands, cont'g 135 4-5 a 5	
W C Ralston to Same	Same5	
Claus Witt to Arna C Witt	Capp, 245 s 23d, 37:6x122:6 Gift	
Tide Land Com'rs to J Galbeath	7th, 200 se Brannan, 25x80	
G Dougnerty to A Himmelmann	Clay and Leavenworth, se cor, e 137:5 X	
	8 137:6: also, Bay 137:6 e Leavenworth 68:9x137:6; also, Bay 137:6 w Leaven- worth, 137:6x127:6; also, Dupont 91:6 n	
	ostation, also, pay loco w heaven-	
	Francisco, 23x91:8	
R H Lloyd to Ludwig Altschul	Had & Townsond 80 no 2d 80 v125; class	
it if Lloyd to Ludwig Attachui	Francisco, 23x91:8	
	Gift Map 2. 5 Larkin, 130 s Beach, 7:6x68:9 , 100	
John Harrison to Richard Kent	Larkin, 130 s Beach, 7:6x68:9	
Bay View H'd to W S Jones	Lot 4, blk 466. 500	
George J Harris to David Porter	Clementina, 180 ne 2d, 20x75	
B Cavanagh to D Cavanagh	Beale, 49:6 n Folsom, 22x75 3,000	
E Dunn and wf to Joseph Cuneo	Zoe, 157 se Bryant, 40x75	
Mis'n & 30th st Ex H'd to G Tuffley	Lot 11, blk 7	
Same to James Duffy	Lot 4, blk 14 350	
Same to George L Gibson	Lot 12, blk 7 350	
Bay View H'd to John Carry	Lots 15, 16, blk 510, and lot 8, blk 30 1,500 Lots 14 to 16 inc, blk 492 1,500	
Same to Nath Curry	Lots 14 to 16 inc, blk 492 1,500	
R Bayerque et al to M Gray	Gitt Map 2 5 Larkin, 130 s Beach, 7:6x68:9 100 Lot 4, blk 466. 500 Clementina, 180 ne 2d, 20x75. 140 Beale, 49:6 n Folsom, 22x75. 500 Lot 11, blk 7 350 Lot 11, blk 7 350 Lot 14, blk 14 350 Lot 15, 16, blk 510, and lot 8, blk 30. 1,500 Lot 15, 16, blk 492 1,500 Lombard, 97:6 w Kearny, 40x187:6 4,000	
Frid	lay, August 30th.	
Pay View Hid to Harter Char	Lots to 5 ing in bll: 457	
Highe Lanum to W. P. Morrell	100th and Shotwall 65-100-6	
Almira Fatan to A R Forbas	Freez and Lauvel Place (0v02)5	
John I Vioget to Chas Joseph	Keary w 25:10 c Commercial 21:28:11	
University Fr U'd to I M Downhall	Lot C bll: 160	
Thos Larkin to Annie Tohin	Lots i to 5 inc, in blk 457. \$2,500 20th and Shotwell, 65x122:6 5,500 Essex and Laurel Place, 90x92:6 11,000 Keary w, 25:10 s Commercial, 21x23:11 4,000 Lot 6, blk 160 400 Perry, 400 w 4th, 25x80; also Ritch, 200 Gift s Folsom, 25x75. 5,000 Same	
and Larkin to minic room,	s Folsom, 25x75.	
Patrick Tobin to Thos Larkin	Same	
Junction H'd to H Toolken	Subs 1 and 2, blk 5, and 21, blk 6 1,050	
J C Duncan to Chas E Hambert	Orizaba and Broad av, 24:10 16 x115 65	
A McGurren and wf to D Porter	Clementina, 180 ne 2d, ne 20x75	
F H Hill to L Stanford	Lot 7, blk 99, Potrero Nuevo 1	
John L Smith to Same	Same 500	
Bay View H'd to S W Levy	Same   1,050	
	iay, August 31st.	
	San Jose Road's Brooks, w 123 n 25, etc \$1,200	
Ed S Tyler to D P Belknan	12th e S. J. s 150x120 -sub O L 758; also	
Za o z jiet vo z z zeminip	12th e S J, s 150x120 — sub O L 758; also lot 6 blk 388 s S F H and R R Ass'n 1,000	
Bay View Hd to Geo Watson	27th Ave ne. 225 se I, se 75x100-lot 12	
	27th Ave ne, 225 se I, se 75x100—lot 12 blk 492. 500 Lot 13 blk 514. 560 Howard sw 7th, 25x90. 250 Lot 6 blk 493. 560	
Same to L R Townsend	Lot 18 blk 514 500	
M & J Y Yerman to C W Horner	Howard sw 7th, 25x90 250	
Bay View Hd to Rosa Maguire	Lot 6 blk 493 500	

CALIFOR	NIA MAIL BAG.	
D Murphy to H Rothschild	Clementina ne 6th, ne 47, etc. Clementina ne 6th, 20x70 Clementina ne 6th, 50x70 Greenwich e Deviso, 26x86.8k Precutia Pi e Po'som, 26x100 Post e Kearny 20x55	1 50
Same to same	Clementina ne 6th, 20x70	44
Clark Avery to Peter H Oster	[Clementina ne 6th, 50×70 Greenwich beviss, 25x86/8½ Procettia Pi e Fo'som, 25x100 Post e Kearry, 20x55 R f as e Bright, 50x100 Lobos e Marengo, 75x125 33drav w J. 25x100 Valencia s Rolley, 25x80 5th as se Barrison, 22 11x75 Harrison n 25th, 52x100 Harjish and Webster, 157/6x120 Sutter and Wason, 87x6/706	108
Floyd Johnson to Mrs L R White	Precitin Ple Folson, 26x100	1,000
Arthur W Tufts to J J McKinnon .	Post e Kearny, 20x55	10,000
City Land Ass'n to Mary Nealing .	R R av e Bright, 50x100	190
Bay Park H'd to R K Luppard	Lobos e Marengo, 75x125	195
Rob't Wilson to Mich'l Sullivan	Valencia a Rodley 25vs0	360
Alex Reed to John T McKenzie	5th av se Harrison, 22:11x75	2.100
City and County S F to H Brown	Harrison n 25th, 52v106	prem
J S Pollock to H I Davis	Harrison's Park, 52x100 Haight and Webster, 1376x120 Suffer and Webster, 1376x120 Suffer and Mason, 876x706 Bush w Mason, 62 8x137 6 Broadway w Stockton, 1376x56 Scott n Onk, 8 49, etc; also, Scott n Onk,	500
Oliver Eldridge to Henry Baroilhet	Suffer and Mason State 70-6	525 18,000
		10,000
M T Ashbey to Wm O Wilson	Broadway w Stockton, 137:6x50	\$1,000
Abner Pheips to Isaack Kohn	Broadway w Stockton, 137:6x50 Scott n Oak, s 49, etc; also, Scott n Oak,	4 000
City Land Ass'n to Jas T Ish	Sectt n Oak, s 49, etc; also, Scott n Oak, n 226, w 137:6 Walnut s Shields, 25x100 15th av n C, 25x127:6 D w 16th av, 100x25 rmy c Diamond, 50:11x114	1,605
Great Park H As'n to Sam L Coam	15th av n C. 25x127:6	250
Same to M E Willis	D w 16th av, 100x25	250
Samil Transition to Sam   Tregellas	Army e Diamond, 50:11x114	1
Great Park H'd to W A Woodward	18th av n G n 25 to 1435 to 25 ato	250
Paul Reservation H'd to same	Ber'in n Ward, 50x120	700
Bay Park H'd to same	15th av n C, 25x127:6 D w 16th av, 100x25 Army c Diamond, 59:11x114 (Same	720
Aaron Ricker to John Everding	Lots 9 20, blk 707 - Salt Marsh & T Land	55
G Jones to Julius Gradman	Lots 9 20, blk 707 Salt Marsh & T Land Lots 8 9 20 21, same Wyoming av sw Sickles av, sw 160, etc. Ellia e Scott, 30x75 Lud & Polk and Wash h, 52:33, x103, Lud & Bush e Battery, Jax21:8 Lud & Jound & Marsh & Lott, 272:5x195 Tyler w Pierce, 37:6x137:6.	110
Chas Minturn to T B Robertson	Ellis e Scott, 90x75	1,205
Same to same	Und & Polk and Wash'n, 52:81, x103	8,000
Wm Ware to W C Ralston	Und & Bush e Battery, 45x91:8	5,000
John Rosenfeld to Thos Blanchfield	Tylor w Pierce 20 de 120 kg 272:6x195	5,000
- The state of the	Tyler w Tierce, ot.ox15t.n	1
Mon	day, Sept. 2d.	
Bay View Hd to Bernard Harvey	Lots 8 and 9 in block 510  Lot 4, blk 433  Lots 14 and 15 blk 498  Harrison w 5th, 25x80  Lot 2 blk 5  Lot 9 blk 5  Lot 9 blk 5	\$1,000
Same to Thomas H Blair	Lot 4, blk 433	500
H J Moore et al to John Covle	Harrison w 5th 95wen	2,600
Mis'n and 30th at Ex Hd to J Smith	Lot 2 blk 5	350
R P Clement to Wm H Lyon	13th n D, 240x133:4 -ubd O L 392	200
Chus E Wobster to A P Wincom	Blk 418 Western Addstion	475
Chas P Webster to A B Winegar.	LOT 2 OR 5. 13th n D, 240x133;4 subd O L 392 Bik 418 Western Addstion. Wilder e Carrie, 25x100 lot 2 blk 3 of Fairmennt Ex Homestead.	12200
		330
Col Hd Assin to C H Lawton		330
Same to Wm Curtis	Lot 22 blk 90. Lot 16 blk 88 Lot known as Market st Gore bounded	330
Gus Siebeck to F B Newhall	Lot known as Market at Core hopulade	830
	by Market and Sacramento street, and	
American beautiful and the	by Market and Sacramento street, and Water Lots 571, 572, 573 and 574	225
Anna Russequie to Anna R Galvin	Wetmore Place w, 6 n Cay, n 31:6 x w	
	and county of San Francisco	Gift
Bay View Hd to C T Mills	Lots 2 and 3 blk 530	1,000
E tabbons et al to Thos Gibbons.	Lote 2 and 3 blk 530 15th and Mission, sw corner, s 60x107 Pine e Jones, 27:6x137:6-sub 50-v 1033.	10
raty r wood to John Finnagan,.	Time e Jones, \$7:6x137:6sub 50-v 1033.	7,000
. Tuesda:	y, September 3rd.	
Wa'ter McNair to Robt Murdoch	Lots 82 and 83, City Centre Homestead	\$ 500
		900
ES Wensigner to J A Fortune	Post e Polk, 3x120.	150
College H'd Ass'n to John Jeffrice	Lote 2 and 10 blk 11	600
E W Burr to Joanna Tesseir	Minna ne 4th, 20x70.	1,600
John Hannan to John Murphy	23d Ave n Pt Lob Ave 120x50-O L 203 .	5600
T. P. Gantum to F. t. of I. C. Ciller	Capp and 16th, sw cor, 105x245	40,000
S P Kimball to Henry Murshall	Ontside Lands	100
Geo F Sharp to Mary F Wood	Pine e Jones, 27:6x137:6 sub 50-v 1033	1
F S Spring et al to Honora Moran.	Sub 14 blk 20, Map of H'ds Univ M Surv	A2363
D. J. Tullant to R Roppet	Mississippi n Butte, 25x100	5
Laurel Hill Cem As'n to R Lowey	Lot 1684	13,000
AJV Winkle H E Winkle	Octavia and Ivy, 40x75	Gift
Isaac Lipman to Cath Madesen	Dominite Conf., c 101, 5 2-5 a eg c c tc.  Post e Polk, 3x120.  Buchman and Page, sw cor, 412:6x137:5 Lots 9 and 10 bik 11.  Minna ne 4th, 20x70. 2381 Aven Pt Lob Ave 120x50- 0 L 203. Capp and 16th, sw cor, 105x245. New Anthony n Mission, 85:0x56.  Outside Lands. Pline e Jones, 27:6x137:6 and 50-y 1033. Sub 14 bik 29, Map oi H ds Cniv M Surv Mississippi n Butte, 25x100.  Dapont 8 California, 68:9x137:6. Lot 1684.  Octavia and Ivy, 30x15. Cipper e Sanchez, 50:11x114.  20th and Homestend, 125x60.	700
Lawrence Johnson to J. Jonnings	24th and Homestead, 125x60	580
agh mad o or mounted, i	onigue and Dondoll, 202100	400

Wednesday, September 4th.		
Wm D Powell to Jos S Alemany	Mission se 137.6 ne 3d 68.9x160	26,000
H S Dorland to Martin Fennell	Mission sc, 137:6 ne 3d, 68:9x160 Com'ng at a pt in M blk 72, 66 n 20th, n 48, w 130, se 138:7 Dupont, 137:6 s Union, 65x24:6	170
Ant Spinctti to Teresa Ginocchio . I D F McDonald to J E Slinkey	Dupont, 137:6 s Union, 65x24:6	5,000
	Ranch	600
Bay View H'd to H H Banmann I L L Robinson to Jas P Robinson I	Lot 7, blk 587 Larkin and Hayes sw corner, w 242:6, s	500
Elias Placzek to Ed Michelssen 5	137:6, c 69:6, ne 215, n 15	5,000
		5,000 500
Wm Burroughs to Ellen Graham.   C Robt Croskey to Irvin Howard	Lot 8, blk 515. Oak, 187:6 e Buchanan, 27:6x80. Und ¼ Hayes and Franklin, 31:6x120 Chestnut and Webster, 68:9x45:10.	1,500 7,500
H H Haight to C M A Buckley	Chestnut and Webster, 68:9x45:10	1
Cath M A Buckley to M F Turner .	Chestnut, 137:6 e Kearny, 45:10x68:9	1,000
Geo F Bragg to Pacific Bank	Chestnut, 137:6 e Kearny, 45:10x68:9 Fremont ne, 183:4 nw Howard, 137:6x 137:6—water lots 364, 369, 374; also, Fremont, 137:6 se Mission, 45:10x137:6, water lot 354.	
	water lot 354	43,000
		43,000
Thos Jones to John Wooll	California, 137:6 w Leavenworth, 137:6x	2,000
F J C Eavillan to S T King	137:6; also, Market, 250 sw 7th, 25x165 California, 100 e √an Ness av, 77:9x137:6	25
S T King to Geo C Hickox	Same	10,000
	y, September 5th.	
Thos Daly to James Lough	11th, 200 se G, 25x100	\$ 300
Geary St Ex H'd to T B Bishop.	Brenham Pl, 61:60 n Clay, 16x68:9 Blks 201, 162, and por 263 Outside Lands	10
T A Bishop to Henry Mahan	Blk 162, and por 201, 264 same	i
Henry Mahan to T B Bishop I	Blk 162, and por 201, 264 same.  Pt Lobos av, 105:4 w 20th, 20x100.  Clary, 137:6 ne 5th, 22:11x80  Lot 13, blk 466  Same	500
Patrick Collins to Henry Schotten	Clary, 137:6 ne 5th, 22:11x80	1,250 500
Samuel F Geil to Juan B Castro	Same	500
Rosita Ryder to Thomas Rooney.	Folsom, 75 s 14th, 25x75	1,350
City and Co S F to P McAtee	Mission, 86:2 s Ridley, s 84 deg 30 min.	prem
Bay View U'd to H A Deming	Capp, 100 n 17th, 25x105	4,600 1,000
H A Deming to Elizabeth Deming.	27th av and G. 150x100	1,000
W H Dairymple to James Glynn !	Lot 1565, Gift Map 4	1 200
	Same Folson, 75 s 14th, 25x75 Folson, 75 s 14th, 25x75 Mission, 86:2 s Ridley, s 84 deg 30 min Capp, 100 n 17th, 25x105 Lots 7 and 8 in blk 512 27th av and G, 150x100 Lot 1565, Gliff Map 4 Dent Pl, 87 n Jackson, 25x56	1,700
	, September 6th.	
W L Palmer to Daniel Palmer	2d, 275 se Folsom, sub 100-vara 39 Lot 10, blk 458, Bay View H'd	\$ 500 200
Bay Park H'd to Gillet Constant	Lot 45, blk 558.	360
Bay View H'd to I K Peters	Lot 10, blk 458	500
Same to Nath Harris	Lots 4, 5 and 6 in blk 539	1,500 500
Nathaniel Gray to Jos C Collins Jos C Collins to Nathaniel Gray	Post, 163:6 w Webster, 26x137:6 Post, 137:6 w Webster, 26x137:6	500
Denis Doherty to John A Roth	Fulton, 137:6 e Buchanan, 27:6x120	2,500
City and Co of Lorin Brann	Mariposa and Mission, 137:6x100	prem
A R Stivers to J W Wesson	Post, 137:6 w Webster, 26x137:6. Fulton, 137:6 e Buchanan, 27:6x120. Mariposa and Mission, 137:6x100. Beale, 57:6 n Howard, 20x45:10. Commencing at intersection nw line of 100-v lot 15 of Laguna Survey, with line	2,500
	Commencing at intersection nw line of 100-v lot 15 of Laguna Survey, with line drawn through Polk, sw 275 65-100, se 78 50-100, e to center line Polk, n to pl	
	arawn through Polk, sw 275 65-100, se	
		2,000
Thos Cummins to Mich'l Newman	20th, 156 w Guerrero, 5x114	5
Henry Mahan to T B Bishop	Por Diks 251, 262, 263, 306, 165, 166, 87,	10
Bay View H'd to J D Coughlin	20th, 156 w Guerrero, 5x114 Por blks 251, 262, 263, 306, 165, 166, 87, 78, 164, 167, 269 Lots 1, 16, 7, 10, blk 485, and 8, 9, blk 487	3,000
Saturda	y, September 7th.	
F A Rutherford to D Spreckles	Folsom, 125 s 22d, 60x122:9	\$8,000
F A Rutherford to D Spreckles  Jos Goldsmith to El'th Goldsmith.  John Center to F A Rutherford	Folsom, 125 s 22d, 60x122:9 O'Farrell, 50 varas e Larkin, 137:6x25	Gift
John Center to F A Intherrord	Mod Nictor and Scott as on 197.6 197.6	5,000
A C Searle to Hannah B Gorley	23d, 152:9 e Noe, 50:11x114	1,500
Michael Lynch to Ludwig Attschul	Broadway, 325 w Baker, 132:4x125	500
Betsy A Seavy to Mary P Benton	Clinton, 175 s Brannan, 100x75	Gift
Same to Clara N Mann	Lot 9, blk 88	1,320
Columbus Bartlett to Same	Same; also, lot 8, blk 88, Cal'a Av H'd.	1
Frank Kennedy to C A Tams	### Additional Report of the Control	10
	82:6x76:2	prema

Wm Irwin to Jane Kirwan	Naples n India av, 150x100	200
Carlo Dondero to Jean Duret	Mohawk av nw Knight's Pi 120x80	600
E J Little to Edw McDonald	Lombard e Taylor, 22:6x90	2,500
Plig F Cibbone to D I Floming	16th m Valencia Street	2,000
A E Thomas to Was L'one	Deignal Count of Countries Of Court	6
Come! C Dending to A T Descript	16th w Valencia, 30x80 Pringle Court n Greenwich, 23:6x60	1 010
Sam'i C harding to A 3 Dumont	Broadway e Dupont, 51:6x92.6 Lot 86 blk 227, O'Neil and Haley Tract	1,010
H F Williams to Wm Ayres	Lot 86 blk 227, O'Nell and Haley Tract .	600
CA LOW to Geo P Brage	Beale nw Howard, 137:bx137:b	30,000
Geo F Bragg to Pacific Bank	Same	301,000
S A Woodbury to Geo Hearst	Same	
	of nw & Sec of Sec 6, T 2 S R 5 W. w	
	of nw & Sec of Sec 6, T 2 S R 5 W, w to Bay of San Fran'co, etc	10
Sam'l Musorove to Chas Boneko	Louise no 4th 20r69	2,700
& V Smith to David Pay	Chartnut a Dany'th 40w195:6	1,700
Olta and Compan C The D C-111	O to a Compatible Allow Apple Apple of the Company	1,500
City and County S r to E Suinvan	3-18 of por ones 1020 1021 1022, etc. O L.	prem
D Farquaarson to J P Dougine	Louisa ne 4th. 20x59. Chestnut e Deav th, 40x137:6. 3-8s of por biks 1020 1021 1022, etc. O L. Webster n Wash'n, 25:6x80.	2,800
Monda	y, September 9th.	
Tog A Coulor of al to Fliga Pools	Ellbort and Koseny 20x60	\$1,000
City and Co of & F to John Dunna	Mission and Didlay 120 switt ate	Prom
City and to of S F to John Dunne,	Mission and Radiey, 1505 Ct., Ctc	t tem
John Kiernan to Sarah Meisted	Fell, 165 W Gough, 27:5x120	3,1100
Tide Land Com'rs to M Riordan	Lots 9 to 20 inc, Dik 764	3768
Same to Same	Lots 1 to 8 inc and 21 to 24 inc, blk 857	1,071
Cal Av H'd to J P Lowell	Lot 9, blk 89	330
Excelsior H'd to J C Sack	Lots 6 and 7, b.k 80	EX.VS
San Mignel H'd to Same	Lot 48	1
Ruone Viete H'd to Mary F H Dable	Lot 25 blk 10%	500
Par View II'd to The Committee	Fibert and Kearny, 20x60 Mission and Riddey, 1308x901, etc. Fell, 165 w Gonzh, 27-56x120 Lots 9 to 20 inc. blk 764 Lots 1 to 8 inc and 21 to 24 inc, blk 857. Lot 9, blk 89 Lots 6 and 7, blk 80 Lot 25, blk 108 Lot 1, blk 492 Lots 11, 12, blk 860, Tide Land Map. Lots 13, l4, blks 860. 15th av, 100 nw R, 25x100 Same	500
mil Tand Carte A. Carrier A. Carr	Total 10 h Dr. 000 Wide Land Man	O.E.
Tide Land Com'ra to Same	Lots 11, 12, Dik 860, Tide Land Map	190
Same to Julia McElvogne	Lots 18, 14, DIRS 860	14
J K Basford to M S Buckelew	15th av, 100 nw R, 25x100	215
M S Buckslew to A S Buckslew	Same	275
W J Gunn to Mary Griffin	Scott, 75 n Ellis, 25x90	500
John Landers to Thos McInerney	Lot 11. Precitia Valley Lands	725
John Landors Jr to Same	Same	5
D Fallon to Mary Fallon	Post 28 w Hyde 18v31-6	Gift
& F Dook Co to Pay View Hid	Lote 0 10 11 blk 495 and feed! blk 424	0
S F Dock Co to Day view Hu	C F Wid and D D Assin	5
A 37 TT . 1	15th av, 100 nw R, 25x100 Same Scott, 75 n Ellis, 25x90. Lot 11, Precitia Valley Lands Same Post, 38 w Hyde, 18x34:5 Lots 9, 10, 11, blk 425, and frac'! blk 434, S F H'd and R R Ass'n Clay n, 25 e Pike, 20x70.	5
A M Heddurn to H A Smith	Clay n, 25 e Pike, 20x70	9
The second of	Contombon 10th	
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Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin. Jas M Goewey to Homtio Frost. Sophic Teirlacc to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 485. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 49: Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 49: Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 531, and lot 9, blk 530. Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Nationa, 230 ne 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 77. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x1278-b. Lot 19, blk 11, People's H d Same.  Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc.	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 1,000 8,000 3,500 350 2,000 4,700
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. Jas M Goewey to Homtio Frost. Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 485. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 49: Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 49: Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 531, and lot 9, blk 530. Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Nationa, 230 ne 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 77. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x1278-b. Lot 19, blk 11, People's H d Same.  Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc.	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 1,000 8,000 3,500 350 2,000 4,700
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. Jas M Goewey to Homtio Frost. Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 485. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 49: Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 49: Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 531, and lot 9, blk 530. Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Natoma, 230 ne 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 77. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x127xb3. Lot 19, blk 11, People's H d Same.  Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc.	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 1,000 8,000 3,500 350 2,000 4,700
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. Jas M Goewey to Homtio Frost. Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taylor, w 15, s 59:9, etc Lots 3 to 7, blk 46.  Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465 Lots 2, 3, blk 495 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lots 5, s, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lot 8, blk 531, and lot 9, blk 530 Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Natoma, 200 nc 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 17. Spear, 07.5 nw Mission, 10:45:10.  'Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 25x127:8 \( \) Lot 19, blk 11, People's H'd Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect F1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Guerrero, 122 n 236, 122x117:6. Commencing on s.! Potrero blk 388 wh 1 of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 1,000 8,000 3,500 350 2,000 4,700
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. John Bryth and w'f to P Carroll. Jas M Goewey to Homtio Frost. Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taylor, w 15, s 59:9, etc Lots 3 to 7, blk 46.  Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465 Lots 2, 3, blk 495 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lots 5, s, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lot 8, blk 531, and lot 9, blk 530 Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Natoma, 200 nc 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 17. Spear, 07.5 nw Mission, 10:45:10.  'Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 25x127:8 \( \) Lot 19, blk 11, People's H'd Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect F1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Guerrero, 122 n 236, 122x117:6. Commencing on s.! Potrero blk 388 wh 1 of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 1,000 8,000 3,500 350 2,000 4,700
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe Bay View H'd to John E Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John J Marks John Bryan and wf to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace Geo L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Dupngtren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taylor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46 Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lot 8, blk 53:1, and lot 9, blk 530 Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 497. Xatoma, 200 nc 6th, 25x75 Lot 10, blk 7. Spear, 07:5 nw Mrssion, 10:45:10 Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x127:815 Lot 19, blk 11, People's H d Same Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P, 150 w Cal av, 100x25 Lot 6, blk 517 Guerrror, 122 n 23d, 122x117:6 Commoncing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh 1 of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n	\$ 1 475 960 1.000 3.500 1.000 8.000 3.500 2.000 4.700 1 850 1,000
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe Bay View H'd to John E Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John J Marks John Bryan and wf to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace Geo L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Dupngtren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taylor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46 Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lots 2, 8, blk 495 Lot 8, blk 53:1, and lot 9, blk 530 Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 497. Xatoma, 200 nc 6th, 25x75 Lot 10, blk 7. Spear, 07:5 nw Mrssion, 10:45:10 Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x127:815 Lot 19, blk 11, People's H d Same Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P, 150 w Cal av, 100x25 Lot 6, blk 517 Guerrror, 122 n 23d, 122x117:6 Commoncing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh 1 of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 8,000 3,500 3,500 4,700 1 1 850 1,000
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe Bay View H'd to John E Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John J Marks John Bryan and wf to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost Sophic Teirlace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace Geo L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Dupngtren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w 1340cr, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465. Lots 2, 3, blk 495. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 531, and lot 9, blk 530. Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Natoma, 230 ne 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 7. Natoma, 230 ne 6th, 25x75. Lot 10, blk 7. Natoria, 23x127x55. Lot 10, blk 7. Market, 154:6 w Larkin, 23x127x55. Lot 19, blk 11, People's H d Same. Prospect P1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Guerrero, 122 n 23d, 122x117-6. Commencing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh l of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n	\$ 1 475 960 1.000 3.500 1.000 8.000 3.500 2.000 4.700 1 850 1,000
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe Bay View H'd to John E Hand Same to John S Hand Same to John J Marks John Bryan and wf to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost. Sophle Teilace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace Geo L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H d to J B Pigne—Dupngtren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.  W G Osborn to John McKaernan  W G Osborn to John McKaernan	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taylor, w 15, s 59:9, etc Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465. Lots 2, 8, blk 495. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, tlk 531, and lot 9, blk 530. Lots 1 to 16 inc, blk 467. Nationa, 200 nc 6th, 25x75 Lot 10, blk 7 Spear, 07:5 nw Mtsston, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x127:8 \( \) Lot 19, blk 11, People's H'd Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P1, 160 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Commencing on s1 Potrero blk 388 wh 1 of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n 100, etc. Ritch, 75 n Harrison, n 25x80.	\$ 1 475 960 1,000 3,500 8,000 3,500 3,500 4,700 1 1 850 1,000
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Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to Thos E Marks Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks Same to John J Marks. John Bryan and wit to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson. Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost. Sophic Teilace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Coe L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Duppgren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.  W G Osborn to John McKaernan.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465. Lots 2, 8, blk 495. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 10, blk 467. Natoma, 200 ne 6th, 25x15. Lot 10, blk 7. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x1278-5; Lot 10, blk 11, People's H d Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Giverrero, 122 n 23d, 122x117-6. Commencing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh l of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of, Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n 100, etc.  Ritch, 75 n Harrison, n 25x30.	\$ 1 475 960 1,060 3,500 1,000 1,000 3,500 3,500 2,000 4,700 1 1 850 1,000 Prem 1,400
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Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to Thos E Marks Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks Same to John J Marks. John Bryan and wit to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson. Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost. Sophic Teilace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Coe L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Duppgren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.  W G Osborn to John McKaernan.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465. Lots 2, 8, blk 495. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 10, blk 467. Natoma, 200 ne 6th, 25x15. Lot 10, blk 7. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x1278-5; Lot 10, blk 11, People's H d Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Giverrero, 122 n 23d, 122x117-6. Commencing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh l of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of, Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n 100, etc.  Ritch, 75 n Harrison, n 25x30.	\$ 1 475 960 1,060 3,500 1,000 1,000 3,500 3,500 2,000 4,700 1 1 850 1,000 Prem 1,400
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Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to Thos E Marks Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks Same to John J Marks. John Bryan and wit to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson. Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost. Sophic Teilace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Coe L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Duppgren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.  W G Osborn to John McKaernan.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465. Lots 2, 8, blk 495. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 10, blk 467. Natoma, 200 ne 6th, 25x15. Lot 10, blk 7. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x1278-5; Lot 10, blk 11, People's H d Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Giverrero, 122 n 23d, 122x117-6. Commencing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh l of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of, Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n 100, etc.  Ritch, 75 n Harrison, n 25x30.	\$ 1 475 960 1,060 3,500 1,000 1,000 3,500 3,500 2,000 4,700 1 1 850 1,000 Prem 1,400
Tuesday Benj Richardson to Geo L Smith. City Land Ass'n to C L Rowe. Bay View H'd to John E Hand. Same to Thos E Marks Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John S Hand. Same to John J Marks Same to John J Marks. John Bryan and wit to P Carroll Mis'n & 30th St Ex to J R Johnson. Jos Welch to Henry Schwerin Jas M Goewey to Horatio Frost. Sophic Teilace to John B Pigne. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Leon J Bigot to Sophie Teilace. Coe L Smith to Benj Richardson. R Hanna and wf to F Rosenberger U Bx H'd to J B Pigne—Duppgren Albert Dorente and wf to C S Capp City and Co S F to Maggie Mahon.  W G Osborn to John McKaernan.	y, September 10th.  Tyler, 137:6 w Taytor, w 15, s 59:9, etc. Lots 3 to 7, blk 46. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 48. Lots 2, 7, blk 487, and 5, 10, 12, blk 465. Lots 2, 8, blk 495. Lots 7, 8, 10 to 14 inc, blk 491. Lots 2, 8, blk 456. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 8, blk 581, and lot 9, blk 530. Lot 10, blk 467. Natoma, 200 ne 6th, 25x15. Lot 10, blk 7. Spear, 07:5 nw Mission, 10:45:10. Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x1278-5; Lot 10, blk 11, People's H d Same. Market, 154:6 w Taylor, w 15, etc. Prospect P1, 150 w Cal av, 100x25. Lot 6, blk 517. Giverrero, 122 n 23d, 122x117-6. Commencing on s 1 Potrero blk 388 wh l of high tide of bay intersects n 1 of, Solano, w to pt 100 e fm Tennessee, n 100, etc.  Ritch, 75 n Harrison, n 25x30.	\$ 1 475 960 1,060 3,500 1,000 1,000 3,500 3,500 2,000 4,700 1 1 850 1,000 Prem 1,400
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### Thursday, September 12th

Thursda	y, September 12th.
Bay View H'd to J K Goldbach	Lots 11 and 12 in blk 514
Same to Seth Walker	Lot 13 in blk 514
V Wackenreuder to J and A Lagass	50-varas 242 to 245 inc, and sub lots 3, 18,
J A Murphy to J R Pauliu	10
W	50 e Hartford, 50x86
W Martin to L S B Sawyer	Clay, 114:6 w Larkin, 23x127:8% Gift
	111:6, e 81:10 3,250
Frank Cunningham to A Jacobs	10 acres of Ripley Tract
G W Frink to Elbert Wise	Austin, 125 e Franklin, 25x60
Chas C Butler to Same	Same 100 Same 2,000
J Cogill and wf to Laura A Mowry	111:6, e 81:10
Fuida	Gantamban 194h
	7, September 13th.
L Soussingeas dec to J Christensen	Munich, 150 s Japan av, s 150, ctc
Chas Proschold to A C F Muller	Lots 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, Gift Man 2, 375
Wm Dorgan to J H Moore	Lots 558 to 561 inc, Gift Map 2
Martin Simonsen to G Raisch	11th and Natoma, 30x90 5,000
V I RESCUENCE TO 17 III ALCOSICE	Harrison, 50 sw Ritch, 25x75
Tide Land Com'rs to J Kleinhaus.	Polk and Ellis necor, 100x60       8,000         Lots 6 and 7 blk 860       80         Rhode Island s Yolo, 25x100       50
S F Sinclair to James Rush	Rhode Island s Yolo, 25x100 50
	y, September 14th.
Buong Vista Hid to Houry Zieteka	Lots 17 and 18, blk 91 \$1,000 Lot 15, Harmony Sec, Plot 4 54 Lot 3, blk 107 550 Sutter, 1926 w Octavia, 27-6x120 1,600 Sth av, 230 nw N, sw 111, etc 2,000 Lot 9, blk 540 550 Rondel Pl, 3452 8 16th, 32:5x47 2,200 Eureka, 160 8 22d, 115:9x100 1,000 Q and 17th av, 100x50 1,079
OF Cemetery Ass'n to Wm Ralph.	Lot 15, Harmony Sec, Plot 4 54
Buena Vista H'd to Chas A Ritter.	Lot 3, blk 107 500
Jean Artignes to Louis Artignes	5th av, 280 nw N, sw 111, etc 2,000
Bay View H'd to Wm Dunphy	Lot 9, blk 540
Chas H Eldredge to Wm B Cobb	Eureka, 160 s 22d, 115:9x100 1,000
H Hobson by Shff to Sav and L S'y	Q and 17th av, 100x50 1,079
Monda	y, September 16th.
G O Johnson to Rebecca Johnson	Sundry properties in the northern and
	southern portions of San Francisco; also rancho in South America
Same to Kate Johnson	also rancho in South America part'n Sutter w Montgomery, etc.; also, Bat-
	Sutter w Montgomery, etc.; also, Battery and Green, nw corner, 25 x 120; also, por Menlo Pk Farm, San Mateo part'n
Same to Robt C Johnson	also, por Menlo Pk Farm, San Mateo part'n Undivided & Battery's Pine, etc; also,
	Pine w Laguna 275x137:6: also, Bat-!
Rosite Ryder to Thos W Brennen	tery and Pine, sw cor, 137:6x45:10 part'n Folsom s 24th, 25x75 1
Eleanor O Salmon to C H Young	Stockton s Sutter - sub 50-vara 562 10,000
C H Young to Segmund Herrmann	10,000   2,000   10
C A Martin to Wm H Patterson	Boardman Tract, containing 13 acres 1
D Murphy to Hib Sav & L Soc	Sacramento and Webb, 54x96 59,000 20th e Guerrero, 100x114 5,150
	Same
Mich Lynch to H L Davis	16th and Guerrero, 80:9x99
Thos Magilton to Eghert Judson	Same 500 Dorland w Church—subd M B 94. 500
	y, September 17th.
D H Mitchell to G G Blanchard	1-15 of undivided 1-8 of 12 acres, as per
	map of Seal Rock Rancho 1
L macken to Hannan mayes	Mission, 150:8 s 26th, s 35:4¼, sw 49, ne 134:2. n 30:3, w 100
D F Dempsey to James Croke	134:2. n 30:3, w 100. 2,350  Lots 18 and 19 in Academy Tract 200  Lots 2, 3. 4. 5 in bik 493, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 11,  12, 13, 14 in bik 392. 6,000  Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 in bik 393; 1, 2, 24, 23, 22  in bik 397. 442
bay view H d to Mary A Lapidge.	Lote 2, 3, 4, 5 in 6 k 493, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 in b!k 532
Tide Land Com'rs to W McLeod	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 in blk 393; 1, 2, 24, 23, 22
	in blk 397 442

# Wednesday, September 18th.

	ay, september form.	
Geo W Miller to M Hainique	County road, 40:3 ne Marshall, lot 21 in blk 3, College H'd Ass'n. Dora, 275 nw Harrison, 22:6x75	
	blk 8, College H'd Ass'n	\$ 400
Tide Land Com'rs to Geo Johnson	Dora, 275 nw Harrison, 22:6x75	6
Laurel Hill Com to John Ruffiey	Dora, 2.5. BW Harrison, 22.0x.5.  Lot 1936  Lot 15, blk 434  Lot 27, blk 90  Pine, 57.6 e Baker, 25x82:6. Filbert and Kearny, sw cor, 60x20. Sutter and Webster, nw cor, 75x128  Market, 365 sw Brady, sw 34, se 124, ne 23, nw 1942, also, Geavy 87.6 e Larkin.	90
Bay View H'd to S E Herrick	Lot 15, blk 434	500
California Av H'd to F A Roulean.	Lot 27, blk 90	330
City and Co S F to Annie Johnson	Pine, 57.6 c Baker, 25x82:6	Prem
Fred Levi to John Russi	Filbert and Kearny, sw cor, 60x20	1.335
Jas C Wade to Robt L Tracy	Sutter and Webster, nw cor, 75x128	7,000
J H O'Brien to O F Savings Bank	Market, 365 sw Brady, sw 34, se 124, ne	
	23, nw 124; also, Geary 87:6 e Larkin,	12 400
	50x137:6	15,480
Geo Ruttledge to P S Fay	Pine, 84.6 w Gough, 28x120	1
P S Fay to Geo Ruttledge	19th, 255 e Noe, 50x114	0:01
John Wendt to Mary Wendt	Stockton w, 60 s Sutter, 20x60	Gift
Donald McDonald to A J Morrell	Market, 265 sw Brady, sw 34, se 124, he 23, nw 124; also, Geary 87:6 e Larkin, 50x137:6.  Pine, 84:6 w Gough, 25x120.  19th, 255 e Noe, 50x114.  Stockton w, 60 s Sutter, 20x60.  Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in blk 484 W A	100
Thursda	y. September 19th.	
		Gift
Put'll Unglay to Sol A Sharp	Fulton w Laguna, 120x27:6	GILL
Sol A Shorn to Matilda Hannassa	Propedurar a Couch 22vter	500
Pat's Hugley to same	Broads av and Cough so cor 197:6v95-9	1
Donnie Mahoney to Pat Harley	Broadway and Gongh so cor, 121.03.50.5,	A
Dennis manuncy to rat nursey	cific, e 127.6, n to s l A'dway, w to beg	10
	CHIC, e 131.0, ii to si A dway, w to neg	10
if O Gough to Dennis Manoney	Pacific and Gough ne cor, n to sl Broad- way, e 137.6, s to n l Pacific, w to beg.	1
Pat'ls Hurlanto same	Broadway a Cough 197-6x68-0	1
Tide I and Coming to Honey Chart	Lote 9 and 90 blk 40	540
A Klapanatian to Peter Deep	Postlett a 34th 155w117-6	5,800
Non Cardon H Un to To Hard	way, e 137.6, s to n l Pacific, w to beg. Broadway e Gough, 127.6x68.9. Lots 9 and 20, blk 49. Bartlett s 24th, 155x117:6. Lots 6 and 7, blk 121 Lot 9, blk 493. Lot 6, blk 95. Blks 339, 353, and por 317 to 319 inc, 338 340, 341, 351, 352, 354, 355, 377, 378, 378, 378, 378, 378, 378, 378	1,000
Nor Garden H Un to J S Hand	Lots b and 4, Dik 121	500
Day view H a to Samuel E Drown	IV -4 20 1-10-201	500
Same to George D Snadburne	LOU 10, BIK 001	315
Univity H As'n to Sam'l E Brown .	Lot b, Dik 90	919
I w Raymond to Frank Livingston	Diks 339, 353, and por 517 to 519 tile, 565	
	340, 341, 351, 352, 354, 355, 877, 878, 379,	
	386, excepting Solaao and Minn hw cor,	
	100x150; also, mariposa and minn nw	444
Parala Titata at a A Completi	COP, ZOXIOU	10
Frank Livingston to A Campbell.,	Minn's Butte, 100x100	10
Wm Bosworth to PH Canavan	Wash, ne 1st av, e 175, etc	200 500
Bay view Hig to Mary T Carson		
and the same of th	LOS O INR. 452	
Paider	Cor, 25x100.  Minn a Butte, 100x100  Wash, ne let av, e 175, etc  Lot 5 blk 492  7, September 20th.	
Paider	Contombon OOth	
Friday  Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh.  Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly.  Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin.  JC Duncan to H D Johns.  Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger.  Frank Livingston to E F Hall.  Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley.  Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer  Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel.  Same to Pauline Lights  Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby.  JC A Notling to John B Lewis.  Isaac Lipman to A A Louderhack.  JL Hunt and with E L Machery.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493.  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137:0x137:6.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  ISth av, 75 sc H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n. 51st 60x245; also Howard.	
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Friday Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. J C Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Garn II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights. Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 a Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 290x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137:0x137:6.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  ISH av, 75 sc H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.	
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Friday  Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh.  Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly.  Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin.  J C Duncan to H D Johns.  Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger.  Frank Livingston to E F Hall.  Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley.  Noc Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer  Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel.  Same to Fauline Lights.  Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby.  J C A Notling to John B Lewis.  Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback.  J L Hunt and wt to E L Mayberry.  Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.  Saturds	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137:6x137:6  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.	\$ 700 500 1 2,350 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 5,700 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500
Friday  Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh.  Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly.  Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin.  J C Duncan to H D Johns.  Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger.  Frank Livingston to E F Hall.  Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley.  Noc Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer  Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel.  Same to Fauline Lights.  Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby.  J C A Notling to John B Lewis.  Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback.  J L Hunt and wt to E L Mayberry.  Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.  Saturds	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137:6x137:6  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.	\$ 700 500 1 2,350 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 5,700 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Lucheinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Calver to Wm H Gawley. Noc Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights. Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby. JC A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.  Saturds  Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S E to John Gross City and County S E to John Gross	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same. Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1376x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  26th av and K, 75x100.	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Lucheinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Calver to Wm H Gawley. Noc Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights. Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby. JC A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.  Saturds  Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S E to John Gross City and County S E to John Gross	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same. Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1376x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  26th av and K, 75x100.	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137\(\particle{x}\)137\(	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 2,000 10 \$ 500 \$ 5
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137\(\particle{x}\)137\(	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 2,000 10 \$ 500 \$ 5
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137\(\particle{x}\)137\(	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 2,000 10 \$ 500 \$ 5
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137\(\particle{x}\)137\(	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 2,000 10 \$ 500 \$ 5
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137\(\particle{x}\)137\(	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 2,000 10 \$ 500 \$ 5
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 220 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137\(\particle{x}\)137\(	\$ 700 500 1,030 1,030 5,500 10 3,000 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 \$ 500 \$ 500 2,000 10 \$ 500 \$ 5
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493.  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 137:6x137:6.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  ISth av, 75 se H, 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  29th av and K, 75x100.  29th av and K, 75x100.  29th av and K, 75x100.  29th w Columbia, 23x104.  Mission sw 3d, sw 25, etc.  40 acres Outside Lands  Day e Douglase, 50x114.  Stockton n Francisco, 50x66:6.  Same.  Liberty w Church, 114x30.  Brsh and Steiner, 27:6x100.  Brsh and Steiner, 27:6x100.  Brsh and Steiner, 27:6x100.  Brsh and Steiner, 27:6x100.	\$ 700 500 1 2,350 1,030 5,500 2,700 6,500 2,700 6,500 2,000 450 500 prem 5 1 1 3,000 Gift
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493.  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x89.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1370x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 se J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H. 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 5ist, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av 30x104.  Mission sw 3d, sw 25, etc.  40 acres Outside Lands.  Day e Douglass, 50x114.  Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6.  Same.  Liberty w Church, 114x30.  Bush and 8cience, 27:6x100.  Lot 35 blk 4: 153 154 161 162 and 108, blk 22: 284 to 237 inc. 183 blk 34, 77 and 78	\$ 700 500 1 2,250 1,030 5,500 2,700 2,700 65 500 2,000 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 65 500 10 450 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley. Noe Gar'n II'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich. Saturds Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493.  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x89.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1370x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 se J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H. 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 5ist, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av 30x104.  Mission sw 3d, sw 25, etc.  40 acres Outside Lands.  Day e Douglass, 50x114.  Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6.  Same.  Liberty w Church, 114x30.  Bush and 8cience, 27:6x100.  Lot 35 blk 4: 153 154 161 162 and 108, blk 22: 284 to 237 inc. 183 blk 34, 77 and 78	\$ 700 500 1 2,250 1,030 5,500 2,700 2,700 65 500 2,000 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 65 500 10 450 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. J C Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Calver to Wm H Gawley. Noc Gar'n H'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingsle to F H Draffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.  Saturds  Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same. Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessec and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1376x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 sc H. 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av 3sc G, 75x100.  28th av 3sc G, 75x100.  28th av 3sc G, 75x100.  28th av 5sc	\$ 700 500 1 2,250 1,030 5,500 2,700 2,700 65 500 2,000 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 65 500 10 450 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly. Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin. J C Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Calver to Wm H Gawley. Noc Gar'n H'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingsle to F H Draffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmsby, J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to Peter Radovich.  Saturds  Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel.	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same. Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80.  Tennessec and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1376x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 sc J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 sc H. 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 51st, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av 3sc G, 75x100.  28th av 3sc G, 75x100.  28th av 3sc G, 75x100.  28th av 5sc	\$ 700 500 1 2,250 1,030 5,500 2,700 2,700 65 500 2,000 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 10 450 500 65 500 10 450 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 500 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
Friday Paul Reservation II'd to Jas Sheh. Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy L E Ritter by Atty to Jos Kelly Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin JC Duncan to H D Johns. Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger. Frank Livingston to E F Hall. Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley Noc Gar'n I'd Un to S E C Thayer Wm Nightingale to F H Druffel. Same to Pauline Lights Bay View H'd to Robert Walmaby J C A Nolting to John B Lewis. Isaac Lipman to A A Louderback. J L Hunt and wf to E L Mayberry. Bay View H'd to C D Cushing. Same to J P Smith. City and County S F to John Gross C L Newman to John Hinkel. Townsend Bayley to J R Corwin. Janction H'd As in to M Riddle H H Haight to G F Muhlberg. G Muhlberg to John Barron. Cephes Turner to Rosina Riordan. Phillip Allis to Hannath Allis. John Kurtz to Jacob Bertz	7, September 20th.  Lots 13 and 14 in 21.  Lot 15 in blk 493.  Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25.  Same.  Sadowa, 280 w Capitol, 50x125.  Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x89.  Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100.  McAllister and Lyon, 1370x1376.  Lot 10 in blk 8.  Clay and Hyde, 60x64.  Lot 2, blk 0, same.  30th av, 150 se J. 75x100.  Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80.  18th av, 75 se H. 75x200.  Mission, 185 n 5ist, 60x245; also Howard, 170 n 21st, 135x245.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, n cor, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av and K, 75x100.  28th av 30x104.  Mission sw 3d, sw 25, etc.  40 acres Outside Lands.  Day e Douglass, 50x114.  Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6.  Same.  Liberty w Church, 114x30.  Bush and 8cience, 27:6x100.  Lot 35 blk 4: 153 154 161 162 and 108, blk 22: 284 to 237 inc. 183 blk 34, 77 and 78	\$ 700 500 1 2,350 1,430 5,500 2,700 2,700 2,000 10 450 500 2,000 10 450 500 prem 5 1 1 3,000 5 1 1 3,000 2,000 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

### Tuesday, September 24th.

Tuesday, September 24th.		
Daniel Knight to Thomas Young. Sutter e Taylor, w 10x81:8; also, Sutter w Mason, 26:9x137:6	10,650	
Ruth A Knight to same. Same Standard Dickinson to (4 W Hedge Columbia s 25th 27:6x100—snh M B 179.	650 650	
Same to James D Smith G W Ellis et al to Surah Wallis. T C Gliman et al to Benj Cashen. Vallejo W Montgomery, 20x45:10	1,550 600	
Bay View I'd to Margaret Butler. Lot 11 blk 487.  C Moneypenny to N Borghgren. Howard sw 8th, 25x00.  E Erdman to Wm Grikousky. Lnt 5 blk 14, Mission and 30th St Ex IId	500 3,400	
E Erdman to Wm Girikousky Lnt 5 blk 14, Mission and 30th St Ex Hd Tide Ld Com'rs to F Oberschmidt Lot 16 blk 541	125 175	
Tide Ld Com'rs to F Oberschmidt Lot 16 blk 541. City Land Ass'n to Jas Monaghan Lots 22 and 23 blk 26. John McHenry to Jas P Pierce. Vallejo and Sansome, 87:6x137:6. Jas B Haggin to same. Vallejo w Battery, 137:6x128:6. Caroline Ashe to V D Farragut. Harrison sw 4th, 50x85.	180	
Caroline Ashe to V D Farragut   Vallejo w Battery, 157:6x128:6		
Monday, September 23d.		
F A Rouleau to Chas Fuchs Arkansas s Yolo, 33x100 Lots 337 to 240 inc, Gift Map 4	\$ 13 1,000	
Noe Garden Hid to Jag Keene   Diamond n 22d 115:9x50	500 1,000	
Terminus H'd to same	1,000	
Milton Hall to Ole Bergson. Same Bay Park H'd to Benj Barker Lot 21 blk 551. Wm B Swain et al to S J Corbett. Pacific w Laguna, 68:9x127:8.	2,000 360	
Wm B Swain et al to S J Corbett. Pacific w Laguna, 68:9x127:8	$\frac{4,000}{6,700}$	
Will B Swall et at 10 S J Corbett. Placing W Laguns, 80-83/21:5.  Real Estate Associates to C Wilson Clay w Fillmore, 38x127:4.  Geo Tait to George Castner	4,100 450	
C Komfield to Phillip Sieben Sacramento e Stockton, 37:6x57:6	Gift 12,000	
Tuesday, September 24th.	900	
D.W	\$ 1	
L Levy by sheriff, to Geo T Knox. Laurel Ave w Buchanan, 51:10x60 H S Gates et al to H S Gates, Prest Portion sundry blks Outside Lands	133	
J P McCurrie to S W Holladay Clay e Octavia, w 6 n 255:4 e 89:10, etc S W Holladay to A E Head	4,000	
Egbert Judson to A E Head Undivided portion Robinson Tract John Center to Samuel Crim Portion sundry Mission blks	10 10	
L Levy by sherift, to Geo T Knox.  Laurel Ave w Buchann, 5: 10x60.  H S Gates et al to H S Gates, Prest Portion sundry blks Outside Lands.  J P McCurrie to S W Holladay. Clay e Octavia, w 6 n 255:4 e 89:10, etc.  S W Holladay to A E Head. Washington and Gough, sw corner.  Egbert Judson to A E Head. Undivided portion Robinson Tract.  John Center to Samuel Crim. Portion sundry Mission blks  Bay View H'd to Wm Craig. Lots 10 and 11 blk 493.  Buena Vista H'd to J. F Knight. Lot 37 blk 107.  Jas Faulkner to G B Mussante. Vincent s Union, 40x58:9.	1,000 1,000	
	1,210	
Wednesday, September 25th.	@1 954	
Tide Land Com'rs to E H Hammer Lots 8 to 13 inclusive, blk 529.  Jesaie Geib to August Ludorff Broderick n Union—lot 29 Union H'd.  Ellen Galvin to Rosanna Keyes Hayes w Polk, 23x137:6.  Jeremiah Galvin by exec'r to same Same Wm Burnet to Thos L Schell Broadway and Octavia, 100x45  Eliz Wright to A I Burke Lot 23 Mission St R R Homestead  City Land Ass'n to Eliz'th Wright Lots 24 and 25 blk 52.	100	
Wm Burnett to Thos L Schell Broadway and Octavia, 100x45	4,000 5,000 75	
City Land Ass'n to Eliz'th Wright City Land Ass'n to Eliz'th Wright Elizabeth Wright to A I Burke. Same	90 75	
Thursday, September 26th.	- 10	
C Heimberger to Jos Becht 15th e Church, e 60:10 4, etc	\$ 985	
Loring Pickering to G K Fitch Sutter e Stockton, 25x70	5	
Same to same	1,000 700	
Wm Kelly to C P Duane Tyler and Broderick, 275x412:6	Gift 500	
	1	
W I Kip to M S Latham Mission and Stewart, 137:6x45:10; also, Fremout se Market, 55:10x137:6.  Tide Land Com'rs to D Winter Lots 1 to 6 inc, 23 and 24 blk 1024 Same to same Lots 3, 4 and 5 blk 585	18,000	
Same to same Lots 3, 4 and 5 blk 585  J Wilson to Sav and Loan Soc'y Minna ne 5th, 25x80	1,046 2,500	
J Wilson to Sav and Loan Soc'y         Minna ne 5th, 25x80           Caleb Burbank to same         Leav'th and Clay, 68:9x67:6.           J Truchuicht to same         Folsom and 21st, 125x122:6           G S Ashmead to P Wetzel         Potrero and Solano, 100x100; also, 10ts 5 and 6 blk 204 S S F H & R R Ass'n	3,000 9,000	
G S Ashmead to P Wetzel	6,000 275	
Geo T Knox et al to Cath Levy Laurel Ave w Buchanan, 51:10x60 City and Co S F to Mary P Benton Clinton se Brannan, 100x75 Jones and Turk, 50x107:6, subj to mort-	prem	
gage of \$11,000	22,500	

# Friday, September 27th.

riida;	, ceptember zith.	
Tide Land Com'rs to F Wagner	7, September 27th.  Lots 6 23 blk 272, and 8 blk 787 (2 deeds) Same Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk 22 (4 deeds) Pine e Gough, 25:65:120 Minna ne 9th, 20x80 Same; also, Minna ne 9th, 2½x80 Gwary w Scott, 34x137:6 North Point e Marlette, 25x137:6 Sac to c Powell, 27:3½x85 Bush, 187.6 e Larkin, 30x137:9 Shipley, 65 sw Harrison av, 25x75 Howard, 275 ne 6th, 31.3x80 Commencing 183.4 fm s cor of continual line of 6th and Channel, 45:10x1374.4.	\$ 315
Ferd Wagner to Fred Kuhlmann.	Same	500
Tide Land Com're to C Reynolde .	Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 blk 22 (4 deeds)	1,540
Jonathan Peel to Mathew Crooks	Pine e Gough, 25:6x120	3,500
E W Burr to Miles Carigan	Minna ne 9th, 20x80	3,600
Miles Carigan to Martin Kenny	Same; also, Minna ne 9th, 21 x80	2,375
Jos Naphtaly to N McDonald	Geary w Scott, 54x137:6	105
F Cunningham to G O Hara Taaffe	North Point e Marlette, 25x137:6	5
W James to James Ambrose	. Sac'to e Powell, 27.3 \ x68	1
BH Randolph to Lewis Soher	Bush, 187.6 e Larkin, 30x137.9	8,000
Thos Sexion to Mary Murray	Shipley, 65 sw Harrison av, 25x75	2,000
Mang t I Cold to Pline P. T.	Howard, 275 ne 6th, 31.3x80	5
marg to Colt to Enza P Lawrence	Commencing 183.4 Im a cor of continual	4.000
The David by Charlet as Class II !	line of 6th and Channel, 45.10x137.4	4,000
Thos Bryan by Sheriff to Geo Heir	Sub 1, blk 7, College H'd	250
A D Southworth to win it Grattar	Und % of portions of blks 584, 618, 652,	
	Ontoide Lands	35,000
Wm H Grotten to E I Sullivan	i Sub 1, blk 7, College H'd Und ½ of portions of blks 584, 608, 652, 1 653, 595, 655, 606, 457, and all of blk 607, Ontside Lands Portion blks 594, 608, 652, 653, 566, 655, 633, and all of blk 507, Ontside Lands	30,000
With It Granati to E E Still val	665 and all of bll for Outside Lands	4
J C Duncan to A E Dubois	605, and all of blk 607, Outside Lands, Lot 3, blk G, Railroad H'd No. 2	คือ
C Duncau to A 17 Danois	Lot o, olk o, Railroad II d No. 2	110
Saturda	y, September 28th.	
		21
Follow and Hound P.L.	Greenwich e Dupont, 23x67:6	\$1,600
Oscar Lawis to Goo Puttleday	Columbia and the are on 150 at a	3,000
Antoine Rorel to Hamilton Sa Aris	Wastern Addition blook 250 m. amendad	5,000
Tide Land Com'rs to E Schwarin	Columbia and 22d, sw cor, 150x104 Western Addition block 358, re-recorded Lots 8 to 13 blk 577 Channel w 6th 45 10 n 190 w 45 10 n 190	891
H C Reals to Jeannotte Crow	Channel w 6th, 45.10 n 120 w 45:10 n 120	691
	Day and the state of the state	
	corner v 190 v 45-10	1
Elbridge Wiles to L. Van Laak	11th Ave w D 75v100 S S Francisco	200
Buena Via Hd to M E Waltenhaugh	Lot 98 blk 99	1,000
Tide Land Com'rs to Ino Kelcher	Perry aw 4th 95v80	8
Tide Land Com'rs to C E White	Lots 20 and 9 blk 816	65
G K Fitch to Susan M Overton	Virginia n Wash'n, p 22:6, etc	1,800
M C Dalton to Pat'k Dalton	Und & Fillmore w. th w along the old 1	-,000
	c 91.8 s 240; at so, th and c hannel ne corner, n 120x45:10.  11th Ave w D, 75x100 S S Francisco.  Lot 28 blk 92.  Perry sw 4th, 25x80  Lots 20 and 9 blk 816.  Virginia n Wash'n, n 22:6, etc.  Und ½ Fillmore w, th w along the old 1 to e! Pierce, n to s! Oak, ctc.	1,000
Great Park H Ass to R Livingston	C e 14th av. 50x277	500
R D Chandler to H M Winship	W A blk 315, 68:9x137:6	2,000
J L King to Wm Scholle	to e1 Pierce, n to 81 Oak, etc.  C e14th av, 50x277.  W A blk 315, 68:4x137:6  W ½ 50 v 1232, b'd by Post, Sutter Leavenworth and Hyde.	
	enworth and Hyde	1,500
T J Maupin to H C Newhall	Page and Octavia, 87:6x120 also Dolores	5
CS Holmes to John Eyre	Page and Octavia, 87:6x120	5
Wm Wolfe to C S Holmes	Page & Octavia, 137 6x120; also Dolores	
	and 22d, w 250, etc; also, Scott and Broadway, 137:6x137:6; also, Fulton	
	Broadway, 137:6x137:6; also, Fulton	
Dank Dank I to Too O'	and Buchanan, 137:6x137:6	20
Rosa Brand to Jos Simmons	Montg'y s Pacific, 25:9x68:9	6,300
Monday	y, September 30th.	
The state of		
Buena Vista H'd to James Hart	Lot 14 blk 107.  Jersey or Hampshire w 275 s 22d, s 25 x e 100—subj P N 57, subject to a mortgage of \$880.  Lot 294 blk 24.  Powell and Prefife, nw cor, w 45:10 x n n 20. arthris 50 were tor, w 45:10 x n	\$ 500
Nils Borghagren to S A Eklund	Jersey or Hampshire w 275 8 22d, 8 25 x	
	e 100—subj P N 57, subject to a mort-	100
Min & south Co Walte M D IV-	T - OOA by OA	400
N Oblant et al to B B Moneill	Powell and Pacific powers of the	375
A Chianti et al to B r Merrill	rowen and Pucine, nw cor, w 45:10 x n	0.050
		6,650
Bay View H'd to Mary E Hierley	Lots 4 and 5 blk 486	1,750 1,000
A A Harvey to Eliz M Minard	Oak w Laguna, 120x 27:6. Lots 4 and 5 blk 486 Prospect Place 8, 140:9 w Colombia Place	1,000
real and the second of the sec	w 60 x w 75	500
Tues	day, October 1st.	
		4
Tomas P Pierce to A S Hallide	Vallejo n, 137:6 e Sansome, w 9x137:6	4 T
	Vallejo and Sansome, 137:6x128:6; also	
	light of way over Vallejo n 128:6 c of	20,000
City and Co S F to M Morganthan	Mission blk 145; also nor blks 144 148	prem
Come to Unamah Danie		brem
	Broadway and Baker 139:4x75	
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson	Broadway and Baker, 132:4x75	
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson	Broadway and Baker, 132:4x75	1
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson Tide Land Com'rs to Thos Delany Bay View H'd to Jane P Carnean	Sansone, e 9 x n 137:6—aub 50-va 321 Mission blk 145: also, por blks 144, 146. Broadway and Baker, 132:4x75. Tyler and Octavia, 100x75. Clary e 5th, 25x80.	
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson Tide Land Com'rs to Thos Delany Bay View H'd to Jane P Cazneau Jane Benton to Mary Higgins	Broadway and Baker, 132:4x75	1 8 500 910
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson Tide Land Com'rs to Thos Delany Bay View H'd to Jane P Caznean, Jane Benton to Mary Higgins Jane Sullivan to Thos McInerney.	Broadway and Baker, 132:4x75 Tyler and Octavia, 100x75. Clary e5th, 25x80 Lot 6 blk 511. Clinton a Brannon 25x75sub 100-va 317. Sundry Lote, Giff Map 2	500
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson Tide Land Com'rs to Thos Delany Bay View H'd to Jane P Cazneau, Jane Benton to Mary Higgins Jane Sullivan to Thos McImerney, City & Co of S F to Wm H Pierson	Broadway and Baker, 132:4x75. There and Octavia, 109x75. Clary e 5th, 25x80. Lot 6 bik 511. Clinton a Brannon 25x75.—sub 100-va 317. Sundry Lote, Giff Map 2. Bryant n 24th, 26x100.	500 910 110
Chas G Hubner to R M Wilson Tide Land Com'rs to Thos Delany Bay View H'd to Jane P Cazneau. Jane Benton to Mary Higgins. Jane Sullivan to Thos McInerney. City & Co of S P to Wm H Pierson R B Woodward to St Johns Church	Clinton a Brannon 25x75sub 100-va 317 Sundry Lots, Gift Map 2	500 910

# Real Estate Transactions -- Alameda County.

GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
B Mayers to P Tully	Oakland-North line Taylor, 142:6 w fm	21 400
J W Childs to M A Sharp	Wood, th w 47:6x135 Same—South line 4th, 75 e fm Brush, th	\$1,100
M Curtis to J Brazil	e 75x100. Same—North line Lydia, 100 e fm West street, th w 25x160:8 to 22d street	1,200
J Allyn to J I Dilli	street, th w 25x160:8 to 22d street Same45 e line Webster near 14th by 150	450 1,800
BH Freeman to JM Frazer	Same—East line Myrtle, 154 n fm 8th, th n 65x125.	6,500
M Cohnheim to W Baschmann	Same—East line San Pablo av, 111 s fm Locust, th s 55:6 x about 130	825
J Caperlon to G M Fisher J P Flint to H I Clayton	Same—150x100, nw cor Webster and 10th Same—36x103:9 nw cor 15th and Castro.	6,000
J Chart to J Allyn	Same-75x75 sw cor 10th and Franklin	1,000 4,000
E I Smith to F Dexter	Same-West line Webster, 384:6 n from center of Bay Place, th n 50x200	2,000
W K Rowell to Same	Same—16x199, s of preceding	640 3,250
E P Rogers to J W Pearson W Watts to W H Glascock R Dorn to J Fischer	Near Oakland N City Limits—¾ acr Same—180x250	1,000
A C Henry to S E Alden	18ame-95x215	5
A C Henry to S E Alden. W H Glascock to W Watts. J Mahoney to J W Crawford	Same34 acre.  1 mile from same31 acres.	1,000
S Sarne et al to C Bartlett	meda and Washington	4,500
Same to Same	Same—Same premises	5,500
R R Hendell to C Cadwell	Same—Southwest line Harrison 75 se fm Polk, th se 35x150.	500
A Collins to C W Collins	San Leandro-80x200	700 260
Same to M McCarty	Lynn—Lots 31 to 34, in blk B. Same—Lots 19 and 20, in blk C.	200
E L Beard to J R Browne	Near Mission San Jose—200,000 acres of marsh land	300,000
E James to E C Brockway S U H'd to Various Parties	marsh land. Near Berkely—5 acres. Same—4 lots	3,000 2,050
P Thomson to J P Canten	Same-4 lots Oakland-West line Adeline, 87:8 n from 8th, th n 70x286:6	5,500
S E Alden to A C Henry P Thomson to W Stokes	Same—123:4x85:7 Grove st. Same—North line Durant, 125 e from	5
F F Barnes to Reynolds & Shattuck	Franklin, the 30x100	950
O A Tuttle to J Young E Redden to A Seeper	Same-50x130, Charter av	1,250
G W Dam to Cantin & Everett	Same—25x75 sw cor Castro and 6th Same—West line Linden, 222:3 s fm 21st,	700
R H Lloyd to L Altschul	th s 118:3x132	3,500
J W Pearson to W H Parsons	Same—North line Taylor, 95 w fm Pine,	500
W C Parsons to A M Pearson	th w 47:6x135. Same—Same	Trust
M T Duzenbury to W W Garthwaite	Same—East line Adeline, 418:4 n from 14th, th n 100:4x127	1,200
Same to H P Garthwaite	Same Fast line Adeline 260.4 n fm 14th	
J Archbald to D C Thompson	th n 58:4x127. Oakland, N City Limits—100x150 near Telegraph av	1,400
P Portois to P F Mohrhardt	4 miles n fm same-Interest in a tract	1,900 500
B L Jones to Sampel	Brooklyn-75x150 s cor Harrison and Fremont	700
F & E Sears to M J Francis	Same—Northwest line Pierce, 130 ne fm	2,500
E C Sessions to S C Smith O P H'd Ass'n to L S B Sawyer	Webster, th ne 45, etc	1,400
	Brooklyn Township—Various lots near Lake Merritt	2,700
HPH'd Union to L Seigel	Same—50x100	300 750
H P H d Union to L Seigel. F D Atherton to P Cota. J Green to T Green. A F Valencia to F Williams. J Rumsey and wf to C McLaughlin N W Palmer and wf to D S Browne	Same—35x 150  Near Livermore—4 int in 400 acres San Leandro Creek—4 ac	2,000
J Rumsey and wf to C McLaughlin	San Leandro Creek—4 acres 8 miles e from Mission San Jose—160 ac	1,500» 960
N W Palmer and wf to D S Browne S U H'd Ass'n to R J Whittaker	Alameda—43:4x1512 near Fruit Vale Stn Near Berkeley—120x135:4	2,500 550
Same to same	Near Berkeley—120x135:4	1,200
Same to same	Tehama sw 5th, 50x80	5,200

G H Spencer to M M Spencer	Oakland -E l Telegraph av, 167 s fr Elm,	
J B Scotchler to T Newman	th s 61x121, a'so, 65x20 Same—N 1 16th, 82:3 e fr Cypress, th c	<b>\$3,000</b>
P O'Connell to W O'Connell J E Abbott to T D Young	25x104.9 Same—8 1 6th, 150 e fr Alice, th e 25x100 Same—8 1 5th 62:6 w fr Filbert, th w	350 775
D McDongal and wf to M Foley	37:6x94. Same—N 1 27th, 140 w fr Grove, th w 25x100	800 250
R McCrum to P C Huntley	Same W line Webster, 356 n fr 14th, th n 50x150	1,812
H H Peterson and wife to G Ruer.	Same -N 1 5th, 75 w fr Jackson, th w	1,200
J S Friedman to H Hampel	50x100 Brook'yn -75x150 s cor Harrison and Fremont	1,000
M D Plummer to L Stanford et al Exrs of J B Larue to C P R R Co	Same—About 80x50 at Railroad depot Same—A lot at Railroad depot	1,250
Burr & Dean (Trus) to S & L Soc'y	Alameda The Alameda Park property, with exceptions	21,000
M M Tinkham to J Knowland	Same S I Lincoln av, 147:11 w fr Everett th w 50x125	17,000
S Gill Jr to W H Clark	4 miles N fr Oakland - 8-20 int in 40 acs	2000
S Gill to J Tewksbury	and 160 acres.  Same 1, interest in 40 acres	5 7,600
J de Fremery to J J Scotchler E Case to D C Thompson	3 miles fr same 3 mt in 54 acres Near Masiot. San Jose 51 acres	12,600
H Mawry to W A More M K Johnson to F Johnson	Near Mastot. San Jose 51 acres. NearHaywood 6 acres Same Lots in H P H'd Union	4,800
J T Stratton to N J Bird N J Bird to H P H'd Union	Same-Lots in same	5 5
T L Bibbins to N Atkinson Same to J S Luty	Same-1-18 interest in 90 acres	900 400
M Rudsdals and wf to J Matthews.	Same—Same   Road ir Sun Leandro to Brooklyn—2014   acres and 17 1-6 acres	7,552
A Johnson to J R Sims	Brooklyn Township 50x100 near Lake Merritt	300
P G Buchanan to H Durant B Meza and wife to A Baker	Near Berkeley - 160x274:3 Near Livermore - 74 seres	500
J L Munaz to A Baker	Same—Interest in same Near Oakland N city limits—8 lots	200 4,070
P Thompson to G W Manchester.	Oakland -100x120 ne cor Brush and 10th  Same - Tr:3 on 28th x 263:6	
S F Butterworth to E Gill	Same 25x75 nw cor Jefter-on and 2d .	500
	Same 300x207 ne cor Orchard av and Brook	4,000
N S Knowlton to M G Pamphrey.	Same - Same Same - 50x75 ne cor 10th a West Same - W 1 Campbell, 80 n fm Seward;	3,000
W Harvey to J F Russell	th n 30x115	425
J W Carrick to C H Warner	Same=N 1 2d, 75 e fm Broadway, th e 75	1,500
A L Warner to J W Carrick	x100 Same—S 1 3d, 100 c fm Broadway, th e 73x100	3,000
E Bigelow to G M Blair	Same-W! Alice, 1, 182 n fm 12th, th n 78x150	3,000
T Mullen and wife to J Griffin	Same - SW cor Linden and 22d	4,000
C F Wagner to C A Tuttle	Same - 75x100 ne cor 5th and Jefferson Same - E 1 Broadway 75 n fm 5th, th n 50x150	13,000
A V Wakeman to G H Gray E L Wetmore to M H Wetmore	Same-100x125 nw cor 10th and Brush Same-110x123 nw cor Locust and Valley	5,000 3,000
M Curtis to J Coop	Same N   Lydia, 125 w fm Curtis, th w 50x80:4	1,000
A S Wright to J McElroy Regent St H'd to F C Woodbury	Same - 50x75 ne cor Clay and 7th	3,500
Linden H'd to J F Vane P H'd Ass'n to E P Haskell	Near Oakland a city limits 120x75:3 Same 52x100 near Telegraph av Alameda S l San Antonio av 350 c from	550
	Willow, the 100x150 Same-81 Alameda av, 400 e fm Willow,	1,000
Same to F Dexter	th e 100x150	1,000
T Geary to H Seightz	Same Eastern 4 same premises Same 100x150 near Encinal	500 850
T Geary to H Seightz E B Luders to Wilcox & Bigelow . C Hermann to M Carr	Oakland Tp-15 acres	3,536
H Muller to C Schumacker J Dahner to A L de Fragor	Same—100x145	1,900 175
J Alvarnals to D Finn	San Lorenzo -3 acres Livermore - Lots 5 and 6 in blk 17, and	1,850
A L Cunba to M Syloa	part of blk 2	636
to the comment of the contract	22	4 400

R M Murray to E Hunt	Oakland—S line 10th e fr Grove, 25x100  Same—W line Webster 160 s from Wal-	\$2,500
J de Fremery to P S Wilcox	Same—E line Broadway 200 n from 13th.	18,000
J D Fremery to same	thence n 180x300	19,600
	cust thence n 54:6x130	3,600
T Osborne to W Turner	Same—N line Seward 78:1 w from Wood thence w 27:6x100	700
A C Henry to H Stedle	Same—75x100 ne cor Broadway and 8th. Same—50x100 sw cor 39th and Tel Ave. Same—S I Merrimac 275 e from Tele- graph Ave thence e 100 x 145.	29,000
W Boardman to Boardman & Toby		5,500
A H'd Ass'n to P E Dalton	ster and Franklin.  2 miles n from same—Various lots  Brooklyn—150x150, Taylor & Webster	10
A H'd Ass'n to P E Dalton O L Mexfield to C V McBenne	Brooklyn-150x150, Taylor & Webster.	2,500
Power & Ough to J Bauman J G North to W B Swain	Alameda -N line Santa Clara 100 w fr	1,100
W W Chipman to W N Meeks	Oaks thence w 100x217:8	1,400 2,100
E W Burr to C E Chipman	Same to same	2,100
J C Bogen to H Ellis	Same to same	1,800
H Rockwell to L Garkins	Near Mission San Jose—308¼ acres San Leandro—100 Ward Ave by 125	6,500
L Huff to B S Marston	Same—About 100 by 118	500 240
J Colling to J Fielding	Same-A strip on Watkins street	12
A B Granger to S M Ingalls F U H'd Ass'n to R Warrington	Near Alvarado—A Tract	1,200
R Simson to Pacific Cordge Co	Same—About 100 by 113. Same—A strip on Watkins street. Near Alvarado—A Tract Near Berkeley—120x135:4 Brooklyn Tp—Tract and roudway near	550
At Simson to Pacine Corage Co	Melrose station	1
A Robinson to same	Same to same	5
J D Farwell to same	Same to same	5
H A Ssratton to J Stratton T L Bibbins to P A Eakins	Near Haywood-6½ acres	5
Same to same	Same-1-18th interest in same	î
M Curtis to L D Reynolds	Oakland-S line 21st 120 w from Curtis	** ***
D H Rand to C W Kune	thence west 50x100	\$1,400
W F Kelsey to M Finnigan	w 25x113 Same, 111 by 161 se cor San Pablo Ave	450
J H Boalt to E T Boalt	and Elm	2,000
DK Small to O A Taylor	and 12th	Gift 4,000
W Boardman lo Boardman & Toby	Same—600 by 117 from near Lake Merritt Same—300x200 bounded 6th 7th Webster and Franklin	5
E Tompkins to Bates & Walls	Same—80 e line Franklin n from 14th street by 150	4,000
E C Sessions to M Condee	Same-Lots on 8th and Myrtle streets	5
E C Sessions to M Condee	Brooklyn-120x150 s cor Madison & Tay Alameda-5 acres sw cor Railroad and	2,200
J Hastings to J Floyd	2d Ave; also 62% acres Marsh land	1
	Alameda—5 acres sw cor Railroad and 2d Ave; also 62% acres Marsh land Brooklyn Tp—16 acres Fruit Vale Ave near C P R R.	4,000
G W Dam et al to same		9
	Oakland Township—12 acres old Road to Hays' Valley Haywood—100x200.	10,000
C Pullen to K Owens	Haywood—100x200 5 miles n from Livermore—160 acres	900
F Rose to J Silva	5 miles ne from Haywood—47¼ acres	3,000 500
C Pac R R to T Rose	Same-Same	200
N W Chitteman to E L Lacey	Brooklyn Township-500x250 near Sem-	1 500
O H'd Ass'n to P Dalton	inary Park	1,500 10
M M Abbott to P Kadeb	Oakland-103:9x105 se cor 16th & Brush	\$2,000
G W Dam to J Flood	Same—W line Brush 50 ft s from 16th th s 53:9x90	
C Keys to M Keyes	Same-75x75 sw cor 5th and Washington	750 1
C Keys to M Keyes	Same—50 Broadway and 100 Second st Same—S line Third 125 w from Cypress	5,035
W Starr to W Strader	Same—S line Third 125 w from Cypress	475
J B Scotchler to F W Marven	thence w 29:10x158	
J W Posts to A Bland	Same-50x108 sw cor 3d and Cypress	350 1
J W Ports to A Btand O V H'd to J Raceton	Same—50x108 sw cor 3d and Cypress Same—65x80, near Lake Mearitt Alameda—West line Everett 100 n from	382
W B Clement to L Himburg	Alameda-West line Everett 100 n from   Blanding thence n 50x140	405
P H Ass'n to McDermott	Same S line San Jose Ave 50 west from	425
	Willow thence w 50x150	500

E Minturn to A Cook	Same-S line Central Avenue 150 w from	
	Oak thence w 100x150	1.100
C Minturn to same	Same	1,000
W P Harrison to same	Same-Various lots near Alameda stat'n	100
To II Hami on the same		
F II Harrison to same	Same	500
S U H'd Union to V Schmidt	Near Berkeley -96;3x169;3	500
B F Ferris to G M Blake	Same -80 acres	1
	5 miles n from Mission San Jose-36 acs	500
A S Corbett to M S Durarte	4 miles se from same-160 acres	100
W Hopkins to W Y Horner	Washington Corners 40 acres	500
H C Grigsby to T O'Neil	San Leandro-150x143:4 and 50x143:4	600
Same to W McLaren	Same-100x143:4	300
	Same - 100x143:4	950
J E Threefall to E A McDonald	6 miles e from Livermore 160 acres	1,000
N L Hastings to J Froyd	5 miles se from same ~ 160 acres	340
R Perrin to R L Tracey	Near Mayhew's Landing -1-4th interest	
	in 1600 acres	5,000
J Gibbin to T K Davis	Fitchburg-50x200	675
O H'd Ass'n to J Grosgebauer	1 mile n from Oakland-155x100	5
Same to J Rohrbach	Same-155x100	1
	Same115:11x261	8
	4 miles from same-Interest in 160 acres	50
a latito to o tratemenda	A miles from same americas in and ocica.	00

# CALIFORNIA



# MAIL BAG.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1872.

# SAN FRANCISCO:

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HON. CHARLES CLAYTON.

# HON. CHARLES CLAYTON.

UNDER the Congressional Apportionment Act, passed at the last session of the present Congress, California became entitled to four members in the National House of R presentatives. The last State Legislature redistricted the State to meet the new political condition, and erected the City and County of San Francisco into one Congressional District. The first election under the new apportionment was held on the 5th of November, 1872. The candidates were Hon, Charles Clayton, nominated by the Republican party, and Wm. A. Piper, nominated by the Democrats and indorsed by the Liberal organization. At the polls the Republican Presidential ticket was successful by a majority of 500 votes; Mr. Clayton's majority was 1,055 votes. The significance of these figures will be best appreciated by the circumstances attending the election. The city had been warmly engaged for some months in controversies over railroad questions. The public press had maintained a bitter personal attack upon the individuals directly interested in existing railways, which had been extended with an unreasoning ferocity to the more prominent merchants and bankers having business relations with them. The charge was reiterated daily for months that the Railroad Company controlled the Legislature of the State and the organization of the Republican party. It is undeniable that an important, if unreasoning, element of the population had been brought to regard the State railway system as a public burden, its managers as unfriendly to the public interest, the Republican Nominating Convention as a subject of suspicion, and its nominee-whoever he might be-as an object of distrust. The Convention nominated Hon. Charles Clayton almost unanimously on the first ballot, and the same portion of the press-Republican in its general politics-reiterated against him personally all the charges it had intimated aforehand. He was accused of being "trammeled" by obligations to the Railroad Company, if not secretly pledged to them; and efforts were made to procure a non-political anti-railroad organization to support a candidate in opposition to Mr. Clayton. Had there been any general credence in these charges, there is little reason to doubt that such an organization, respectable in numbers, might have been formed. Had the charges received any credence whatever, it is safe to say that Mr. Clayton would have lost at least the 300 votes, a change of which would have overcome the majority received by the Presidential ticket. Mr. Clayton did not "take

the stump," as the politicians say, during the canvass. To the Convention which nominated him, he made the simple statement—" I am free from any pledge or obligation, expressed or implied, to any human being; if elected by the people of this city, I shall go untrammeled as the representative of the whole people." Mr. Clayton's word, supported by his character, bore down the open abuse and covert innuendo with which he was attacked throughout the "campaign," and at the polls received the popular indorsement of five hundred votes from political opponents. These, it is well known, came from the Democratic merchants and citizens of the better sort, who selected the merchant Clayton as the fittest representative of this commercial city. His election, and especially the figures of his majority, furnish a gratifying proof of the substantial value of an unblemished reputation, won through many years of active business life, to turn aside the shafts of personal slander aimed by an unprincipled or reckless press.

Charles Clayton was born in England in 1825, and is therefore fortyseven years old. He came to the United States at the age of seventeen, in 1842, and five years later was a resident of the frontier State of Wisconsin. In the Spring of that year, 1847, he set out for the Farthest West, crossing the Rocky Mountains into Oregon. He arrived in San Francisco April 2d. 1848, and soon after established himself at Santa Clara. Here he was Alcalde in 1849 and 1850. He entered into business, and in 1552 built the Santa Clara flouring mills, the product of which-made from the unsurpassed wheat of the Santa Clara Valley-has established a reputation second to none in California. Mr. Clayton then removed to San Francisco and engaged in general wheat, flour and other produce commission business, in which he soon took the leading position which he has ever since continued to hold. From that date to the present, while holding himself absolutely aloof from the "wire-working" branch of politics, he has been repeatedly placed in representative political position. In 1864, the people of his Ward, in non-political organization, selected him to represent them in the thankless and arduous position of city Supervisor. Here he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, in which he offered unwavering and effective opposition to the schemes of municipal plunder which were then operated by a "Ring" in that body, the savor of whose operation has not yet departed from our nostrils-redolent as they were of misgovernment and fraud of every species. Through those years of misrule, a compact minority of which Mr. Clayton was one, courageously exposed the schemes, the consummation of which they were powerless to prevent, and paved the way to the overthrow of the corrupt power a few years later. In 1863, the mercantile element in San Francisco was canvassed to indicate a member from their own number to represent their interest in the State Legislature, and with remarkable unanimity indicated their choice of Charles Clayton. Mr. Clayton

was elected by a large majority, and upon taking his seat as a member from San Francisco, his standing was recognized by his appointmentas Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means-two of the most important positions in every legislative assembly. The mercantile element of San Francisco was so well satisfied with Mr. Clayton's management of their interests that, in deference to their demand, he was re-elected—thus serving in the State Legislature continuously from 1863 to 1866. It was during this term that the Paid Fire Department for San Francisco was organized, a measure of which Mr. Clayton was the steady friend and active promoter. It might be added as to the credit of his sound sense that he opposed-with unfortunate lack of success-the official introduction of the Nicholson pine pavement into San Francisco-from which wretched measure a number of her thoroughfares are nearly impassable to-day. At present Mr. Clayton holds the position of Surveyor of the Port-one to which no fitter appointment has ever been made. There is no man in the city who bears a higher reputation for honor and uprightness in all the walks of life. In intelligence, culture, good breeding, popular manners, business aptitude and legislative experience, he possesses the peculiar qualifications for the work before him. In easy circumstances pecuniarily, he is independent of the temptations to which too many Congressmen of weaker personal character notoriously succumb. It is to be hoped that when Mr. Clayton shall take his seat in the National House of Representatives, the presiding officer may recognize his own personal fitness as well as the claims of the constituency which he represents, by assigning him to Committees where his influence may be favorably felt upon legislation. In selecting Mr. Clayton, San Francisco desired to get a useful representative in Congress-a man who can look out for her and help her. She wants her commerce promoted and her local interests protected in the tax and tariff changes. In this matter a representative's politics will not weigh a rush. In order to get votes for steam subsidies he may (and will) have to trade off his own to Pennsylvania on the iron duty, to Maryland on coal, to Georgia on rice, Louisiana on sugar, Michigan on lumber and Massachusetts on cottons. This is the practical legislation of the day, and there is no other way of doing it. What we wanted was, a man who, in doing it, would know where to place his vote without hurting us. If he has to choose between Michigan lumber and Maryland coal-that is, must vote a duty on one or the other to get the Michigan or Maryland vote on the steam subsidy, which will be the one thing that we want-he must know which we can best afford to pay the duty on. Perhaps he could do better than either by trading off on the burlap (wheat bags) duty. We wanted a man who knows enough about the interests of San Francisco that no one need feel called upon to undertake to teach him. These are the qualifications which

were sought for in Mr. Clayton, and have been secured in his election. His opportunity for usefulness will be extended or curtailed according to the committee work to which he may be assigned. He is the first representative who has been sent to Congress from the Pacific Coast who is entitled to be thought of in connection with the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Clayton's experience in legislation is sufficient, as far as it goes, to constitute a qualification to take part in the labor of that eminently laborious Committee. In sentiment he is a "moderate," or rather a conservative revenue reformer. He believes that the first object of a tariff is revenue, and the time will come when the last object of a tariff in the United States will also be revenue. But he recognizes the fact that large vested interests have grown up under high tariff legislation which have a right to "protection" against precipitate and radical change of that legislation. This is little more than an enunciation of the general sentiment of intelligent opinion throughout the country. But a practical difficulty is encountered when men attempt to agree on the actual details of legislative reform. Much of this arises in the real ignorance of legislators concerning the complicated relations of industrial and business affairs, and more in the contending local interests which obstruct every effort at reform in whatever direction. Himself a merchant and a monufacturer, Mr. Clayton is competent to deal with these difficulties, and to point out to others the practical operation of those universal principles which govern human industry, in a way that will facilitate their own dealing with these questions. Finally, Mr. Clayton is a man of energy, self-reliance and putiring industry. As a worker he would be appreciated on this workingest of Congressional Committees. In conclusion, we remark that the Pacific Coast has a claim to be represented on the Committee of Ways and Means when it sends to Congress a representative who can be assigned to that Committee without detriment to the performance of its arduous labors. Mr. Clayton is such a representative, and we claim the place.

# CALIFORNIA MAIL BAG.

## The Diamond Diggings -- General Account of the South African Fields.

[By Charles A. Payton-"Sarcelle" of "The Field."]

The first diamond discovered in South Africa is said to have been found in the Hope Town Division, Cape Colony (near the Orange River), in the year 1867, by one of the children of a Boer, or Dutch farmer, named Jacobs. For some time it was merely considered as a pretty pebble, and used as a plaything, no one having any idea of its value. Another Boer, named Schalk van Nickerk, calling on Jacobs and seeing the diamond, was struck by its lustre and weight. He offered to purchase it from Mrs. Jacobs, but it is said that the worthy vrouse laughed at the idea of selling a stone, and let him have it for nothing. The stone next passed into the hands of a Mr. O'Reilly, and was taken by him to Hope Town, where the idea of its being a diamond met with such ridicule that he was very near throwing it away. its being a diamond met with such ridicule that he was very near throwing it away. He took it, however, on to Colesberg, and from thence it was forwarded for the inspection of a scientific gentleman, Dr. Atherstone, of Gruham's Town, who at once pronounced it a veritable diamond. Its weight was 21 carats odd, and, I believe, it was sold to Sir P. E. Wodehouse, the then Governor, for £500. Another diamond was soon afterwards found on a farm called "Paarde Kloof," on the Orange River, also in the Hope Town Division. It was a beautiful stone, weighing over 8 carats.

weighing over 8 carats.

After these discoveries, many people, both natives and Europeans, of course began to search superficially in the Hope Town Division and neighboring districts, notably along the banks of the now world-famous Vaal River, and a few of the searchers were rewarded with fine gems. The first famous diamond, called the "Star of South Africa," appears to have been found, or at any rate to have first come into the possession of a white man, early in 1869. The first known owner of this gem, which weighed 83% carats, and will, it is believed, cut into a brilliant of the finest class, was a Kafir witch-doctor, or sorcerer. This savage conjuror was with some difficulty induced to sell it to the same Schalk van Niekerk, who was quasi-discoverer of the first South African diamond. The "Star of South Africa," in the rough, was of an irregular shape, and about the size of a small walnut. After being exhibited at Port Elizabeth and at Cape Town, and visited by crowds of reenle it was finally forwarded to England, where, I believe, it passed into the nose.

the brough at Port Elizabeth and at Cape Town, and visited by crowds of people, it was finally forwarded to England, where, I believe, it passed into the possession of Mesers. Hunt and Roskell, and was valued at £25,000.

News of these discoveries having reached England, Mr. Harry Emanuel, a London dealer in diamonds, dispatched a Mr. Gregory to South Africa to make inquiries as to their reality. This gentleman made an examination of the geological features of some parts of the country, and on his return to England reported, at first in private and in speeches, but subsequently in a paper published in the Geological Magazine that "the whole diamond discovery in South Africa is an imposture—an exposed Mr. Gregory's erroneous statements, and none more successfully than W. B. Chalmers, Esq., at that time Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Hope Town, who, in a letter to the Journal, gave such particulars of a large number of diamonds that had passed through his own hands as to place the matter beyond all doubt. In the earlier part of 1870, the number of diamonds found was so considerable that it attracted the attention of the inhabitants of the various colonies and republies in South Africa. Gradually a "rush" set in from all quarters, and the bank-of the Vaal in a few months became covered with thousands of busy diggers. diggers.
When the traveler passes through the Free State by Fauresmith, he has the tabu-

When the traveler passes through the Free State by Fauresmith, he has the tabular mountains and "spitz-kops" (sharp-pointed hills and peaks), so common and all-prevailing in South Africa, till he arrives within a few hours' distance of the Vaal. A manifest change sets in, and for miles on miles there is a luxuriant and undulating plain almost undisturbed by any hills. He feels that there is a break in the structure of the country. When he comes to the Vaal, an entirely different land-scape appears before him. The perpetual greenstone porphyries of the Colomby have vanished, and genuine basalt makes its appearance. This basalt he finds protruding through conglomerate and amygdaloid trap. Gilttering pebbles of every form and color glisten at his feet, and he feels indeed that he is in a new region.

The subsequent discoveries of the dry diggings, far inland, twenty-five miles away from the Vaal River, and the finding of diamonds at great and varying depths, and in every varied strata, upset some of the theories at first formed.

Equally astonishing and subversive of theory have been the strange finds, for which I can vouch, of estrich eggs, entire or more often fragamentary, a human skeleton, portions of an ant-hill, and heads and parts of shanks of nails, at considerable depths in claims on the dry diggings. With the establishment of Mr. Campbell as British Commissioner for Kip Drift and all the diggings on the Tenswal or introduced in the side of the Vaai River, speedily ceased the "Diggers Mutual Protection Society," and the Presidency of Mr. Parker. Offences against "Diggers' Laws and Regulations." were fermerly treated with summary justice, a la Lynch; parties guids of theft, or other crimes which roused the indigantion of the diggers, being quickly tried and sentenced. The general sentence was "To be expedied the camp and dragged through the river."—an unpleasant operation when we consider the uneven bottom, swift currents, and sharp and rugged shores of the Vaal. Another amiable punishment was "making a spread-cacle," wherein the culprit was tied down on the ground to short stakes, arms and legs extended, and left for some time to the heat of the sun and the tender mercles of files and other used tomentors. But, long before I reached the Fields, police-courts were established, and diagars had ceased to think of taking the law into their own hands. The "cut" was in full swing; of this terror of garetters in England, and thieves, both white and black, on the diggings, I have more to say amon.

At the cerry period spoken of above, linch prices were paid for diamonds by the great Moritz. Unger, and the few other diamond merchants whom the fame of the great discoveries had attracted to the banks of the Vanl. No one appeared to have an inkling then of the great depreciation of "off-colored" or yellow stones in the European markets, which was to cause some of the early buyers so much loss, and many an apparently lacky finder so much disappointment. Can no market be found for these specially discoveries, and which often occupies the minds of diggers and of buyers too, and which has received no satisfactory solution as yet. So much for the early discoveries; and now lot us carefully review all the principal diggers, both on the riverside and inland, as they were during nearly the whole of 1871.

#### THE RIVERSIDE DIGGINGS - AND HOW TO WORK THERE.

The banks of the Vaal River, which for a long time after the first discoveries gave its name to the South Afr'ean Diamond Frelds, have been found to be, in many places, extremely rich in diamonds, and most of the early diggers at Pavel, Klip Dritt, and neighboring places, were well rewarded for their toil. But the 'dry diggens,' I ving about twenty-five miles away from the Vaal River, have been found, during the year 1871, to be so much more uniformly remanerative than those on the banks of the river, that the latter have become by this time comparatively deserted, though some of the diggers who have remained at the different waterside camps do still occasionally turn out something good, and the diamond is dound by the riverside are, as a rice, of slightly better quality than those from the "dry diggings." During a few days stay I made at Pinle, in November, 1871 a diamond of 34% carasts was found there by a digger who had been long unsuccessful, and several smalter stones by other parties. But the "dinds" are so small on the average, as compared with the wonderrul riches daily yielded by the dry diggings, and the instances of long-continued ill-luck are so sadly numerous, that I second one had been what so flow them.

would not advise our "new chums" to pitch their tents on the banks of the Van! I wil, however, culdeavor to give some bitle account of the different riversade camps, premising that I have not worked there myself, and can only speak from the experience of others. Pincl and Klip Drift form the centre of the river digings. Pincl is a very stranging liftle town, or rather villings, situated on the brown and slope of a hild overlooking the Van! River, which is here some two hundred yards broad. Between the town and the river, on the slope of the hill or "kopje" are the "claims." They are big holes, of various sizes and depths, full of larger ironstone howlders, he necessary removal of which makes the work here very heavy, slow, and expensive. Among these bowlders is the gravel in which the diamonds are found. This gravel is generally washed, to free it from sand and dir, at the riverside, otherwise water must be brought up from the river to wash it. Generally, the "cradle" is erected close to the edge of the water. In either case, the cost of a cart, with a couple of nucles or oxen, must be added to the ordinary expensessof a digger's outfit. When a cartload of gravel or "stuff" has been dug or of the esam, it is carted down to the river and emptied into a large trough made in the ground, with smooth bottom and sides, or merely on to a smooth floor. A proper quantity of it is put into the "crade," which is a strong wooden framework holding two or three sieves of perforated from or zine, or wire meshing, one over the offer, the top one having large-holes, and the bottom one very small ences the whole framework resting on two strong rockers. While the stuff is being rocked in this gradle, one of the diggers pour bucketfulls of water into it. The gravel being thus thoroughly cleansed by this double process of sifting and washing, the large stones in the tops seve are having large-holes, and the bottom one very small ences the whole framework resting on two strong rockers. While the stuff is being rocked being thus thor

have been found on the river-diggings; garnets are very numerous but almost valnave over round on the river-diggings; garnets are very numerous but almost valueless, and the gravel contains immense quantities of beautiful gates, also correlians, jasper, chalcedony, and other pretty pebbles, which I am sure might be cut and set in large brooches, bracelest, etc., like the Scotch pebbles which at home form such an important item in cheap jewelry. Rock crystals of pretty shapes, clear and shiny, glitter occasionally among the bright and many colored pebbles, and woefully deceive the "new chum."

At Phiel was formerly published the Diamond Neros, the earliest and most important newspaper on the "Fields," but it was removed in September last to Du Toit's Pan. Another newspaper the Diamond Field, is published at Klip Drift.

About twenty-five miles from Klip Drift up the Vaal River, on the same side as About twenty-nive miles from Kilp Drill up the vasi Kiver, on the same side as Kilp Drill, is Hebron, where there was a busy camp during the greater part of last year, and many very good finds, but also a good deal of unsuccessful work. Hebron has been gradually growing less popular, owing to the wonderful finds at the dry diggings; but a good many still persevere there, some of them being well rewarded, and Hebron has turned out one or two large stones lately. It is a pleasant camp, with pretty scenery, good bathing and fishing, and well supplied with provisions and all necess ries. For the benefit of my English readers I must explain that if a claim has been left unworked for a certain time, in some camps three days, in others eight, it may be "jumped," i. e., any person may jump into it, and take possession, on payment of the ordinary 10s. license, and the original owner has no redress.

Down the river there are several pretty good digging camps. Twelve miles from Rlip Drift, on the same side, is Cawood's Hope, an early favorite, but not thought very much of now. Opposite to it is Gong Gong, generally considered to be pretty well worked out. About five miles lower down, are Forlorn Hope and Delpori's Hope—neighboring camps. I hear that the work there is pretty satisfactory. One gentleman, a newspaper proprietor, got in a fortnight's work at Delport's Hope, diamonds worth at least £300. A stone of 2½ carats he sold on the spot for £27. Of course it was of pure water. This is considered a very good price. About four miles lower down is Sifonell, where some very good finds were made soon after the first "rush" there last Spring, but I have not heard much of it lately. On many of these small camps there are hardly any stores, which is a serious drawback to residence there, as the digger must either make frequent journeys to the "town" of Pniel or Klip Drift, or must be satisfied with course and monotonous food. A friend of mine, working at Forlorn Hope, subsisted for mouths, sometimes, on meat and "mealies" (Indian corn).

I hear that a rush has lately taken place to a pot called Tsitsikama, three mile from the forlorn Hope, and that fresh ground is being opened up on both sides of

from the forlorn Hope, and that fresh ground is being opened up on both sides of the river, so that diggers going out now had better on arriving at the Fields, make full inquiries as to the state of all the riverside camps, both old and new, though I still hold the conviction that the dry diggings are by far the richest.

(To be continued.)

#### America.

"It almost makes the brain dizzy to think of the number and nature of the changes the discovery of America has created."—Alla. It does. To it, we owe changes the discovery of America has created."—Alta. It does. To it, we owe tobacco, the turkey, the turkey buzzard and the Bird-o-Freedom; corn whisky, Lynch law, the Bowie-knife and the bloody chasm; the rattlesnake, the Apache, George Washington and Lorin Pickering; the tomato, Niagara Falls, Boston and green tortles; guava jelly, General Sutter, General McCiellan and tree-toads; the whippoorwill, potatoes, Hoodlums and Rev. Dr., Jone; Lo! the poor Indian, Charles L. Low, General Jackson and the California; heater; quinine, sherry cobblers, "Goldsmith Maid." and the Pacific Railroad; huckleberries, the Yosemite, Chioroform and the Evening Bulletin; chocolate, B. Franklin, cundurange and the Morning Call; cranberries, Bret Harte, sewing-machines and doughnuts; mush-and-milk, small-pox, the Star-Spangled-Banner and Chicago: Edwin Forrest, pumpkin-pic, the Examiner and cochineal; coal oil, Wm. M. Tweed, yellow fever and Washington's Farewell Address; the ballot, the men who stuff it, General Buller and NewYoundland dogs: the Big Trees, our Colored Fellow Clizer. Bunker and Cokenal dogs: the Big Trees, our Colored Fellow Clizer. and Washington's Farewell Address; the ballot, the men who stuff it, General Buler and Newfoundland dogs: the Big Trees, our Colored Fellow Citizen, Bunker Hill and Wm. M. Lent; the copperhead, street cars, Deacon Fitch and Buffalo Bill; San Francisco, free lunches, the News Letter and Mrs. Fair. These are the things America has given to mankind, and in them we see that its discovery has proven in very deed a Boon. And it is easy to understand how an intellect enfeebled by age and drink should become, as the Alta laments, "dizzy" in attempting to think of them. Here the thought rushes on us with tremendous force, that it is to the discovery of America that we was the Alta laments, "dizzy in astempting to the weak the Alta laments," dizzy in attempting to the standard of America that was used to the Alta laments. discovery of America that we owe the Alla itself. Let us clap hands and rejoice that America was discovered. Without our Alla, how would life have been a mockery and existence a void. It is the grinning death's head to remind us of our end even while it looks a ghastly pleasantry that provoketh to present mirth.

<sup>—</sup> The Call thinks that the Colorado River Railroad Company can afford to spend two or three million dollars to carry the proposed subsidy. Then why does not the Company come down with the fifty thousand, which is the price of the entire Call establishment with Mr. Pickering's soul thrown in? But perhaps they are unwilling to incur "personal liability" for Mr. Pickering's soul.

## The Legend of Itys.

[A CLASSICKALL BALLADDE.]

There was a family in Greece
One might describe as serious;
The head, who caused much mischief, was And so, when Terens next ran down,
Denominated Terens.
She heard it though, wives always do,
From some loguacious tabby;
She heard it though, wives always do,
From some loguacious tabby;
She heard it though, wives always do,
From some loguacious tabby;
She heard it though, wives always do,
From some loguacious tabby;
She heard it though, wives always do,
From some loguacious tabby;
She heard it though, wives always do,
From some loguacious tabby;

Denominated a tereus.

In military matters be
Turned out a perfect lion,
But spooned, I'm grieved to mention, both But Procue to its false papa

But spooned, I'm grieved to mention, both But Procee to its false papa.

The daughters of Pandon.

Served up stewed kid for dinner.

Twas quite impossible for each
That he could really feel a
Correct affection. (They were named

And sought to work more injury

Live his historical wife.

Proces and Philometa.)

He'd very taking ways, just like
Some gallivanting cockney;

But Ovid's Metamorphoses
Report the facts that follow.

So soon he'd woo'd and won and wed Proche, although she'd caten nought, Was turned into a swallow.

But ere the honeymoon had waned
This military mister
Began to tire of Mrs. T.,
And firted with her sister.
To end this awful tale,
Poor naughty Philomela changed
Into a nightingale.

Then Procue had a baby, as

For married folks quite right is:

Thus all were birds; and oft I've marked

The moral which I write ve.

The name (a strange one folks may think) When once a husband a volatile They christened it as Itys.

His family turns flighty.

But then, lest scandal should his wife
About his ways enlighten,
He packed her with the infant off
To some Hellenic Brighton.

Even if not, I feel quite true
The fact I next indice is,
The young and innocent will all
Be quite cut up—like Itys.

So married gents be very sure You never get to feel as This naughty Greek; but, when you wed, Eschew all Philomelas.

#### Distribution of the Geneva Award.

The payment and the distribution among the claimants of the German award is beginning to attract a good deal of attention. The claimants are much disturbed, and find questions mooted and "feeders put out" trom authoristive quarters which may result in a long delay before payment, if not in the positive withholding from the rightful claimants of their just dues. The New York Journal of Commerce says: "One report says that four millions of the awarded sum belongs to the Government; but how or why? no explanation is vouchsafed. There is nothing in the text of the award, as we have it, to esanction such a claim. By that decision the Government receives nothing, and the other claimants for losses everything. There is another intimation from some one professing to be in government confidence that the underwriters will not get a dollar of the award, the reason gives being the absurd one that the nusurance companies charged premiums on the risks taken." This is not a new excuse for the commission of a wrong; it has been interposed successfully heretofore in the case of the French spoliation claims. About one-half of the Geneva award, it is said, is justly the property of the underwriters, who have paid the losses to the original owners, and received assignments from them of their claims. Deducting the amount that is due to the insurance companies, and reserving four millions for the treasury, on some far-fetched account, the Government would absorb about two-thirds of the whole amount awarded, leaving one-third to those claimants who were not so fortunate as to be insured. Congress will, in all probability, pass a law regulating the mode and manner of its distributions, the Government having unlimited power over the whole sum. We may be sure that the vultures will be about, and that the amount awarded, leaving one-than the others to private claimants will have to yield up to them a part of it, and the underwriters will stand no chance unless they submit to the most exorbitant exactions. This fifteen millions of obline

It is a bad plan to lie explicitly. Insinuation is better.—Alla. This fable teaches that it is better to be a Bulletin than an Alla. But then Fitch the other day pronounced MacCrellish "the most notoriously corrupt journalist in the State." That was explicit but then it was not perhaps a lie. MacCrellish retorted that Pickering's story about his bank account was untrue. That was an insinuation that Pickering is a liar, but then perhaps he is. We are confused.

### Special Brevities.

— One of the citizens of the American Republic got into difficulties at the Café de Paix lately. With the graceful, free-and-easy custom of the Americans, he carefully diffused his person upon a couple of chairs, reclining his heels upon a table on the Boulevards, and ordered his cooling drink in a peremptory tone, which elicited a brisk remonstrance from the garcon. The American citizen felt himself bound to avenge the national honor, outraged by a mean waiter, and drew forth a revolver from his pocket and leveled it at the garcon's head. The weapon was wrested from his grasp by some people at the next table, and the Yankee was consigned to custody, whence he was released after a short incarceration. A lady of the same nationality, discovering a half-caste girl seated near her at the table d'hote of the Hotel du Louvre, simply ordered the waiter to "turn out that nigger." The fawn-colored young lady, who was "black yet comely," colored even through her swarthy skin. She rose to move, but the garcon informed the fair American lady that her request could not be complied with; whereat she summoned her brood around her, and sailed majestically out of the room, declaring that she would not reside in an hotel where she was exposed to the contamination of a "colored person" at the same table as herself.

— Rome, like Berlin, has greatly increased in population since it became the new seat of Government, and the demand for house accommodation necessitates the erection of numerous blocks of houses and entire new streets. Comparatively little has indeed been yet accomplished, though very much has been planned, and every day for some months past the newspapers of the Italian capital announce that the obstacles in the way of such and such buildings, or such and such street, have been overcome and the works will be praceeded with at once. Such statements are made with a view to satisfy the impatience of the public, but large tracts of ground have been broken up, levelings made, and new streets traced out. This great disturbance of the soil has brought unexpected results. Under the upper crust, which is often pierced to a great depth to lay the foundation of soild erections, interesting discoveries are made daily. The inspectors of excavations are at their wit's ends to respond to the demands made upon them to view the new treasure trove. Not a sewer is dug nor a foundation laid without the workmen's pick coming upon objects of art or the debris of monuments.

— M. Lovel has brought before the French Academy a plan of storing wheat in portable sheet-iron granaries, in which a vacuum is maintained equal to at least from 3 in. to 4 in. of mercury, this being found sufficient to destroy all insect life (although a more perfect vacuum is preferred) and to insure the evaporation of any moisture in the grain. The apparatus is of cylindrical form, placed vertically, and with convex top and bottom. The top is provided with an opening through which the inlet of the grain is led, with a valved pipe through which the air is exhausted, and with a gauge by which the degree of exhaustion is indicated. The grain is removed through an opening in the bottom. In one experiment, where living insects were introduced in large quantities with the grain, it was found that they were all killed before doing mischlef, and at the end of six months the wheat was found to be in as fine condition as at the outset.

— Mr. J. B. Barnett, a Hebrew scholar, writing in the Jewish Chronicle, contends that the prophet Jeremiah, with the remnant of the tribe of Judah, migrated to Ireland, and was no other than the celebrated Irish reformer and law-giver Ollam Fola. The project brought with him the Lia Faii, or stone of destiny, which was subsequently conveyed by an Irish prince to Scotland for coronation purposes, and centuries afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey by King Edward the Third, since which time all the Kings and Queens of England down to Victoria have been crowned upon it. This stone, Mr. Barnett says, was that which was originally kept in the sanctuary of the first temple in Jerusalem, and was known as "Jacob's Stone," being none other than the stone directly apostrophized by King David as "the stone which the builders rejected," but which was destined for peculiar honors.

— It is not the case that the French have determined to abandon the mitrailleuse. The idea was entertained, but has been abandoned, as it is believed they
were injudiciously handled during the late war. It has been since proved by experiments that they can be employed so as to produce disastrous effects. The
President of the Republic has just signed a decree for the establishment of works
for the construction of artillery at Tarbes, where a number of new mitraillesses
are to be made on a slightly modified and improved plac. Fresh experiments, with
an entire battery, and according to a wholly new programme, are to be carried oft
immediately at Tarbes.

— Lately four English ladies, the Misses Murray, and their brother, arrived at the Grands Mulets, accompanied by four guides. Continuing their ascent on the following day, they reached the grand plateau, when the youngest, 12 years of age, feeling fatigued, went back to the Grands Mulets. The three others, however, aged respectively 21, 17, and 14 years, continued their ascent, and arrived at the summit of Mont Blanc about mid-day. At nine o'clock in the evening they were again at Chamounix, where they were triumphantly received at the Hotel du Mont Blanc. Such an ascent has not been made for several years.

— There is actually a subscription on foot in Bombay to build a pagoda in London for the worship of Vishnu and Siva. The archbishop may see the heathen cooner than was expected.

## Aspects of the Pines.

Tall, sombre, grim, against the morning sky
They rise, scarce touched by melancholy airs,
Which stir the fadeless foliage dreamfully, As if from realms of mystical despairs,

Tall, sombre, grim they stand with dusky gleams Brightening to gold within the woodland's core, Beneath the gracious noontide s tranquil beams -But the weird winds of morning sigh no more :

A stillness strange, divine, inc. able, Broods round and o'er them in the wind's surcease,

And on each tinted copse, and shimmering dell, Rests the mute rapture of deep-hearted peace,

Last, sunset comes- the solemn joy and might Borne from the West when cloud ess day declines, Low, finte-like breezes sweep the wave of light,

And lifting dark-green tresses of the Pines,

Till every lock is luminous-gently float, Franght with hale odors up the heavens afar To faint when Twilight on her virginal throat Wears for a gem the tremulous vesper star.

#### Court Clat.

Court C: at

Court G. was sitting lately in his femily circle at Paris very cosily when a stranger presented himself and urgentlessed to speak to the Countess. The visitor was an apothecary, who said he lean important communication to impart to her. The Countess ordered him to be shown into the drawing-room, whither she proceeded to receive him. "Aiss," said the apothecary on entering, "I have a paintful duty to perform. Your humband, Count G. has just deed at the house of one of my neighbors, Mdle, X., and I am bringing you home the body." The Countess looked at him with amazement. "It is impossible," she cried, "the Count was sitting at table with me a moment aro." So saying, she bada him follow her into the diming-room. "There is my husband, "she said. "But the dead ann!" sked the anothecary. "You see, he does not belong here," replied the Count laughing. "And yet, Count," remarked the apothecary, "here is your pocket-book, which I tound in his pocket; it contains 3,500 fr, besides your visiting cards." Such, indeed, was the fact, which the Count accounted for by saying it had been stolen from him the day before. The apothecary had to reture with his corpse. Next day Mdlle, X. received the following note: "I left my pocket-book apon your chimney piece; be good enough next time to take care that the person through whom you return it to me does not die a second time unexpectedly.—Count G. Soises Finnes.

— We (Count Journal) moralized on the empressement with which foreign

We (Court Journal) moralized on the empressement with which foreign visitors at Berlin are shown the Zoologieni Gardens, being always taken thisher first before they are permitted to see other sights. We learn from a private source that a scene of a curious character took place. The first carriage, with the Emperor William and the Emperor of Austria, was received by the courteous director, who begged, first of all, to show them a cage of singular monkeys, just received from South America. The Emperor of Germany was about to descend, when the Emperor of Austria made a decided gesture, and signified that he had plenty of the same kind at home. The director went next to the Emperor of Russia, who declined likewise, when the kindly Empress, not to disappoint the worthy director of the gardens, signified to him that the matter could be diplomatically arranged by bringing the cage to the carriages, and accordingly the cage and monkeys were brought to the Imperial guests. The interesting Americans were very well re-ceived by their Majesties upon their introduction, and no one could fail to amin at their antics.

A Dornoch (Scotland) correspondent writes: "Just as the Royal cortege was leaving the burgh by the Little-Ferry Road, a very amusing incident occurred. Trudging homeward with her creel on her back was an Embo fisherwoman, a droll Tradging homeward with her creet on her back was an Embo asservement, a droit, character, known as 'Little Janet.' As soon as she recognized the Royal party, she made three profound cartseys, in attempting which she toppled over on her back. Recovering herself, however, she got up, waved her kerchief, commonly made as a head-dress, and danced across the road with great give, calling out three cheers for the Queen. The Queen and party seemed to enjoy the scene amazingly, as they haughed and waived their handkerchiefs to the little woman, and John Brown, who was sented in front, and seemed most delighted of all, three wher a single of proper which also recognized with unbrounded thems. Jonet carefully as prown, who was sented in front, and scenned most designate to an, when he re-piece of money, which she received with unbounded thanks. Janct carefully re-tains her money, and delights in showing it as a great curiosity. When she saw the handkerchiefs waving from the carriage, she imagined she was beekoned to follow, but she said she could not manage it with her creel on her back."

The Emperor of Austria has forgotten Moltke. He was the only one that did not receive a decoration. This must be the first time since Sadowa that he has forgotten the man who arranged for his defeat.

- The following pleasant joke of the witty King James has just been disinterred and put into life by printing it: "In his first journey to London His Majesty was treated with a splendid entertainment by the mayor of an English town, whose liberality was such that he kept an open house, in Lonor of the new sovereign, for several days. Some of the English courtiers took occasion from this to hint that such examples of munificence must be very rare among the civic dignitaries of a certain other kingdom. "Fient a bit o' that are they," cried King James; "the provost o' my burgh of Forfar, whilk is by na means the largest town in Scotland, keeps open house a' the year round, and sye the mac that comes the welcometr." The secret was, that the chief magistrate of Forfar kept an ale-house.
- The series was, that the eigen angistrate of Prince and Princess Christian took place at the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, on September 17. The sponsors were: The Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Hanover, Princess Beatrie, the Duchess of Teck (Princess Marry of Cambridge), the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Streiftz, the Duchess Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein, the Countess Holk Winterfeld, and Count Gleichen. The wifant Princess was named Franziska Josepha Louise Augusta Marie Christian: Helena. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Old Windsor, officiated.
- A capital photograph of Her Majesty has been taken by Mr. Smith, of Tain, who visited Dunrobin for the purpose lately. The Queen is scated in an open carriage in company with the Duchess of Sutherland, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The picture, which is very distinct, was taken just as the party were starting from the Castle to visit Dornoch. Her Majesty is sitting with full face to the operator, and could not have been taken under more favorable circumstances. There are two sizes of cartes, one the common carte-de-visite, and the other nearly three times as large.
- A curious instance of "ran ning" took place at Berlin on the meeting of the Czar and the Emperor of Germany. A piece of paper fell, and both, in their eagerness not to let the other pick it is stooped and rammed each other with the points of their helmets. The courties of course, intend to adopt this as a new mode of salutation, as of course no Imperial personage could do a ridiculous thing in etiquette.
- Vanity Fair says that the private claims of the King of Hanover are in the course of settlement, and his Majesty is in treaty for the purchase of a considerable estate in England, where he will probably reside henceforth. He will retain the titular rank of king during his life, but the Crown Prince will only succeed to his title of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotadle.
- Marshal Motike's tactics are not always clever. The marshal nearly killed himself by getting out of the train in motion at the Potsdam station on his return from the fele at the new palace. He fell his whole length, knocked his head severely, but was able to continue his route. He wished to perform the part of a Uhlan and explore the country before the main body came up.
- At the deer-stalking expedition in Athole Forest lately, nearly 3,000 deer congregated in the corries in full view of the Royal party. The Prince shot a splendid stag, weighing 15st. 5fb. The wind afterwards vecred round and blew the scent in the direction of the deer, who all bounded off.
- A great deal is to be done for Rome to make it more attractive. A whole quartier is to be built in the grandest style of architecture, and two canals are to be cut to bring the salt waters of the Mediterranean to the city, so that there may be sea-baths; and a race-course is also to be established.
- This cremony of the betrothal of Tahir Bey, a younger son of the wealthy Tunisian, long settled in Constantinople, Mahmoud Bernard Pasha, and the Princess Ronkia, daughter of his Highness Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, and niece of the Viceroy of Egypt, took place lately.
- The new "Galatea" waitz, composed by the Duke of Edinburgh, was lately played (for the first time in public) by the five military bands at the Albert Hall concert.
- Count Guseppe Mastai, the eldest brother of the Pope, has died at Sinigaglia. The news has deeply affected Pius IX.
- The Echo du Parliament says that a new form of penance is now imposed upon Catholics going to confession in Germany. They are forced to subscribe to some clerical journal in order to explate their sins. Not complimentary to the newspaper.
- M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilawe has just neceived from Japan two golden fish sent to him by M. Dumas, French Cossul. They are inminous at night, their phosphorescence being so vivid that the keeper of the aquarium at first thought that a fire had broken out.
- The vintage in Champagne will this year be small in quantity, but of fine quality. The sales which have lately been made in the vineyards have attained prices rarely heard of.

#### Helpise.

The hill still reddens where we stand, The far sea still sleams blue and clear, Shall whisper rippling at the feet, In happy light still lies the land, Shall mind thee of the days of old, As in the days of yesteryear; But love is made an empty name,

Things are the same yet not the same, Between ns. Heloise.

And still the heather's red and gold The days when we were wont to meet:

But we shall never meet again, Those days were not so strange as these. By field, or woodland ways, or seas, hings are the same yet not the same. For times are altered, love is slain, Between us, Heloise,

> Farewell, a long farewell to thee. Where we have loved will others love, And view the same sweet land and sea. And move where once we loved to move; And some will love, and some forget, And part in such fair scenes as these, Without one tear or one regret, As we do, Heloise.

# "Laughter--Holding Both His Sides." -- Milton. A Sting from the Hornet.

Rosa's Stays. Rosa is Charles Reade's "Simpleton." But surely "Rosa's Stays." should be the title of this new London Society stays. Rosa's stays are written about with shilly-shallying detail this month. Her lover, Dr. Staunes, is given ap because he asserts her stays are the cause of her illness. Mark the conversation:

Rosa looked rueful and almost sullen. She said she had parted with her doctors for him, but she really could not go about without stays. "They are as loose as

they can be. See !" "That part of the programme is disposed of," said Christopher, "Please go on to No. 2. How about the raw red line, where the loose machine has sawed your skin?" "What red line? Oh! oh! Somebody or other has been peeping in at my window. I'll have the lvy cut down to-morrow!"

There is more of this delightful conversation. It is supposed to take place, notice, between a young beauty dangerously ill, her sweetheart, and her father? How much lower will writers of fiction descend? There seems to be a morbid pruriency in many novels now-a-days that makes it risksome to order any volume from Mudic's for family reading. When a vigorous writer of good, terse English, like Charles Reade, afflicts us with such details as the above (and with more eickenile). stuff, unworthy of his powers), perhaps the best thing to do is to take up the scis-sors, and cut out the pages from the magazine which they adorn.

### Quirks from Figaro.

- From Berlin we have the statement which was to have been expected, From Berlin we have the statement which was to have been expected, namely, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia recognized in the military power of Germany a guarantee of peace to Europe. It is inexpressibly touching to hear again this dear old familiar sentiment. Precisely how one nation's power for mischief is an assurance of security to its neighbors, it would be grand larceny, or its equivalent, to inquire. This cheerful political doctrine is like the healing decoction of the ancient crone skilled in simples; you shut your eyes, hold your blessed nose, and take it down at a gulp; and there's an end of it—excepting that it makes you extremely ill.

— It will naturally be expected of that faithful chronicler, Figure, that he will say something concerning the marriage of Père Hyacinthe. There was never a greater mistake.

— Richard Adams and his wife have had to pay 2s. 6d. for beating their little boy until the lody was "literally covered with bruises and wounds." The father belabored him until weariness waited upon zeal, and then mother "took it up," completing the job with a conscientious attention to general effect, and an accurate. The amount finish of detail, acquired by intelligent study and careful rehearsal. of the fine appears to represent a penalty of about one ha penny per single contu-sion. And yet people grumble at the cost of healthful recreation. It is dog cheap, that's what it is !

NAVICELLE.—The British Medical Journal says that "M. Lindeman continues his lavestigation of the parasitic bodies (gregarinidae) found on the false tresses and chignone commonly worn by ladies." Diana wishes M. Lindeman would mind his own business, and leave her hair and chignons aione. Lovely Diana, we promise that we will not touch, or even approach, the birsute ornaments of your little head, and M. Lindeman must be a brute it he is not equally respectful. We will quote the paragraph from the British Medical Journal: "The gregarinide are to be found at the extremity of the hairs, and form there little nodestites, visible, on circful examination, to the naked eye. Each of these nodestites represents a colony of about fifty porcesperms. Each psorosperm is spherical; but, by the reciprocal pressure of its neighbors, it is flattened, and discoid. Under the influence of heat and moisture it swells; its granular contents are transformed into little apheres, and then into pseudo-navicellæ—little fusiform corpusales, with a persistent external membrane, and inclosing one or two nuclei. These pseudo-navicellæ - NAVICELLE.-The British Medical Journal says that "M. Lindeman conbecome free, float in the air, penetrate into the interior of the human organism, reach the circulatory apparatus, and produce, according to its author, various maladies—'cardiac affections, especially valvular affections. Bright's disease, pulmon-ary affections.' M. Lindeman calculates that, in a ball-room containing fifty ladies, forty-flve millions of navicellæ are set free; and he concludes that it is necessary to abolish false hair, which often proceeds from unclean per-ons."

ary anections." M. Lindeman calculates that, in a ball-room containing filty ladies, forty-five millions of navicella are set free; and he concludes that it is necessary to abolish false hair, which often proceeds from unclean per-one." Quick, Cynthia. The smelling salts and Sarah Volatile, commonly called sal volatile. Yes, Diana, it is dreadful. Oh, dear, fancy the forty-five millions of navicella! Yes, dear, it is a nice word, but we know what he means by navicellae. We are not nervous or over-particular, Diana. But the idea of swallowing navicellae.

cellæ!

"Fun."

THE COMING WOMAN.—The Woman's Rights Movements, if we may judge from the following advertisement, has surreptitiously made immense strides (if we may apply so unfeminine a term) in a direction altogether unsuspected! Look here: "Wanted, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge of some experience, of active habits and of no extreme views, for a large and much-frequented church at the west-end of London. She must be a good reader and preacher. Stipend £150, address, etc." Now this is all very well, but in the interests of the much-frequenters of that West End Church, we do solemnly protest against a female preacher! Some male preachers are long-winded enough, but a woman will never get to the end of her discourse. With nobody to contradict her, how is she to be expected to know when she really has the last word?

THE FABLES OF ZAMBRI, THE PARSEE.—A lion pursued by some villagers was asked by a fox why he did not escape on horseback. "There is a fine strong steed just beyond this rock," said the fox. "All you have to do is to get on his back and stay there." So the lion went up to the charger and asked him to give him a lift. "Certainly," said the horse, "with great pleasure." And setting one of his heels into the animal's stomach he lifted him about seven feet from the ground. "Confound you!" roared the beast as he fell hack, "So did yon," quietly remarked the steed. This fable has been variously interpreted.

People who wear tight hats will do well to lay this fable well to heart, and ponder upon the deep significance of this moral: In passing over a river, upon a high bridge, a cow discovered a broad loose plank in the flooring, sustained in place by a beam beneath the center. "Now," said she, "I will stand at this end of the trap, and when yonder sheep steps upon the opposite extreme there will be an upward tendency in wool." So when the meditative mutton advanced unwarily upon the treacherous device, the cow sprang bodily upon the other end, and there was a fall in beef. You cannot nearly always predict the state of the market.

"Permit me to help you on in the world, sir," said a boy to a traveling tortoise, placing a glowing coal upon the animal's back. "Thank you," replied the unconscious beast; "I alone am responsible for the time of my arrival, and I alone will determine the degree of celerity required. The gait I am going will enable me to keep all my present appointments." A genial warmth began about this time to pervade his upper crust, and a moment after he was dashing away at a pace comparatively tremendous. "How about those engagements?" snecred the grinning urchin. "I've recoilected another one," was the hasty reply. Fire is quickening to the intellect—so the Ghebers affirm.

Two snakes were debating about the proper method of attacking prey. "The best way," said one, "is to slide cautiously up, endwise, and seize it thus"—illustrating his method by laying hold of the other stail. "Not at all," was the reply; "a better plan is to approach by a circular side-sweep, thus "-turning upon his opponent and taking in his tail. Although there was no disagreement as to the manner of disposing of what was once seized, each began to practise his system upon the other, and continued until both were swallowed. The work begun by contention is frequently completed by habit.

The telegraph informs us that the lady managers of the Brooklyn Homeopathic (pay) Hospital dismissed their physician because he is a Catholic. They have done well. Their patients are of the Protestant faith, and this bigotd and unnatural doctor possessed a power over them which was ill reposed in the hands of a malignant Papist. Suppose he had administered to a suffering wretch sulphur of the fourth attenuation when the case demanded the second. The fourth attenuation when the case demanded the second. The fourth attenuation when the case demanded the second attenuation, as all the world knows, is a spoonful of sulphur to four hogsheads of water—one drop mixed with a lump of sugar pulverized to make eight powders administered, one every fourth hour. In the second attenuation, the spoonful of sulphur is put in only twenty-four gallons of water. That miscrable patient might never have found out the difference, and have gone and got well. Or he might have died—for all he good the medicines of the wicked Catholic physician might have done him. It is not inconceivable that this fiend should leave bottles of sulphur all about the hospital where the patients might devour their contents and put the institution to ruinous expense for drugs. We commend the Christian females of that Brooklyn hospital. Were not Borgia and Brinvilliers Catholics? All Catholics are poisoners.

# "A Night Mare."

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before.—CAMPBELL.

I stood in Sacramento's town, the day was bright and fair, And all the beauty, pride and wealth of the Golden State were there. There Culifornia's daughters, their peerless charms displayed, So fair were they, 'tweere hard to say which was the loveliest maid. And quietly the sun shone down, with mild and temperate ray, As If it knew the urgent need of chastened beams that day. The citizens and strangers have gathered in amain. The citizens and strangers have gathered in amain, From many a country market place, from many a fruitful plain, From many a country mining camp, where, h d by oak and pine, The hardy miner toils with glee at the paying placer mine. From seaseirt San Francisco, queen of the Western waves, Where ride the China steamships, and toil the Coolie slawes. From ailver-starred Nevada, the miner's asge brush home, From the green steeps where Y who leaps, in floods of snow-white foam. In Sucramento's city is met a great array. (Proud man was Leland Starford on that eventful day, For "Occident," his wonder, his trotter staunch and fleet, The Eastern mare invincible this day will strive to beat.) And now nigh all the city swarms to the racing track, And every team is out that day, and every hired hack.
And all that great assemblage is eager on the ground,
From California's capital and every village round.
Now is heard the hum of voices, and the chink of counted gold, As each voice declares its fancy, and countless pools are sold. See now the track is cleared, each heart is beating high. As swiftly moves the dial—the starting time draws nigh. And as the people bear them back, full many an anxious face Displays alternate hope and fear, for the issue of the race. Full many a thousand dollars go on the well tried mare, And quite as many backers of the little horse are there. Full many a rugged miner his hard earned gold will bet For the sake of California, on the horse untried as yet. Full many a jeweled gambler, with cold and cynic face, Hath staked his bottom dollar on Stanford for this race Now quick upon the well rolled track the rival steeds appear, Now quick upon the well rolled track the rival steeds appear, With crest erect, and flashing eye, and forward pricking ear. Calmiy the "Maid" surveys the crowd, she knows her errand well, A well known and a welcome sound to her is the starting bell. Right gailantly did "Occident" step forth before the throng. A little nervous at the first, but sinewy, fit, and strong. Cool in their slender sulkies the careful drivers sit, And gently curb the forward steeds with leather-covered bit, Budd Doble looks as though he meant to win this race to-day, But "Dismal Jeems" eye is cocked in a hopeful kind of way. But hark! the bell is ringing, a signal for the start, And the auxious throng is gazing with eager eye and heart. They see the "Maid" has drawn the pole, with "Occident" outside, They see the "Maid" has drawn the pole, with "Occident" outside, And like a pair of meteors, fast from the post they glide. In vain did gallant "Occident" exert his famous speed, In vain did skillful Eoff drive, with his utmost heed. For "Goldsmith Maid" has trotted fast, as ne'er she speed before: First by a length in "two sixteen," she passed beneath the score, And when noon the judge's board folks saw the time displayed, Some chered the great invincible, while others looked dismayed. A half hour passed, again they start, and thundering o'er the ground, Comer neather calling and the property of the ground. Come rushing on like arrows, as their glistening wheels fly round. Though "Occident" strove gallantly, he lost by half a length, But still was full of going and of unabated strength.

Then from all sides there rose a cheer that echoed to the sky, Then from all sides there rose a cheer that echoed to the sky, And some there ventured still a pool on "Occident" to buy. Now for the third, the crucial heat, the time has come at last, And to the starting post again both mare and horse have passed; They score three times and then are off with "Go'dsmith Maid" behind, And up the course bay "Occident" comes rushing like the wind; The fleet-limbed "Maid" behind him strives, but strives for once in vain—First 'neath the wire "Occident" comes in with slackened rein. The Judges called it "two seventeen," and such a should was there As though men acreamed upon the carth and spirits in the sir. "Twas plain to every seeing eye, the "Maiden's "strength was gone, But "Occident" was fresh as paint, and still like satin shone. And there was heard the mingled yells of many a puzzled aport, And there was heard the mingled yells of many a puzzled sport,
Trying to make his money safe, heedless of keen retort.
The last two heats were like the third, still "Occident" was first, And on the astonished country the wondrous truth then burst, That California had a horse second to none in speed,

With staving powers and courage high-in truth a matchless steed. Two minutes (said the Judges) and eighteen seconds more For this last heat, was bad to beat: it ne'er was made before." Congratulations came apace on Stanford, and his hand Was nearly shaken off its wrist by friends from every stand— The people yelled for Stanford, for Eoff, and for the horse; Such shouts as these have never yet been heard on any course. I dreamed all this one night in bed, but when I had awoke It seemed to me that it must be a bottle "full of smoke." W. L. E.

# Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

OCTOBER 14. - Paid an early visit to Mrs. S--. Her last hobby is the intellectual OCTORER 14.—Part an early visit to MIS. S.—. Her last nonly is the medicated improvement of her maid, so she makes her sit down by her side while she reads her some scientific book, expounding it in her superficial manner; the consequence is that poor Jane has fallen into a state of mental imbecility, and her memory is a is that poor Jane has fallen into a state of mental imbecility, and her memory is a chaos of chemistry, astronomy and natural history, at the same time she puts on airs to the other servants. Mr. and Mrs. R.—came to lunch. He, on the other hand, treats his wife like a spoilt child rather than as a companion to share his thought and be clevated by him. He fondles her delicately, like an exquisite piece of mechanism, and their married life, although quite irreproachable, is too frivolous to have any character about it. Went to see Richard the Third in the evening. The way it is played is a type of the age. The proprieties are carefully observed, the scenery is beautifully painted, the costumes are rigidly copied from the originals, and yet with all this there is a want of earnestness and soul that sends one away unsatisfied. It is like modern sensation novels; they must be filustrated by well known artists to be attractive. This is the age of illustration; it was begun by Knight in the Penny Magazine, amplified by the Illustrated London News, and to-day pervades even the region of science. Consequently Shakspeare is now illustrated, not acted, a series of correct tableaux vivants which please the eye, but without the passionate as pech or subtle bye-play that go direct to the heart. without the passionate sp ech or subtle bye-play that go direct to the heart.

OCTOBER 15 .- Was nervous and fidgety the whole morning, and felt ready to cry Women have many sorts of tears, but the two principal causes are sorrow and Women have many sorts of tears, but the two principal causes are sorrow and anger; in the one the large tears course down the checks silently, only broken by sobs, the eyes are monraful and heavy with weeping; in the other the bot tears force themselves out of the dashing eye, and the sob is choked down. Death and the weariness of disappointment cause the first; injustice and jealousy excite the latter. Mrs. C—— came with a letter from her good-for-nothing son; he is now in Singapore or Batavia. Spite of all the ill he has worked her she was overwhelmed with joy at the few cold words he wrote.

"Years to a mother bring distress,"

But cannot make her .ove the less."

OCTOBER 17.—Henry got back from the races at Sacramento; he was so silent and cross that I suppose he either lost his money or drank too much whisky, perhaps did both. Now that this excitement is over, the greedy mob looks out for another, and finds it in the forthcoming election for President. The picture shops have already taken down their sporting prints, and put up Grant and Greeley with the minor candidates. I remark that of late Greeley's portraits have been more rarely exhibited than Grant's. The sale fell off after the Pennsylvania and Obio elections. Paid my first visit to the G.—'s in their nice house, and was charmed with them. I can understand that his kind, genial heart expands as he looks on the gloriew that stretches before him from the Golden Gaute to Monte Diablo. It was full moon, and the panorama was splendid. She caught the inspiration It was full moon, and the panorama was splendid. She caught the inspiration of art in Germany, and it has expressed itself in some of her oil pinitings which hang on the walls of her rooms, and shew marks of great merit and promise. They seemed to be so happy one with the other, that I sighed as I walked home, although I hardly knew why. The Fair this week for the benefit of a church appealed to men's stomachs for aid, and the lunch table provided the appointments for the altar. Walking home with Henry after the good concert, a phantom of a woman passed swiftly across us. Henry almost dragged me away, but in the glance that I had I could not be mistaken. It was poor fallen Fanny B—— There was no mistaken the provided the special provided the seeks. Poorgirl!

"Perle avant de tomber, fange aprés sa chute."

<sup>—</sup> The appalling announcement is made that the militia lads known as San Francisco Cadets are to exhibit themselves throughout the Eastern States next Spring as examples of California youth. We speed shricking into the breach to have this thing stopped. Is it not enough that a party of our Pioneers only three years ago made an Eastern tour, and instantly immigration came to an end? Is it not enough that our most successful capitalists annually expose themselves at Eastern watering places and smite the inhabitants with speechless wondor? Must we now trot out our tailowy and scorbuite younglings bugs, encased in an unuterable garb, to make a spectacle of themselves before the world? Let the Immigration Commissioner see to it, for this thing must not go on.

#### Our Quicksilver in London.

The London Mining World of the 28th ult announces that "In the course of a few days a company will be brought before the public to purchase and work a most valuable quicksilver mine in California, the returns of which are stated to be £4,000 per month, working with only one furnace." We proceed to state several reasons why this announcement is worthy of special and immediate attention. The quicksilver produced for several years in California was obtained through the old-fashioned furnace, costing some \$50,000 to creek, working under a limit of eight tone of ore per week, and requiring an ore of at least five per cent, richness in order to leave a profit over cost of production. In order to bring the ore up to this grade, close selection in the mine was requisite, involving much labor and the throwing away of the greater part of the material actually mined. This brought up the mine cost to a high point, so that some of the selected ore fit for the furnaces produced at the New Almaden mine has cost as high as \$60 per ton. Under these conditions of production, only large and comparatively rich deposits of quicksilver paid for the working. Deposits have been discovered scattered over a large part of the State—from the county of San Lus Obispo on the South to Trimity on the North, embracing among others Contas Costa, Napa, Lake, Solano and Sonoma, and the Sierra, Diablo and Coast ranges of mountains. The deposits as found are irregular and generally too limited in extent and too variable in quality to warrant the erection of the old-fashioned costly furnaces. But the new continuous acting furnaces, erected at a cost or \$10,000 and reducing one hundred and fifty tons per week, give a profit on ores running under three per cent, quicksilver, and, under favorable conditions, even as low as one per cent. There are several points already prospected at which such furnaces will be nut up, and next year it is certain that the exciton of the cold-fashioned costly furnaces. But the new continuous action were accordable condit

The mare's nest recently discovered by what the Sacramento Union calls "the Chickadee papers" in the matter of the telegraphic Liverpool wheat quotations sent to the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange, is taken to pieces by a dispatch from J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press, in which he says: "The Liverpool grain quotations furnished the Canforma Associated Press and the public through the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company are those of the New York Associated Press. The standard quoted is that of California average of wheat, and the prices given are sustained by the Liverpool weekly grain circulars. The higher quotations cited from the Mark Laus Express evidently give the prices of California ciub wheat, which is not regarded either here or at Liverpool as so true a criterion of the market as the average wheat." The fact is that the prices of cotton, pork, cheese, beef, lard, Western wheat, flour and other American staples, which is forwarded for the information of the whole country. The notion that he quotation of California wheat alone should be falsified for the purpose of childishness. And as we have before pointed out, the price of wheat in California faxed by the limits of English orders—not by the fluctuating daily English price is faxed by the limits of English orders—not by the fluctuating daily English price

<sup>—</sup> A short-tailed bear sitting on an leeberg—a one-eyed owl reflectively blinking at the sun—a ring-tailed baboon pensively munching his genuits and acratching himself, are respectively imperfect personations of dignity, wisdom and decency. Yet compared with the human creatures who reflect the same virtures in the San Francisco Police Court, the above named animals are as archangels of light gleaming in the glory of the throne, to a hump-backed negro in a could cellar. Illiteracy, insolence and brutality do not disqualify from the prosecution and sentencing of drunks and vagrants. Then why do we find fault with the Police Court! We do not.

# Lothario: Or, the Curate with two Strings to his Bow.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL "LAY."

There was a curate meek and mild As ever Fate made flutter Into a pulpit, or let loose
On tea and bread and butter.

He was a most crotic youth
(Like monks of old in minsters),
He flirted with his female flock, And spooned the aged spinsters.

No matter whether old or young, He grew at once ecstatic. And went ahead -- though, mind, he was

Erotic, not erratic. Two maidens owned his chief regards,

The fairest e'er you did see; The one he named his Todsy, and The other christened Tiday.

Three days per week he Tidsy spooned The other three, ecods! he (Of course the Sundays didn't count) Gave up entire to Todsy.

Things came at last to such a pitch That people thought, as I did, Tidey or Todey should be queen— He still was undecided.

In fact, he vacillated so, It nearly proved his ruin;
The aged spinsters set him down
A clerical "Don Juin."

Kind Fate, however, interposed, No more this curate's hardener: For Tidsy went and got engaged-Not to "a market gardener."

He talked about "a dear gazelle,"
Like other love-sick gabies;

But Tidsy married none the less, And had a lot of babies.

On Today henceforth he resolved To concentrate his gunnery But Today, tired of waiting, too, Subsided in a nunnery.

Lothario, left by both the girls, A sad example made is He'd nothing in the world to do But spoon the aged ladies.

So, though an Evangenear While playing games Lotharian, He finished up his earthly life As a celibate Tractarian.

MORAL.

Now, curates who with charming girls
Your being seek to bind up, Don't shilly-shally, but at once Do try to make your mind up.

Or else, while couples all pair off, Yourself you still will odd see, Cut dead—just like Lothario nt dead—just time Todsy.
By Tidsy and by Todsy.
—The Hornet.

## The Congregational Association.

This Association met again on Thursday. Rev. Morris presented the following report: "Whereas Intemperance is one of the greatest evils afflicting mankind, and flows as a flery formen."—

Rev. News Letter was sorry to interrupt, but could assure them it did not all flow as a flery torrent. He could show them some of the genuine stuff, not flery in the least, but creamy and coll as the gushing rill on the lotty—

Rev. De Jones called the brother to order. They did not come there to listen to

hev. De Johns caned the bronner to order. They did not come there to listen to his wretched attempts at poetry.

Rev. Morris proceeded "and thus becomes a powerful and Bitter enemy"—
Rev. News Letter again interrupted. He could not allow this calumny to go unnoticed. Evil-minded bar-tenders had evidently been shoving some vile Bitters on them, instead of the pure article. The words of Leviticus the Apostle were indeed verified, "I was a stranger and ye took me in." He blushed for that bar-tender if it was a man, and if one of those underground female beer-jerkers, he would like to brow the abstract of her parts.

know the first letter of her name.

Bro. Sloshhed—O, let her bel

At this cold-blooded joke, News Letter fainted. With a last failing effort he
pointed to his incide left waistcoat pocket where a black bottle was discovered,

which soon restored him.

Rev. Dwinelle called attention to some facts of fearful import. He believed the manufacture of wine was ruining the State, just as it has ruined France, Portugal, the Rhine countries, etc. It was increasing with alarming rapidity. He knew winegrowers who assert, and even make a boast of it, that they can produce a wine beter than that imported from France, and at half the price! There were actually men who preferred the native juice of the grape to good old corn-whisky! The question comes home to each one of us: "What are we coming to?"

question comes home to each one of us: "What are we coming to?"

Rev. Jones, of Benicia, related a case of a man owning a large vineyard, who

saw so clearly how the production of wine was ruining the State, that he magnan
imonsly sold out and bought a whisky distillery! (Applause.)

Rev. Willey, of Santa Cruz, gave another instance. He knew a man who sate

vineyard and manufactured wine for several years, but he found that the boys stole

half his grapes, and the bugs got the other half, and the vines were about played out anyhow, so that after giving the customary hogshead to all the parsons for fifty miles around, he did not clear a cent at it. And, brethren, that man went to work and grubbed up all his vines and sowed the field for wheat!

Bro. Holbrook complained that some ridiculous old ass had said somewhere, that we might "take a little wine for our stomach's sake." Now the man who said that were higher greatling.

Rev. News Letter reminded the speaker that the words were found in the Bible in the Epistle of Mark Antony to the Colossians of Rhodes.

Bro. Holbrook took it all back. He had learnt the Bible off by heart in his youth,

and had not read it since. He then proceeded to perpetrate the ghastly old joke about Champagne giving real pain, at which several brothers precipitately left the room. They returned in half an hour looking very pale, and complexing that they

must have swallowed a fly with their dinner.

Rev. Blakeney said it was quite a common thing in Uniontown to see girls of sixteen or seventeen staggering home drunk, so much so, that they thought nothing of it up there. He found his health giving away under the fitting of picking pretty of it up not to the difference and guitters every night and carrying them home, and appended to the Association for assistance. Instantly 105 parsons volunteered to go and work in Bro. Blakency's vineyard. Of course Rev. News Letter was among the course for the the number.

Rev. Rossboro said that his lines had fallen into equally pleasant -he should say, unpleasant -places. The ladies of Woodland were also addicted to the most beastly

habits of drunkenness.

Judge Sawyer made some deprecatory remarks, which were received with the

Contempt they deserved.

Rev. News Letter then rose. The brethren greeted him with prolonged cheering and cries of "Bully boy!" "Our Humburg-masher!" ""Rab for News Letter!" and cries of "Bully boy." Our Humbur-masher: "Rah her News Letter?" He said he had betened with pleasure to the cloquent debate. Subte and hyperborean in its reasoning, yet bubbling o'er with emphastic morth, it reminded him of the Alta in her more inspired moments. Coupling it with Dr. Stone's sermon last Sunday on the baneful influence of newspapers, he felt convinced that when our Sunday on the banelli influence of new spapers, he fell convinced that when our clergy have succeeded in uproofing every vine in the State, and can pixel their foot proudly upon the neck of the prostrate Press, Carlornia will be a very different place to what it is now! [Others ] He wondered that now of the speakers had taken occasion to give Dickens a raking down. His joby drukking scenes in Prekwick and other novels had brought tears to many an exe. Abuse of Dickens, now he is dead, had become part of the stock-in-trade of Temperance Orators, and he ne is qual, may occume parcet the source-intrace or reimperance Orators, and me marvere at its emission to-day. He had one proposition to make be force he sat down; He thought it nothing but fair that they should hear both sales of the wine ques-tion. Let the California wines speak for themselves. He would take delight in showing them where they could taste the pure and unalloyed article, and so give an unbiased opinion. After some discussion it was decided to meet at the Katusalum Wine Ce.lars at 10 P M

Bro Skalawagg then read the following resolution: That we joyfully receive the Chinese in tull fe lowship with us, and embrace them with open arms.

Bro. Extrassicil ready left it incumbent upon him to object to the words "open arms."

Bro. Skalawagg explained that it applied in a figurative sense, and to male con-

verts only.

Bro. Holbrook called attention to the decrepit state of their "organ," the Pacific. It did not pay for its sait. People compared that they found nothing to laugh at in it but his own editoria's and the funeral notices. He could not pay his cigar bill out of it. Was not going to run it for nothing. Not for Josephus. Brains are money nowadays. The brethren were shocked, and immediately assessed each church member \$5 per month for its support.

The Association met at the Katusalum Wine-cellars, Rev. News Letter in the chair. Some of California's choicest vintages were tapped and tasted. The breth-ren were surprised. Failing to catch the flavor first time, they tasted again. The brothren were still more surprised. After tasting five or six times, they passed the following resolutions:

Recovered. That the resolution on wine-growing, passed this morning, is false and r denious, and is hereby rescinded. That our old friend News Letter is a joily good to ow, and we will drink his heath in a flowing bunger. That Rev. Blakency be called upon to explain his vile slander on the girls of Uniontown.

Biskeney be called upon to explain his vile stander on the 271% of Uniontown.

Bro. Blakeney, who was under the table, was under-tood to say that the young lates there hie haid a spite against him; he did not care to explain why just them, and he was trying—hie—to get even with them. The indianant brethren dragged he mout, one sat on his head, another held his feet, while a third punneded his ribs with a decanter. This occasioned some confusion, which did not subside until a new brand of whe was submitted for their judgment.

Bro. Smiflewell then got on the table and addressed his brethren, who were scated mostly on the floor in artless and child-like attitudes, on the subject of Chemes Massions. He wanted to see more done for our Chanese sisters. He—Here Bro. Jenkins, who was gracefully reclining with his bead in the coal-box, told the speaker to "Dry up!"

Bro. Smiflewell believed he could whip Bro. Jenkins in the space of two seconds.

pro. Stemewin beneven the cond wind bit of sensitis in the space of two secondars. While descending for that pious purpose, his eye came in contact with a tambler, which was advancing across the room at a rapid rate. At the same lime be felt some Frether combine, his hair with a chair. Feest, and blood conde not send this, some tretter coming in said with a chair. Fees and office constant section in some confusion again ensued. After the police had succeeded in dispersing the combatants, the fragments of the table, chairs, etc., were swept up, and the loss roughly estimated at \$500. This was charged by the association under the head of contingent expenses, and each church-member duly assessed to meet it.

<sup>-</sup> The Catholics are to have a Provincial Council in the interest of the colored people. Baa, baa, black sheep, have you any wool -now you are free!

#### The Great Trot.

The News Letter's own poet proceeded to Sacramento to report the great trotting match. He was supplied with two pints of inspiration, notwithstanding which, it will be observed that his account occasionally drops into proce. The effect of these transitions is highly pleasing, and the entire recital is spirited, and what Mr. Thackeray once wrote "youfonious."

'Twas on a bright October day I left the city on my way To the ruce at Sacramento. started by an early train-I longed to see a race again, And so you'll bet I meant to.
The crowd was awful on the road, The cars had never such a load, And passengers as thick as beans, Were packed together like sardines. All journeys have an end at last. And ours, thank God, was quickly passed; But when we got within the city, No hack was there for gold or pity. So through the town I had to walk, And spent the time in drinks and talk With others who had come like me, To witness Stanford's victory.

For every sinner gathered there, Or drunk or sober, dark or fair, Expected, with a pleasant face. To see a well contested race. I put my money up "on time;" In general I don't bet a dime. But now I thought I'd surely win With trifling risk, a "pot of tin."

I backed the mare to beat eighteen, And hundreds doing the like were seen Far up and down the course.

The betting violent and loud Was heard on all sides in the crowd,

Backing the mare or horse Soon the noise ceased, as on the track Appeared the famous Eastern crack, Save when some backer's husky cheer Proclaimed his fancy-or his beer. Budd Doble in his sulky sat, Eyeing his mare, as does a cat Watch with her eyes (her feline soul

Intently wrapped) a mouse's hole. Three times, with light, elastic gait, With courage high and hope elate He trots her past the stand First a low murmur—then a shout Arose as Occident stepped out,
The pride of Western land,
And a loud buz of salutation Declared his backers' admiration.

The cheers that rose as he passed by Made "Dismal Jeemes" look doubly sly. The horse was fresh as any daisy, But seemed, I thought, a trifle lazy.

Now soon the Judges called them up; Each driver quaffed his stirrup cup. And drove his beast around the track. First up and down, then gaily back; Down to the starting post, and then. They all seemed ready, nags and men. That Eoff's an awful chie to beat; I knew he'd try to win this heat; But when I saw him at his tricks I thought he'd have us in a "fix."

Small chance was there to make "eigh- Budd Doble meant an honest deal,

teen. When all that scoring work was seen, By gad, the jockying made me sick, And Eoff I had rejoiced to kick; For that infernal game of his Dashed all my hopes and spoilt my "biz."

And no advantage tried to steal; But Eoff, as ugly in his face As in his action, shirked the race, And tried by every kind of shuffle Budd's temper and the Maid's to ruffie.

They score ten times before they go, And mad begins the crowd to grow: "What does it mean?" At last they know That Eoff is fined for going slow. I hoped at first the horse would win. But Eoff s old game was much too thin. I got disgusted, for fair play Is best, whoever wins the day.

They came to trot, and trot it fair, And all the crowd that gathered there

They did not want horse politics—
And dark grew every face.
The pent-up feelings of the crowd

they went. Both horse and man to win intent. At the first turn, a length ahead, The little horse like lightning sped, And at his heels the Eastern mare Just held her own with nougt to spare.

Quickly the quarter pole is passed, The gallant mare still lagging last. Wanted to see a race.
When to the half-mile post they got,
They did not want these knavish tricks; She'd lost a length and broke her trot; But blood will tell, and soon again She holds her own with tightened rein. The pent-up feelings of the crowd.

Gave vent in in one long cry, and loud: She'd put two open lengths between.

They er off!" "They re off!" and off In vain with whip Eoff piled his horse;

His race was run, he'd gone his course,

His race w On the home stretch 'twas quickly seen She'd put two open lengths between. He no'er again could reach the Maid. (He is a stayer, but he stayed In one place longer than he ought: Experience is dearly bought.)

Two lengths ahead the mare came in, And soldom had an easier win; The time, two twenty and a quarter; Poor time for Hambletonian's daughter. Some seemed to think the mare looked tired, But I did not; her blood was fired. Fover heat by Eoff's sharp play; It told against himself that day, For mongrel-breds can seldom stay

Eoff thought he'd done a clever trick-Worn out the mare and made her sick, But reckoned quite without his host,

He little knew the coming heat Would turn his fule vaunt to jest-It was the horse that wanted rest. And when he made his cursing boast, He knew it, too, and tried no more, "The mare's d—d tired, I have her beat," To waste his strength in useless score;

For at the first attempt they started So even that they scarce seemed parted, But gradually the Eastern trotter Kept gaining, as the pacegrew hotter, And though the gallant little bay Still strove to win, 'twas not his day. Both trotted well, but not the pace That all expected in this race. Two lengths ahead, with lots in hand, The Maiden passed the judge's stand: Then rose the cry, "the horse san't trot, He's doctored, ill, "and all such rot.

doctored, ill, "and all such rot. They brought the horse out at last, For the third and final heat; There was no chance of trotting fast, All hope of making time was past, Or "two eighteen" to beat. Boff told his owner he'd no chance, The horse had met with some mischance, And could not trot that day; And Stanford saye, "There's something wrong," Yestreen the horse was 6t and strong, And fresh as flowers in May.

Budd Doble, feeling light of heart, Gave Eoff the advantage of the start. Then from the crowd arose a how! AssJockey Jim tried hard to foul; (Much as they wished to

win the race. They never would their land disgrace, By dirty tricks like this. End made a brush to pass the mare, By strategy not on the square, And well deserved

But "dismal Jeemes's" trick was vain. And no advantage did he gain; Though the mare broke, Budd Doble quick Got her in hand, and going slick She passed the horse, nor was he near. She left him two lengths in the rear. Then Eoff knew well the game was played. Nor longer strove to beat the Maid; Then Doble knew the match was o'er-In fact he guessed it long before.

All hoped to see a better race, A nearerthing, and better pace; Some said the horse was far from well Perhaps he was not -who can tell? But when he Lucy strives to heat Let's hope, at least, he'll win a heat.

— "If in conversation a Japanese speaker desires to emphasize the first person when speaking of himself, he uses such humble expressions as 'this awkward person,' or 'this stupid one'; and in like manner when addressing his interlocuperson,' or 'this stupid one'; and in like manner when addressing his interlocu-tor, he indicates the accord person by means of honorary terms, as 'the noble-lord,' or 'the lonorable gentleman.'" We hasten to take a lesson from the Japlord, or 'the 'o norable gentleman.'" We hasten to take a lesson from the Japanese burbarian and apply his courteous forms of speech to the needs of our American discourse. Serne: Pickering and Fitch discovered: to them, enter MacCrellish. Firten.—How doth the honorable gentleman's bank account? I ween the noble lord hath an itching palm." MacC. "This askward person will bastinate the honorable gentleman's ribs and punch the noble lord's eye. The noble lord is a liar." Pick.—"This stupid one will perforate the honorable gentleman's carcase and shoot him in his high-born back." MacC.—"The noble lord is a runaway convicted thief. He wold himself to Stanford and then went back on him. Parithe hours him. a bribe taker and a traiter, the noble lord is a runaway convicted. Besides being a liar, a bribe-taker and a traitor, the noble lord is also a fool." nust suffice to show how the Japanese method would work in American practice. To our mind it is an improvement on the style at present in use by the Bulletin, Call and Alta, and we commend it to them.

- Here is richness again: Yea, Juiciness galore. On last Sabbath, a band of young followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, after performing their devotional exercises, retired from the sanctuary to Brannan street, near Sixth for contemplation and silent prayer. Here they beheld a Chinese. One of the larger youths at once lifted his voice to the right hand of the Throne with the brief but fervent appeal—Howly Jasus, here's a Chinee! and Wifed up a brick in his own right hand. This example of zeal was not lost upon his young companions. The Holy Ghost wrought in their awakened hearts, and they all lifted up stones. So they proceeded to make a prophet Stephen of that heathen, and stoned him good. And about the same hour, another band of Christian hope, who were on Pifth street, near Mission, found also a Chinaman, and the love of their Saviour wrought mightly in their hearts; and falling on that pagan they entreated him spitchilly. The leader of the band said they had "kieked hell out of him." It is at least sure that be was transfigured before their eyes and his face glowed in rainbow hace: for there was red and blue and yellow and green. Perhaps the reader thinks that they were godless Hoodlums who did this? Not any, they were veritable Sabbath-School lads, veritably let out from their gospelry. And of such is the Kingdom of Christ in San Francisco. Sing. ercises, retired from the sanctuary to Brannan street, near Sixth, for contemplation in San Francisco. Sing.

The Chinese having succeeded last week in driving out the devil, he again took refuge as of old in a herd of swine, viz: the Congregational Church. One hurled the Bible at him, another the inkstand, but he did not scare worth a cent this time. Pastor Pond repeated the Athanasian Creed backward, but St. Satan merely tapped his horn significantly. Pastor Stone sprang his most damnatory sermon on him, but the old boy remarked that he was used to brim-stone. At this Bernion of film, out the out of remarked that he was used to brim-stone. At this fiendish pun Pastor Stone went off into a neaf fit, which reflected great credit on his tailors. But still the "genelman ob color" did not budge an inch, but sat with his hoofs on the cushion picking his teeth with the point of his tail. As a last resort they sent for Pick. Pick arrived, refused the Devil's proffered hand, swore hid did not know him, and commenced to read the Call to the Unconverted. The only effect of this was a disholical ground from the Saturia house. and not know min, and commenced to the commenced on the holing was a diabolical snoring from the Satanic larynx. He then commenced on the Daily Call. In three minutes nothing was left but a strong smell of sulphur. All said Pick came just in the nick of time. But when Nick gets hold Pick down below, he will show him what he thinks of a man who will go back on his best friend.

## Mrs. Colonel Dunning.

BY WM. H. MAYS.

Well, Bessic, Tom has brought the news, O, my lost love! is all forgot— you've married stout old Col. Dunning; The long glad days, the golden weather, His face and acres both so broad, The drooping fig-tree by the porch

Where we read Tennyson together?
'Twas Locksley Hall. 'She was most base,'
You cried, 'nor worthy true affection!' His figured vest superb and stunning. It's rather strange, this sudden change You often said with much vexation

His visits bored you, and his head So loud you spoke the Colonel woke And recommenced on 'jail-inspection.' Was balder than his conversation.

Te used to quiz his solemn phiz, And the long summer was so sweet, His sage remarks on "moral training." When by the sea and shore entrancing, We used to quiz his solemn phiz,

And to the orchard we would stroll

I watched beneath your fringed lids
To find relief from "sub-soil draining." The lovelight and the moonlight dancing. To not refer from "sub-soil draining. And everyght and the moon gratualing hat, Bessie! bright the future seemed O. Bessie, darling! can—but pshaw! We planned beneath the walnus stately, Into what folly am I running—But then, you see, my claim was rich—I, a poor miner on the Flat.

It hardly pays the working lately. While you are Mrs. Colonel Dunning! Ah, Bessie! bright the future seemed

But then, you see, my claim was rich— It hardly pays the working lately.

I cannot curse you, Bessie; I—
God help me—I must ever love you. You've quenched the light from out my life, You bartered me for rank above you; Yet when alone you think on this,
Your memory back to old times running,
Does not your guilt seem like a knife
To stab you—Mrs. Colonel Dunning?

## Water.

When Haggin and Tevis finally made up their minds to "go for" the San Fran-When Haggin and Tevis finally made up their minus to go for the san Francisco Gas (ompany and its business, they made things unpleasant for that corporation. How much longer the present war is to continue is an interesting question not only to stockholders but the gas consuming public. These last are having cisco this various. The result was is to continue the present was is to continue the continue to the continue the continue to Company has too good a time at one feet at unablessed enjoyment of re. It is a listy giant and a muscular, but there be Titans who are minded to try it a throw. The San Francisco Water Company, an incorporation formed some five years ago, and before the time perhaps was fully ripe for it, has of late changed hands. It has and before the time perhaps was fully ripe for it, has of late changed hands. It has passed to a combination not less potential to have dealings with the Spring Valley than were Haggin and Tevis to "tackle" the gas crowd. The fullness of time is at hand. Money is about to become abundant to the verge of plethora and its profitable employment a problem. The engineers have shown that water works to yield a supply of 60 million gallons of water daily to San Francisco—equal to one-third more than the amount supplied daily by the Spring Valley Company—with reservoirs adequate to store up a whole year's supply can be completed within a cost of 5 million dollars. The reports of Prof. Davidson of the Coast Survey and Gen. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, have been heretofore printed in the News Letter. And what is 5 million dollars? A bagatelle: Pouf! The members of the reoranized San Francisco Water Company draw checks for the amount, and then anothematize because they cannot keep their balances out. Wherefore may we see that there is to be another wrestle of the coloss in our midst—with the attendant wreck of matter and crash of worlds. The last sales of Spring Valley Water Stock (quoted elsewhere), are reported at \$76 50. What the next price will be we leave the seller to find out. leave the seller to find out.

- An American Government officer in Rome writes that he is "astonished to find the Pope's authority ignored." A more astounding discovery awaits this in-telligent exponent of the American civil service when he arrives in Paris. He will find the decrees of His Majesty King Louis Philippe, contemued with scorn.

Froude says he comes to the United States to explain the present relations between England and Ireland. The toad which the elephant stood on equally required the aid of an historian to explain that the relations between the beast and himself had been of the closest nature.

<sup>-</sup> The San Francisco Chronicle talks of "the effects of unpunished crime." We point to the success of the Chronicle as a conspicuous example.

# The Diamond Diggings--General Account of the South African Fields.--No. 2

[By Charles A. Payton-"Sarcelle" of "The Field."]

THE DRY DIGGINGS, AND HOW TO WORK THERE.

The first of the "dry diggings" to attract public attention was Du Toit's Pan, to which a few diggers resorted in 1870. This place derives its name from a large "pan," or shallow depression in the ground, filled with brackish water in the rainy season, and on which no vegetation grows when the "Pan" is dry, it being then simply an expanse of hard mud, its sured in all directions by the heat. Du Toit's Pan is situated twenty-five miles from Piniel, on the road leading from the colony hroute Francesimth to the Vaal River Township. On the further or Prinie side of the "Pan," which is about a quarter of a mile in length by half that breadth, is a stoping ridge, or long "kopje," towards the top of which the diamonds are found. The work here is more easy than on the river, no water being used, moreover the big bowders are absent, the ground being soft rotten limestones, with green trap, any glavioli, etc., all of a consistency which is casely worked by piek and shovel, a large rock requiring any trouble in removing being only found at very rare intervals. Here, when the stuff has been loosened by the pick, it is thrown on to the top of the caim with the shovel if the caum is shallow, hauled up in buckets if it is deep, broken up with the shoved, then suaken in a stew of large mesh to remove all the rough stones which might injure the fine sieve, and then will setted in the fine sieve, which is generally of a very fine but strong wire meshing, sometimes of perforated zinc or iron, in a strong oblong woods in frame, some three feet by two feet, with removed handles at one end, and two deep notches at the other, by which the sever rests firmly one piece of strong rheam chidstorpe, hange between two upright posts, calzed "sieve props." The operator swings the sieve to and protten as and, dust and dirt has failen through; then the gravel, which is composed principally of minute paces of limestone, chalk, green trap, de., with a cight admixture of garnets, period, silner and tale, is emplated on to the sorting table and tr

diamonds may be found.

The natural consequence was that early in the year 1871 there was a rush of diggers to Du Tot's Pan, who commenced to work the who'c of the old clams over again, beginning where the former workers had left off. And whereas a mancould "work out" a claim charty square feet in a week or two when two feet was his limit of depth, now when we go down thrifty or forty feet, or even more, it takes many months to work out a claim properly. It is difficult to say at what depth most diamone's are found. A great many small diamonds he near the surface, some large ones have been picked up on the surface and very near to it; but, again, I have known diagers ind hardly anything tild they got to a depth of twens feet or more, and from that time to go on finding regularly one or two stones per day. From general experience I may safe's say that by far the greater proposition of large stones are found below five feet, many between that depth and ten feet, and that the quantity is often found to improve with the depth. In the feet, and that the quantity is often found to improve with the depth. In the can cashly strede claims. One will sink a perpendicular, narrow shaft, that he can cashly strede across, and descend and ascend by means of lettle niches or "tos-holes" picked in each side of the shaft. Another will have a notted rope or rheim hanging down the side, fixed to a strong post above. Where trees are plentiful, which is not at Du Tot's Pan, I have seen a big tree with convenient branches lowered into a Cammand used as a shirtcase. Others, work claims in regular stages, with a little kind of steps to each, if the ground be hard. Many make tunnels or shafts, harituarily good. But this is dangerous, first, because the ground at Du Tot's Pan, is hardly of sufficiently firm consistency for this purpose, and small "landships" are frequent, especially after heavy rains; and secondly, because a man is working, as it were, in the dark, and may aniwitingly burrow under his neighbor's claim, the hardly of sufficiently firm consistenc

stone. I have heard, it is true, of a wonderful stone of, some say 314 carats, others stone. I have heard, it is true, of a wonderful stone of, some say 314 carats, others 318; and there is certainly no reason why even larger gems should not be found, especially as I have seen a stone weighing 124 carats, which was evidently only a fragment of a much larger gem. I will speak more fully of some of the principal large stones found on our South African Fields in a special chapter on diamonds and other precious stones. There is an immense area of ground being worked at Du Toit's Pan; I should think not less than half a square mile. The claims, during working hours, present a most animated and striking appearance, each claim employing on the average, I should say, two "white folks" and three or four Kafirs, all ceaselessly busy at the various occupations above and below ground, picking "stuff," throwing it up, breaking, sifting and storting, the whole accompanied by much barbaric singing and shouting on the part of the half-maked Kafirs.

Joining Du Toit's Pan is another camp called Bultfontein, presenting similar characteristics. I must mention here that each of these camps possess a large

characteristics. I must mention here that each of these camps possess a large dam, where water collects during the rainy season, and supplies the cattle of the dam, where water collects during the rainy season, and supplies the cattle of the camp, and many of the human beings, too, with drinking water, while a smaller dam is set apart for washing, and is constantly surrounded by a chattering of washerwomen of every possible shade of color, and clad in every variety of dress, the brighter colors being naturally prevalent. Bultfontein was originally a cattle-breeding farm, and when it got bruited about, early in 1871, that diamonds had been found on the surface, the proprietors refused to allow diggers to come on their ground. A number of miners of the rougher sort "jumped," or took forcible possession of the farm; but, after too short a stay to do much good there, were driven away by some of the Free State police. Towards the end of May, however, the proprietors, fearing that the farm would again be "jumped" by so large a force of determined diggers that a handful of police could do nothing against them, wisely threw it open to the public on payment of the ordinary mouthly license of 10s, per claim. This gave general satisfaction. The day I arrived on the fields, 29th May, 1871, over a thousand diggers were busy marking out claims on the "kopje," all round the old farm house, and in a few days Bultfontein diggings were at full works. From this time all the available ground there kept thousands at work, with round the old farm house, and in a few days Bulltontein diggings were at full work. From this time all the available ground there kept thousands at work, with average satisfactory results, [19] the news of Colesberg Kopje drew many of them away. The Bulltontein diggings have been found to yield an immense number of small stones, a few good-sized ones, but hardly any very large ones. So great is the number of small diamonds, most of which are here of very good quality, that the holder of any claim in a moderately good position is almost sure of finding something every week, and a great many diggers regularly kept a claim at work at Bultfontein, on which they relied for the payment of their expenses at least, while they would work a claim at Du Toit's Pan on alternate days in the hopes of big stones. I subjoin the rules and regulations issued by the Digger's Committee for the Du Toit's Pan camp in 1871. They are not likely to be very materially changed and will be similar on other diggings :

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DORSTFONTEIN (DUTOITSPAN) DIGGINGS,

The following are the Rules and Regulations framed and agreed upon between Martin Lilienfield and Henry Webb, acting on behalf of the proprietors of Dorst-fontein, and the following gentlemen, deputed by a general public meeting of dig-gers at Dorstfontein, on the 15th day of May, 1871, for that purpose, viz: James Buchanan Finlayson, Barend Woest, Joachim J. Rothman, William Devine, Wil-

Buchanan Finlayson, Barend Woest, Joachim J. Rothman, William Bevine, William Stratford Wright, as representing such general public:

1. The Committee shall consist of five members.

2. That from and after the 15th, May, 1871, a fee of ten shillings and sixpence sterling per month for claims shall be payable by each digger, in advance to the proprietors or their agents, at their office. Dorstfontein, save and excepting those who hold briefes or permits prior to the 15th April, 1871, who can satisfy the proprictors and Committee that such are bona flde permits, to be exhibited within one

3. All claims shall be surveyed and measured off by the proprietors, and the Committee shall be entitled to impose a fine, not exceeding five pounds sterling, upon any one removing or altering any beacon after the same has been finally measured

and adjusted.

4. No one shall be allowed to throw any ground, dirt or filth on his neighbor's claim. All loose ground shall be kept by the owner on his own claim. The Committee shall have the power of imposing a fine, not exceeding two pounds sterling, in case of any infringment of this rule.

5. Any person or persons, with or without a license, found working any claim

other than his own, or without consent of the owner, shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling.

6. Any person or digger finding a diamond on the claim of another person, and not returning the same to the owner of the claim, shall be considered as a thicf, and be expelled the diggings,

7. The spot or locality for burial of carcases and other filth shall be selected and
pointed out by the Committee.

pointed out by the Committee.

8. No person or persons shall be entitled to select or work any claim without having first signed and submitted to the Diggers' Rules and Regulations, which the Committee shall at any time have the power of enforcing and making operative.

9. The Committee and proprietors shall have the right conjointly to amend or add to these Regulations, and such amendments or additions shall at all times be taken to be as effectual as if inserted herein.

10. Any member of the Committee absenting himself for fourteen days or more.

without intimation or notice to the other members, shall, ipso facto, cease to be a member of the Committee

11 Every deger shale be compelled to assist the Committee in giving effect to, and support in, the execution of their judgments, subject to a penalty of one pound aterang in case of non-comparance,

I very digger shall pay the sum of one shilling to the Committee on the sign-

Ing of these Ru es 1) No, person shall be entitled, under the new license, to have more than two

claims at one time

14. Any claim or claims briving been abandoned for eight or more successive days, shall be liable to be selected and taken possession of by any person or persons taking out a because for the same. The claims of members of Committee being

specially exempt from such a rule.

15. Each becaused do ger shall be entitled to pasturage on the farm. Dorstfontein for six sheep and one span of oxen, at the following rate, viz. For six sheep, the sam of threepone ster is ger month, and for each or the sum of threepones ster.

nam of flure-poince sterling per month, and for each ox the sum of three-poince sterling per month. Such size p and oxen to bethe boss is delip property of the because-holder, and such prayings being in no way transferable.

In The proprietors shall, as soon as the same becomes practicable, slut algorists, which they will, on completion, place at the disposal of the Commettee for the benefit of the dispers, who shall pay the proprietors the sum of one shifting sterling each per month, from the 15th day of May, 1851.

17. The Commettee and preprietors shall select a person or persons competent thereto, to regulate the formation of streets and squares, and the former are empowered to enforce rules necessary for the accomplishment of such purposes.

18. All disputes and difference between the disposal of contents.

18. All disputes and differences between the diggers and proprietors under these Rules shall be submitted to the arbitration of the Committee, whose decision will

be binding and final

19 Any person signing these Rules and Regulations, and having been fined by the committee for any misdemeanor or infringement, or having been ordered to comply with any order or indepent, shall be bound to pay such fine or fical!! such order or indgment, and in case of failure so to do, submits, by signing these Rules, to such process as shall be by the said Committee directed, for the carrying out of their indigment gu. The proprietors engage at the end of each month to pay over to the Commit-

fee as custodians for the degrees, to enable the latter to carry out sandary measures, pay a permanent. Secretary, and uphold the Committee, ten pounds sterling up on every one hundred pounds sterling, of all revenue collected by them from

Dorstfoutein Dugings

21 Monthly permits of occupation for establishing places of business other than 21 Monthly paintee of occupation for estandarding precess of universe order than those affected vestablished under permission, wil be granted by the propositors on terms which can be assertanted on application at their other. Parties beeding feed seen per opermission prior to the 15th of May, 1871, shall continue to had such because appoint the same terms as hitherto, and all pursons hading shop because shall be subject to the to leaving runes, viz. 1. No servant to have drank indees he have a written permission from his master. 2. No gambaing to be permitted on the premises 3 No drink to be sold on Sundays, or during the hours between ten r.m. and five A M on week days

22 Any infringement of the above rules shall subject the party so infringing to a pen div or fine of not less than £1 (one pound sterling), and not more than £5 (live

pounds sterung)

23. It is strictly forbidden to any one to purchase a diamond or diamonds from any servant, back or white, without a certificate from such servant s mister or mistress, under a penalty of five pounds sterling and expuision from the Camp, at the discretion of the Committee

21 Al transfers of claums or portions thereof shall be registered in the proprietors' books, for which the person applying for such transfer shall pay a fee of six-

pence sterling.

- Notice has been given that the new light-house at Pigeon Point, on the scacoast of California, was be illuminated for the first time on the 13th November, 1872, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The local plane is 150 feet above the sea. The lens is dioptric, of the first order of the system of Fresnet. foot above the sea. The lems is droptile, of the first order of the system of Franci, it wile show white dashes every by accordia, with collapses between, and can be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 15 test above the sea, at a distance of 18s, nautheral mines. The tower is brick, comea in form, and is painted white The dome of the lattern is painted red. A steam togswhotte is established at this point, near the light house, and is sounded in thick and toggy weather at intervals alternately of 7 and 48 seconds, with basis of four seconds. This tog signal must not he mistaken for the steam-whistle on Ano Nuevo Island, six miles southerly, which has blasts of Is seconds at intervals of Is seconds. The geographical pass from f Physical Point, as shown by the United States coast Survey Chart, is as follows: Latitude 37 deg. 10 min. 46 sec. north, longitude 122 deg. 22 min. 40 sec. west.

An embassy from Panthay is on its way to England. Panthay is a King-dom which was carved out of thing by a band of adventurous Mussulmans, whose aid the Emperor of China sought to assist in quelling a local rebellion in the west of his dominions.

## Away! Away!

My love was sad and said-c'en yet I hear his voice-"You'll not forget, Half-love I do not take or give And, sweet, I'll love you while I live!" The winter's wind and clinging snow
Yet not a word my lips would say,
And then he sailed away—away.

The autumn feaves that crimson glow
The winter's wind and clinging snow
Yet never once I heard his name.

The thousand buds of blushing spring, The flow'rs that summer glories bring, The autumn leaves that crimson glow, All came and went, and went and came,

At last one day in wind and rain. I saw his ship come home again; And then I heard how nevermore My love would meet me on the shore, How never could be hear or know, That all the time I loved him so. -St. James' Mag.

## Prof. Tyndall's Lectures.

Prof. Tyndall is now in the United States, where he is to deliver a series of scientific lectures in the leading cities. He brings with him extensive apparatus for experimenting, and two assistants, and will have very different work on his hands from his literary brethren. They have but to read their opinions to their auditories; Tyndall has to demonstrate the truth of his. He has not only to talk to the public of the subtle agencies and wonderful ways of nature, but he has to bring out the facts and renities, that his audience may judge for themselves of the correctness of what he tells them. The delivery of the lecture will therefore be but a small part of his work. There must be elaborate preparation, and this involves so much care and attention that he refuses to speak more than three times a week. Prof. Tyndall's manner as a lecturer is in a remarkable degree individual and unique. He never reads, but holds his audience by the power of lucid and forcible extemporaneous statement. He is not what would be called a fluent or even speaker, who keeps up a continuous strain of agreeable utterance. He is not an elegant declaimer, whose measured cadences are accompanied by graceful and appropriate gestures. He is irregular and sometimes hesitating in speech, and unstattled in gestures and movements. His babit of speaking has been formed in connection with his habit of experimenting, and this latter is so essential a feature of his platform exercises that it greatly influences his manner of public address. Of his platform exercises that it greatly intuinces his diabration and the eloquence (Clearness, force, vividiness of description, (elicity of illustration, and the eloquence inspired by grand conceptions, are the striking features of his style. Of a postile and imaginative temperament, but with these traits under thorough discipline, he gives vivacity and attractiveness to accurate and solid exposition.

Professor Tyndall is a thoroughly trained and well-poised enthusiast in science. He is intensely in earnest, and is always as much interested in the subject and the He is intensely in earnest, and is always as much inferested in the subject and the proceedings as the audience he carries with him. He is a remarkable example of self-forgefulness upon the platform, being always absorbed in his subject. Strongly sympathetic with his audience, he seems animated by but one purpose: to make them understand the question before them, to make them see it and feel it as he sees it and feels it. As an original and skillful experimenter, Professor Tyndall is unrivaled. Fertile and ingenious in contrivances for bringing out his points, the effects are always telling and impressive. Yet the experiments are never the main things; they are always subordinate to the idea with which he is dealing—helps to its presentation. He is never ceitinged by his own pryretchyp, but holds the attenits presentation. He is never collipsed by his own pyrotechny, but holds the attention of his listeners closely to the question under examination. Professor Tyndall tion of his listeners closely to the question under examination. Professor Tyndall is remarkable for the combination of two traits which are but rarely united in a single individual. He is an original explorer of scientific truth, and a skullini and effective public teacher. Holding the truths of science to be divine, he is impelted to dedicate his life to their discovery; but holding them also to be a means of salvation to man, he is impelted also to the duty of their public interpretation. The Royal Institution, in which he is professor, is admirably constituted for the attainment of this twofold end; providing equally for carrying out systematic original researches and for expounding their results to the select audiences that gather in its lecture-room. Sir Humphry Davy first cave if a world-wide reputation in both these departments; he was a fertile discovere and an elegant lecturer. Dr. Paraday succeeded him, and probably surpossed him in both these accomplishments day succeeded him, and probably surpassed him in both these accomplishment.

The mantle of Faraday has failen upon Tyndall, and the fame of the establishment has not suffered from the change. This fact will not be without its interest to his American auditors.

The Western Morning News says that the progress of harvest in the district adjoining the Exmoor hills and on the border of Devon and Somerset counties, England, has been greatly retarded during the past three weeks by bad weather. Nearly all the corn is cut, while some hundreds of acres are considerably damaged and rendered almost worthless. Many fields are "sprouting," while others are rotting as they stand.

<sup>-</sup> The father of the King of Portugal, though seventy years of age, has recently produced a new opera.

## The Meeting of the Emperors.

The Provincial Correspondence in a leading article on the subject of the recent visit of the Czar and the Emperor of Austria, says: "The visit of the Imperial guests evidently not only signifies an exchange of mutual assurances of friendship, but is emphatically a pledge of a good understanding between Germany, Austra, and Russia. The meeting of the three Emperors is unmestakeable evidence that the great Eastern and neighboring powers have cordicily and unreservacelly accepted the new order of things which grew up on the bathe-field of Sedan, and other German victories, and that they look with confidence upon Germany. The advent of the august guests is, therefore, welcomed by the German people with doubly joyful sentiments, and they are sure of a cordial and most respectful reception everywhere. Europe may also look with confidence and satisfaction on the meeting of the Emperors. Although the visit is co-brated by military festivation, the motives which have prompted it are execusively pacific. The very circumstances that the rulers of Austria and Russia attend with friendly interest the ma-Stances that the rulers of Austria and Russia affend with friendly interest the mamocuvers of the German troops points to the fact that they perceive in the military
power of Germany a guarantee for the peace of Europe. The conceand between
Germany, Austria, and Russia is to serve no other object but the preservation of a
peaceful and settled condition of Europe. "This, adds the Provinceal Correspendence," "Is the true meaning of the three Emperors meeting, which public opinion in Europe, as well as in Germany, has already correctly appreciated." The
Czar Alexander, accompanied by the Czarewsteh and the Grand Inke Wladimer, arrived at Berlin. His Majesty was received at the Eastern Ras way Station by the Emperor William, the Crown Prince with his edect son, and the Royal Princes, Prince Bonarck was zeo present with the Ministers of State, the Generals of the Army, and the chief officers of the Imperial Court. The streats were throughly Army, and the chief efficers of the Imperent court. The streets were througed by a jubil an multifude, who loudly cheered the two Emperors. At the great Court denier which was served on September 7th, in the White Ha's, the Emperor Francis Joseph sat between the Empress Augusta and the Emperor William. The Czar set on the best of the Empress Augusta, and on his less set the Crown Princess Victoria. The Grand Burke of Rudon set next to the Emperor William, the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany string next to the Grand Burke. Next came the other princels personness. The Emperor of Austria wore a Prussian uniform and a Prussian order, the Emperor Auxander a Prussian order, the Emperor Maxander a Prussian order, the Emperor Maxander a Prussian order, the Emperor Maxander and Prussian order, the Emperor Maxander and Prussian order. a Pressian order, the Emperer Alexander a Pressian unform and an Austran order, and the Emperer Welliam an Austran annihous with the Russian order of St. Andrew. Opposite the Imperial personages sat Prince Gortschukoff, Prince Bismarck, Count Andrews, and Count Berg, next to whom came Count Besterader, General Fourt Schrowschof, General Aderburg, M de Onbreil, the Russian Andrassador, M. Wilatine, General voirt Schrowschof, General Aderburg, M de Onbreil, the Russian Andrassador, M. Wilatine, General voir Ramok, the Austrian Andrassador, M. Wilatine, General voir Room, and the saintess of the Imperial guests. The Imperor Wasam, in proposing a toust, spoke as follows. "With feelings of the most hearty thanks," thus in the Angelow with the Article Country of Austria Country (Austria Country), which played during the dimner, gave after the total the art, "Good save the Pringeror Francis, where upon the Emperor Of Austria rose, and after warmly thanking the Imperor of Germana, he responded with "May Good preserve and protent the Emperor Alexander spokessada, and the Royal house." After a short purse, the Emperor Alexander spokessada, and the Royal house. "After a short purse, the Emperor Alexander spokessada, of the Russian army." The Czur has appeared to Prince Charles and Prince Albert scenium, of Prussia, Fold Marshain of the Russian army. All accounts from Berlin agree in representing that the Gless in home of the three Emperors have gone of in the most buriarant manner. The in honor of the three Emperors have gone off in the most builtent menner monster torchight tattoo was a marvellons success. Berlin was idinminated, and the streets and squares were literally gorged with sightseers. On September 7th there was a grand parade of the German troops, amongst which were the two regiments of which the Kaiser and the Czar are the Colone's respectively and who placed themselves at their head as they marched past in presence of the Emperor Witham. This was followed in the evening with a Court dimer, attended by all the illustrious personages assembled in the Capital. On September 8th, after divine service, a visit was paid to the Zoologica, teardens, which were garly decorations for the Capital. ted for the occasion, and where a cordial reception was given to the distinguished visitors. On September 12th the Emperor of Austria took has leave, being funowed on the next day by the C2m. In an article in the *Debat's* M. John Lemonne bright and clearly points out the significance of the Imperial interview to France. He Bays it is the gravest event which has followed on the last war, that the coaction is a manifestation against France, not offensive, but defensive, and is intended to show Frence that if she wished to re-commence war she would be without allies. 800 w prestice (fill it she wylind) to re-commence war she would be written at this moment is not a fill it is a fill it i de contacted for, Against this concursion we have the statement that the Maquis de contacted from the Ambassador of France, mel with a triendly reception from the Emperors of Austra and Russa. The two Sovereigns conveyed to the French Government the most satisfactory assurances with respect to the object of the most satisfactory assurances with respect to the object of the meeting of the three Emperors. The Emperor of Russa reminded the French Ambassador that he saw M. Thiers at St. Petersburg during the last war, and, after Lawing inquired about him with marked interest, he added that he would not on any consideration have come to Berlin to take part in an interview having any object to after the France. Fet hostile to France. It is asserted positively at a well-informed legation at Berlin that Russin demands abrogation of the Tripartie Treaty and Treaty of Paris as the pure of her friendly co-operation with Austria and Prussin. The point is referred for consideration.

# "Laughter--Holding Both His Sides."--Milton.

[From the London Satiric Papers.]

## Sippings from Punch.

## JONATHAN'S JUDGMENT.

Wal, now we've gained our cause, and the Award, I guess we can't act nohow but accord. It is a triumph; that's a fact: but still, They have considerably taxed our bill.

Three millions and a quarter. Come, I say, We axed three hundred millions tother day, And, if we had got half of that ere sum, Of Arbitration somethin' would have come.

John Bull. What's that amount to that old Hoss? Ourselves won't feel the gain, nor he the loss. Our claims cut down as close as madmen's hair, I guess we shan't make much by that affair.

Bound if we have to be by our own rules, We shall have made ourselves tanation fools When we are called on to, in arter years, Keep filibusters back and privateers.

But then we may repudiate the cuss; Not do what we'd have done, but the revuss. Meanwhile together in a Lovin' Cup, Columbiar and Britanniar liquors up.

On Swallowing Natives.—The Madras Times complains that any sort of native of India can make his way here into society which he would not dare to approach with his shoes on in his native country. We are like mackerel, we are caught by any bit of colored rig and tinsel. Our Madras contemporary suggests that all natives going to England should be obliged to register themselves, so that their status might be comprehended here. At present, Indian shopkeepers, it is alleged, are received in blind faith by gushing Duchesses and cosmopolitan Countesses. But, after all, what harm is done? A lady adds the colored person to her party just as she adds any other novelty that can amuse her guests and incense her rivals, and if Ram Sing Juggernant Puttallee Nautch comes in his pretty dress, and makes a feature in the group, he has earned his supper, and the party has seen at machine the complete of the complete

Aunt: Well, baby, can you speak more distinctly than when we last met? Elder brother: O, yes, indeed, aunt? He can call a spade a spade!

Why would a novel written by Charles Reade and any other fellow be like pitch? Because it would be bi-tu-men.

Answer unintelligible.) Secretary of Mendicity Society: What's your name, my good woman? (Answer unintelligible.) Secretary of Mendicity Society: Perhaps you'll spell it for me. Applicant: Shure, and how could I spell me name when I've lost all me front teeth, your honor?

The Germans have arrested—Who? (You should say whom) Monsieur About. What has he done, I ask of you? Called Germany a Bug-About.

"The new piece, 'Babil and Bijou,' is certainly in one respect a most decided novelty, for it comprises altogether above forty speaking characters." "Forty speaking characters." "Well, no wonder that the play is called 'Babble and Bijou."

— SEA-SIDE DRAMA.—Mrs. de Tomkyns [soto voce, to Mr. de T.]: "Ludovic, dear, there's Algernon playing with a strange child! Do prevent it!" Mr. de T. [ditto to Mrs. de T.]: "How on earth am I to prevent it, my love!" Mrs. de T.: "Tell its parents Algernon is just recovering from searlet fever, or something." Mr. de T.: "But it isn't true!" Mrs. de T.: "Oh, never mind; tell them all the same" "Mr. de T. [sloud]: "Ahem! Sir, you'd better not let you little girl play with my little boy. He's only just recovering from—er-scarlet fever!" Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins [together]: "H's all right, sir!—so's our little gal!"

— Philanthropic Farmer: "Well, Tomkins, after this week, instead of paying you partly in cider, I shall give you two shillings extra wages." Tomkins: "No, thanky, master, that won't do for me!" Farmer: "Why, man, you'll be the gainer, for the cider you had wasn't worth two shillings!" Tomkins: "Ah, but you see I drinks the cider myself; but the ow'd 'ooman 'll 'ev the two shillun'!"

## "Fun."

- The Athensom, reviewing Mr. Charles Kent's very interesting book. Charles Dickens as a Benter, says, with its accustomed solemnity: "Mr. Kent was with Dickens on the last suburban waik they ever had together." Could Mr. Kent have been with Dickens on their last—or any suburban walk, if he and Dickens had not been together." Or could they have been together on their last suburban wask for one of them had not been there? Perhaps "the leading literary journal" will condescend to explain?
- We learn from Nature—we presume Art is too disgusted with the Ædile to take any more notice of him that the Kew scandal is finally disposed of. Our contemporary says: "We learn that Mr. Ayrton has expressed lamself satisfied with Dr. Hooker's explanation of the "offensive" matter in his letter to Mr. West." All right, say we: But when it comes to the explanation of offensive matters, perhaps Mr. Ayrton will kindly explain why he exists.
- A child twelve years of age was choked with a toy at Oldham the other day:

  "The use to which the toy is put is to blow a tube attached til the balloon is filled
  with air, and then abow it to escape, in doing which it makes a peculiar noise.

  Some children, however, put the balloon itself in their mouths, and draw in the air
  till the balloon is as full as the mouth will allow, when it is taken out. "The child
  put the balloon to the latter employment, but was unable to extract it when if was
  full, and was consequently suffocated. Tender parents will do well to purchase
  these admirable inventions. They are much better toys for children than lucifer
  matches, with which they sometimes set fire to the house instead of themselves.
- Old Dame. "Lor, Mr. Potts, not at work to-day, and a-goire on like this!" Sorrowing Widower: "Got an 'oliday, mun been a-berryin' the ole gal!" [Hie].
- Jones: "Confound that fellow's fidding, overhead! I suppose he thinks himself another Paganini." Brown: "So he is—bar the 'Pag'!"
  - Farmer: "Well, mum, if ye want a pig o' my own breed-there he is!"

## Quirks from Figaro.

- There seems to be a public impression that the Arbitration have awarded damages to the United States. A careful study of the two hundred and fifty leagues of leading articles upon this subject, which, within the last five years, have graced the columns of our jearnals, will convince anyone that such an award is quite as impossible as the suppression of the recent American Rebeltion.
- John Duxbury Ainsworth, pedagogue, has been sentenced to a fine of 20s, for wearing outsits stud cames. It might have been unged in extendation of his offence that they were worn out upon the backs of two of his pupils, but it was not. It was unged in aggravation. You see how the best of pleas are subject to perverted application.
- About three score South London tradesmen were fined recently for having in their possession take weights and measures. It is to too bad to punish these good people. If they had not kept these dangerous articles, the same might have fallen into the hands of dishonest persons, who would have used them for unholy gain.

## About London Newspapers.

We are indebted to the London correspondent of the Exeter Flying Post for the following. "Next year it is whispered that we are to have a couple of fresh may papers, a daily and a weekly, the weekly a religious organ, under the editorship of Mr. Grant, the late editor of the Tiser, and the daily an organ of Republican polytics underthe editorship of Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Giny's Baby." To my thinking we have enough, and more than enough, of both sorts of papers; but a few M. P.'s with long purpess and a few elever writers with short political creeds think we may do with another or two, and a subscription list has been opened with amounts rance affected to E. 1600. Of course the hope is that it well pay, as a the Pall Mall, the Telegraph, the Italy News, and the Graphic are paying; but it may and in a fasteo, and the Baukruptey Court, as the Italy, the Prof. Times, the Riar and the Day inded. It is all a lottery and a lottery in which the chances are ten those and to one against success. Where newspapers do succeed now they turn out splendid encesses, paying 100 to 120 per cent, as the teraphic is now doing, or returning a revenue equal to the rent roll of the Duchy of Cornwall, as is the case of the Telegraph and the Standard. But you must sink a fortune before you look for a penus in the form of a return, and be prepared to risk a second if the first does not establish the paper. This is what the propristors of the Graphic did. This, too, was what Mr. Smith did with the Pall Mall, and what Petter & Galpin did in the case of the Keb. The Ducky were swallowed up half a doze of orders, that the papers in the third or fourth place it, the ranks of the Newspaper Presa, assuming, of course, that Mr. Jenkins' paper does not put the Daily News and all the resi of the papers into the background.

<sup>—</sup> There is some talk of starting in London a comprehensive Church, which chall admit worshippers of all sorts and conditions. They will be subject to no other test than a belief in God.

## Shakspearean Quotations.

THEATRICAL.

CIRCUS TEMPLE. THE

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments

Two Gentlemen of Verona, act 1, sc. 3.

THE CALIFORNIA.

I will draw a bill of properties, such as our play wants. Midsummer Night's Dream, act 1, sc. 2.

THE ALHAMBRA.

An extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, apprehenons, motions, revolutions.

Love's Labor's Lost, act 4, sc. 2. sions, motions, revolutions.

THE METROPOLITAN. How shall we do for money?

Richard III, act 2, sc. 2,

MAGUIRE'S. Falls into abatement and low price.

Twelfth Night, act 1, sc. 1. Comedy of Errors, act 5, sc. 1.

Not a creature enters in my house.

THE BELLA UNION

Where's Simple-my man? Merry Wives of Windsor, act 1, sc. 1.

THE ATHENEUM. Let me entreat you leave the house

First Part of King Henry IV., act 2, sc. 4.

MRS. JUDAH.
Are you the chief woman? You are the thickest here

Love's Labor's Lost, act 4, sc. 1.

MRS. SAUNDERS.

I know you by the wagging of your head. Much Ado About Nothing, act 2, sc. 1.

MISS ANNIE GRAHAM

Merchant of Venice, act 5, sc. 1.

Dear Lady, welcome.

GEO. D. CHAPLIN. Winter's Tale, act 5, sc. 3.

(Undraws a curtain and discovers a statue.)

CHAS. SCHULTZ. It was he that made the overtures. King Lear, act 3, sc. 7.

FRED, LYSTER AND MC'CABE. You and I are past our dancing days. Romeo and Juliet, act 1, sc. 5.

STEPHEN LEACH.

Is your Englishman so expert in his drinking? Othello, act 2, sc. 3.

FRED, FRANKS.

What have we here? A man or a fish? Tempest, act 1, sc. 1.

THE FABBRI FEMALE CHORUS.

What are these

Macbeth, act 1.

So withered, and so wild in their attire?

EISENBACH.

A killing frost Nips his root, and then he falls as I do.

Henry VIII. act 4.

## The Republic of France.

After a year of weary experiment and of discouragements not a few, France has at last introduced the true elemental form of Republican government, and the cause of humanity is safe. The mass of French voters is singularly ignorant and stupid. of humanity is safe. The mass of French voters is singularly ignorant and stupid. A large proportion neither read nor write. A representative government, in which this body of citizens has been unrepresented, is a mockery and had been left as a fraud. The eyes of the French people turned naturally to the United States for instruction and precedent. They saw the gambling ward of New York represented by a gambler in Congress. They saw that a majority of Chicago aldermen were thieves. From San Francisco they learned how Piper was run as a representative Democrat, and Mr. Rosener as a Republican Assessor. They saw that each class of the community, from the blackleg to the banker, was represented after its kind in the halls of legislation. They inquired diligently touching the "machinery" by which this thing was done, and imported a sample lot. They have put it in motion in the department of the Gironde where, we learn, "the Republicans held a convention after the American model and nominated Cadneas." If the convention was truly after the American model, the convention embraced a fair representation of the ruffians and the Illiterates of the Gironde, and M. Cadneas bought his nomination for honest money. It now only remains to introduce the American ballot-box tion for honest money. It now only remains to introduce the American ballot-box and a code of directions how to stuff it, to render the permanency of Republican institutions in France finally secure.

Gommeux and Gommeuses are the new names just given to the Parisian exquisites of both sexes.

## The Last and Greatest Exposition -- Vienna.

At a recent meeting of the Austrian Association of Engineers and Architects Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, Chief Director of the Vienna Exhibition, gave an interesting account of the undertaking, its general arrangements and its special-ties of detail, from which we condense the facts most interesting to American readties of detail, from which we condense the nexts most interesting to same dark eres. The Barron passed in review all of the previous exhibitions, and pointed out in detail their various shortcomings. In the first great building of 1851, much inconvenience was felt by the pentration of the rain, and the same difficulty occurred in Paris in 1861, occasioning the loss of very considerable property. The graph of the property of th tonvenience was feet by the penteration of the sam, and the sale consequence of the paleries, which had hitherto always formed a part of exhibition buildings, had many drawbacks; they interposed difficulties in construction and were a constant cause of dust; besides, experience had shown that only a limited number of visitors ever of dust; besides, experience had shown that only a limited number of visitors ever ascended to them. A further remarkable disselvantage of former exhibitions was in the inadequacy of entrance and exit. It happened at London in 1851 and 1842, and in Pars in 1856 and 1842, that a great number of wazons and carts accumulated in the last few weeks before the opening at the gates of the Exhibition building, and goods could not be unboated for sax or cicht days for want of proper-assumed that the goods of one country had to be carried across the space allotted to another, and much codision, confusion, and oss was the consequence. The distribution of light was unequal. Some exhibitors had too much others were altogether in the dark. It was the intention of the Austrian Commission to prevent the recurrence of similar mustakes in the building under their charge. The Parliament had cranted three millous of guiden as a contribution and the dark. the recurrence of similar mistakes in the building under their charge. The Parliament had granted three mil'ions of galden as a contribution and three mil'ions more as a subscription to the guarantee fund, in all six million galden, or it free million dollars. The expenses of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 were 11,600,600 fr., which were covered partly by the admission foe and partly by the sale of the old building. The subscription of the Austran Government was, therefore, or a most liberal scale, and they to cover all possible wants. Mr. Scott Russell was consulted upon the plan proposed for the Venna baiding, and, after a full discussion of the site and future uses of a portion of the building, a cosean was adopted and the work at once begun. The imposing part of the Exhibition building at Vienna is a large iron rotunds or dome placed in the center, 335 feet in dumeter and 255 feet high. The total weight of the iron-work of the done is 4,000 tons, and it rests upon foundations under in concrete built in October, 1871, and, is to be finished befeet high. The total weight of the iron-work of the done is 4,000 tons, and if rests upon foundations under in concrete built in October, 1871, and is to be finished before the 18th of september, 1872. To convey some idea of the immense proportions of the dome, it may be well to compare it with St. Peter's at Rome, St. Paul's, London, and the Exhibition of 1892. The span of the capola of St. Paul's is 35 meters; St. Peters, Exhibition of 1892 of meters; Vienna Exhibition 19 meters, The retorated forms the center of the main gallery or maye, which is 82 feet wide and 298 feet long. The mayes crossed at equal distances by 16 transpits 49 feet wide and 672 feet long. Between the transpits are 21 courts, which are closed on these sides and have the same leadured as these sides and are 111 feet discount three sides, and have the same length as the cross-mays, and are 11 feet wide. These courts facilitate the bibling of the Exhibition but due by means of high side-windows, so that class roofs are earliedy mitted. The courts also affects ventilation, and 'n case of need could be covered in and incorporated in the building. Great faculties are offered by this arrangement for introducing or removing goods, and should any country be delayed in its arrangements, the section could be closed without inconvenience to visitors. The order of the nations will be according to their geographical position from East to West, and a waik through the building will be tantamount to a journey around the world. The following table shows the space occupied by former exhibitions and to be used in Vienna:

London, Hyde Park, 1851	. 94,000	square yards.
Paris, Champ Elysees, 1855		
London, Brompton, 1862		
Paris, Champ de Mars, 1867		60
Vienna, Prater, 1873.	2,788,809	66

The available area at Vienna will therefore be about five times that given to the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Without enclosing any of the courts mentioned above, the space offered by the Vienna buildings will be 189,270 square yards. It will be seen from these figures that a park of 575 acres, nearly as arge as the Central Park of New York, is appropriated to the objects of the Exhibition and that with all the halfs and pavilions and the main buildings, something like 39 acres will be under cover. Notwithstanding the vast scale upon which the Exhibition is projected, it is believed by competent judges that everything will be ready before the 1st of May, 1873. Every Government in Europe has made large appropriations to defray the expenses of exhibitors, and the number of applicants for space far exceeds anything ever known before. The only civilized nation on the face of the globe which has not made an appropriation or taken active steps to participate in the Vienna Exhibition is the Entred States. On the last day of its essesion, Congress authorized the appointment of a commission provided that no expenses were to be incurred by the Government; which, if anything, was more insulting to the Austrian Government than a positive refusal to have anything to do with the Exhibition would have been. We do not now see how this error can be retraved nor how it will be possible for the United States to be properly represented, even if the next Congress grants an appropriation and applications are made for space. The United States commissioner, General Van Buren, is doing all he can to remedy the error, but without money and at this late day his task is a difficult one, and we fear must result in failure.

### Counsel.

Come, watch with me the dead, cold-carven face, Fair-lidded and quite dumb, All shadow-girded in a dim, still place;

Nay, follow me, and come.

Why pause? Her lips can say no suppliant word, Nor any bitter thing; She lieth silently, poor wearied bird, With wearied, folded wing.

Passionate sorrow or stern sorrow alike

Were nothingness to her.
Though you should fondly kiss or cruelly strike, She will not breathe or stir.

Death's hands, to her bowed spirit having been Such rapture of release,

Are lifted o'er the memory of her sin,

And softly plead for peace.

Sanction their pleading with one sacred kiss, And after, while you live, Learn how all-perfect it is

Utterly to forgive!

-Edgar Fawcett.

# Special Brevities.

 The following is extracted from the Asiatic: "Another terrible calamity has befallen Orissa. The following extract from a private letter from Cuttack, dated the 7th inst., has been placed at our disposal: 'The whole population of Orissa passed the last fortnight in much anxiety and distress, and did no business besides praying to the Almighty. Last week the Mahanuddy and the Katjorce overflowed and caused no end of damage. This flood was preceded by incessant rains during the last fortnight; though in the Jack in the last fortnight. the last fortnight; there is not a plant in the land, in the lower basin of the rivers, which has not been laid low, and not only were the crops and villages devastated, but men, women, and children were found dead on the borders of creeks and embankments, and innumerable carcases of animals, both domestic and wild cows, delphants, horses with saddles, wild boars, and inanimate objects, such as bed-steads, tables, house-furniture, thatches, posts, large trees of sal and teak, ploughs, were seen passing like arrows in the rapid current. Many thousands of cattle are lost, and there is not a vestige of crops sown."

A letter addressed to the Victorian (Australia) Acclimatization Society, conveys certain offers as to the introduction of salmon and trout from America. Enquiries on the subject have informed us (Melbourne Hendle) that the vanited Californian and Oregon salmon cannot be compared with the English salmon for flavor, and it is said that it will not rise to a fly. Dr. Buckland considers that it is not the true salmon. The Acclimatization Society has more than once discussed the propriety of introducing it from San Francisco, but its inferior quality has hitherto led to its rejection, in the hope that future attempts to introduce over from Britain may be more successful. Should it be determined to introduce the American kind, it would be highly advisable to liberate it in localities where it would not be likely to interfere with the English kind, whenever that may become established. We understand that another attempt will be made to introduce ova from Britain during the coming season.

— Here is a glimpse into the Rue St. Honore, about one hundred and fifty years ago: "On the 20th inst., in the afternoon," wrote a correspondent from Paris to one of the English journals of May, 1721, "a gentieman on horse-back, passing through the street of St. Honore, near the Palace Royal, was got between two coaches, and, judging both himself and his horse in great danger, threatened one of the cored-may who would not story his heres. For which they are the content of the cored-may who would not story his heres. concues, and, judging both nimbert and his horse in great danger, threatened one of the coachmen who would not stop his horses, for which the coachman whipped him on the face; the gentleman then drew his sword, and run it through the coachman's body, who instantly fell dead from his box; after this, the gentleman went on unpursued, nor did the person in the coach endeavor to have him stopped. He is conjectured to have belonged to the Gardes des Corps, although he had not upon himself the time the ligant of the treater. him at that time the livery of those troops.

· At a recent meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Professor Leidy remarked that flies were probably a means of communicating contagious disease to a greater degree than was generally suspected. From what he had observed in one of the large military hospitals, in which hospital gangene had existed, during the late rebellion, he thought flies should be carefully excluded from wounds. Recently he noticed some flies greedily sipping the diffluent matter of some fungi (Phallus impudicus). He caught several, and found that on holding them by the wines they would exade two or three drops of liquid from the probable is which armained by the mirroscope were found to sweet my the spread of cis, which, examined by the microscope, were found to swarm with the spores of the fungus. The stomach was likewise filled with the same liquid, swarming with spores.

— Gerome's new picture, "The Fighting Gladiators," one of his grandest and most important works, has, we learn, been purchased by Alexander T. Stewart, for the sum of one hundred thousand francs. The work is to be finished during the present season.

- At the fair recently held at St. Cloud, a colossal bearded woman was exhibited who, not content with her natural attractions, which are certainly of a high order, had added sentimental considerations to her clause on pathe admiration. Having been born in Strasburg, this charming creature has elected to become a Frenchwoman. In her case, at least, no atterthought will be possible. So conspictions a subject will be irrevocably pledged by her present decision, and Germany lose the fittest modern representative of her ancient Vakwria.
- The Journal de Gand says: "The exhibition of antiquities at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, has just been enriched by a very vaduable object, belonging to M. Cockuy the scepter of Mary Stuart. It is about thirty-two inches long, and artistically carved in ivory, with portraits of the Queen and her husband, as well as the emblems, devices, and arms of Scotland. England, and Francis I. of France. It bears the date of 1558, and is composed of four pieces, mounted in brass, and adorned with medallions in silver."
- Mr. James Gordon Bennett proposes, it is said, to honor the memory of his father by erecting in Greenwood one of the finest monuments that this country has produced. The price is unlumted, but rumor places it at near \$200,000. The shaft is to be of white marble, claborately sculptured with symbolical figures representing the profession of journalism. The inscription will be simply "James Gordon Bennett," with age, place of birth, and the title he was pleased to be known by—"Founder of the New York Herald."
- Nearly every phrase connected with a railway differs in America from those in use in England. The "guard" is called in America "conductor," "lugasage" is styled "baggage; "carriage" becomes "car." "take your seats" is transformed to "all abourd; "the "rails" are called "tracks;" the "station" is termed to "dejot" pronounced dejot; and so on ad uninitam. If you want, moreover, to be understood in traveling in America, you must always pronounce "route" as though it was spelt "rout."
- Pilgrimages to various shrines have for some time formed a marked feature in the religious and social aspect of France. A grand national pilgrimage was to take place on October 8th, in the prospectus of which it is declared that the Virgin has announced, in a "vision," that she will manifest her power in a grotto over a cave. The Ladices Committee for this pilgrimage includes many of the leaders in French society.
- —At the Dundee Regatta there was a race for four-oared fishing yawls, rowed by fisher girls: "The 'Pet Lambs,' wearing straw hats and striped bodiess, who won the first prize at Broughty Ferry Regatta, won the race casily." We should be inclined to fancy that it there is much "mint sauce" in the way of money prizes going, there will soon be a making of ribs of these pet lambs.
- Much satisfaction has been expressed by meteorologists at the fact that New South Wales, following the lead of Europe and the United States, has introduced the system of telegraphing the anticipations of the weather, and established certain stations on the coast for indicating the nature of any expected storm by means of signal-mast of.
- The first heat of Peter the Great, which is looked upon by the Russians as the progenitor of the Russian fleet, has been brought from the Moscow Exhibition to its former re-ting-place by the fort of St. Peter and Paul, with ceremonies similar to those which accompanied its transport to Moscow some time since.
- Colonel Solis, the Duc de Montpensier's secretary, has been ordered to be sent to Madrid under close arrest, it being, it is said, confirmed that he is concerned in an Alphonisist-Montpensierist conspiracy, and further, that he is implicated in the affair of the assassination of General Prim.
- The American singing pilgrim, Mr. Phillips, who has been traveling all over America and England, gave one of his singing sermons the other day at Agricultural Hall, London. Several thousands of persons were present, and listened to the pilgrim with the most rapt attention.
- It is stated that the number of young ladies who have proposed to enter themselves as students in the special courses of medicine and surgery lately established for females by the Russian Academy of Medicine is about 300. Only 70 can be admitted.
- Bale has been literally invaded by a Jewish colony from Alsace. These unfortunate people wish to remain French, and to do so they have chosen Bale for their home, where they will be within a short distance of their country.
- The list of American novels announced for publication this fall comprises over fifty titles. Yet it would not be safe, says the Literary World, to expect the American novel among them.
- Buron and Baroness Rothschild have sent a donation of £400 towards the relief of the poorer members of the Jewish community who suffered by the recent disastrous fire on the Bosphorus, at Kouscoundjouk.
- A new daily paper, to be called the French Times, will make its appearance in London in October. It will be under the direction of M. Odysse-Barot, who was formerly the chief editor of a Paris journal.
- At a luncheon which followed the opening of a new Roman Catholic church at Manchester, on the 26th ultimo, it was remarked that Archbishop Manning proposed the health of the Queen before that of the Pope.

## Song of a Sot.

Clozshe a' lemon a' clock? Then I'll lay in a shtock. Cause there's no plashe like home where to go, Sirs Zshere ain't mush cause to weep, shince we gets shpirits cheap,
If we purchash sha shame at the Greecer's.

I can thit and shwig here without hindrance or fear, Whilsht to keep on my sheer I'm shtill able.
When I lose shelf-control-zshen o' course off I roll-

An' tummle down unner sha table.

An' zshere I can shtay, all sha night an' nex day, An' have nobody come to molest me;
Bur if I lose my feet—an' come down in sha shtreet—
In course zshen sha Bobbies would 'rest me.

'Tis a precious bad job to get fined forry bob, When y' are caught in a Pub, arter closin'.

Home, you drink at all hours, an' sha P'lice 'ash no powers For a poke their inquishitive nose in.

She now here I'll remain—and my bollol I'll drain— In sha shocket till cannle'sh en flickers; In a fella'sh own room he'sh a right to consume

Any 'mount of intoxicane liquors,

Now, when shwipes sha most thin I'm forbid at my Inn, Shtay at home an' enjoy wine an' wassail— Here we're free to carouse. Every Englishman's House Ish his Castle—his Elephant an' Castle.

-Punch.

## Court Chat.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows under date Sunday: "To-day is the birthday of the Comte de Chambord, who has now attained his fifty-scond year, and a certain number of Legitimist adherents have gone to Fronsdorf, caryear, and a certain number of Legiumist adirections have gone to Fronsoorf, carrying, among other presents, as tandard ornamented with precious stones and bearing this inscription: 'Mon Dien, mon Roi, ma Dame.' The birth of the Due de Bordeaux (which was the Count's first title) created a strange sensation in Paris. half a century back. By assassinating the Duc de Berry on the steps of the Opera, Louvel had hoped to destroy the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons; but seven months after the Duke's death the Duchess gave birth to a son, who was immediately called by the friends of the family 'L'Enfant du Miracle.' A great many doubts were at first thrown upon the authenticity of the Duc de Bordeaux by interested parties, but these were soon cleared up, and it was determined to baptise the heir to the throne with great splendor. Châteaubriand, who had not long returned from his travels in the East, was applied to for some water from the River Jordan, from his travels in the East, was applied to for some water from the River Jordan, of which he was known to possess a bottle, and he presented a small phial for the occasion. On this subject a writer remarked that, 'though a sceptic, Châteaubriand would never have carried his cynicism so far as to deceive any one on the authenticity of the water from the Holy Land.' The little Duke was, therefore, baptised in the water of Jordan, which his adherents considered would be more efficacious than the sacred ampulla of Rheims, which holy oil had been spilled on the ground during the Reign of Terror. Now the friends of the family hope for great things from the waters of the Grave, and pilgrims are repairing to Lourdes in large crowds. The 5th of October is to be a great day at the holy spot, and it is confidently expected that a new miracle will be wrought. Evil-minded persons at the world haugh if the miracle worked in a direction contrary to that desired, and were to turn all the Lectimists into Remublicans. The directors of the Southean they would laugh if the miracle worked in a direction contrary to that desired, and were to turn all the Legitimists into Republicans. The directors of the Southern Railway Company have thought it necessary to enlarge the station at Lourdes in consequence of the multitudes about to flock to that place, and special trains are being organized here and in various other places for the Pyrences. In Paris the pilgrims proposing to visit the celebrated grotto have been asked to inscribe their names at the Church of Notre Dames des Victoires—a church built in honor of the victories won by Luxembourg, Villars, Vendome, and other generals of Louis XIV. The ex-Empress used to patronise this church more than any other, and the Grotto of Lourdes owes much to the toleration of Napoleon III. Few of the pilgrims, however, will think of the Imperial exiles on the 5th of October.

— The late King of Sweden deserves mention as one of the few monarchs of the day who have ranked among authors. His essays on military subjects were by no means despicable productions, and he was a frequent contributor to the Swedish newspapers. The bitter tone of some of his articles gave considerable offence to the Germans. His successor, Prince Oscar, is well known as a man of talent, and was recently chosen President of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archivester and the control of the Swedish of the Congress of Prehistoric Archives and Congress of Prehistoric Archiv zeology and Anthropology, which is to meet at Stockholm next year.

- There is at Paris a manufactory of damaged china, which is marked "N." and which is soid as a part of the Imperial dinner service saved from the ruin of the Tuileries. There is quite a brisk trade done in this business. The French chinaware manufacturers would seem to have taken a leaf out of the book of the forgers of ecclesiastical relics who were discovered at Rome shortly after the downfall of the temporal power.

- Her Makerts Quasar Victoria on September full assertion I be to be apply the most for the control of the dual of her bosonial soon to the way of the dual of her bosonial soon to the way of the dual of the two dual to see the control of the cont
- The control of the co
- P the most Problems of Hobernbole Linear New the Queen subfit to so and Booth Solder points. Problem A the set A Problem Problem A consist in the cost of the set of the set of the Queen solders setve that the control of Booth set of the problems and the Queen, through the rest of set on has not sudered in here.
- P', Properors of Germany and Abstra will go to Dresden soon to take part in the first Nov. Set. Kin. Polit was 1 (Q. 1) A minor the 21st Nov. 182, qu. 12 to strong property of the first to the consequence of the first wide to the first November of the same
- Next. The Archibeke Herry of Austria, who tell into discretion on account of marry is selected by the Helmann, one who in rock to the selected on Switzer selected in posterior product that it is not ill with permit for them to Austria, and will again receive the trib of Lieutenant Field Married.
- Some private dismer parties have taken place among the old Prench aristocracy to the first the country of the first distribution of the first and the Mills banners or namented the bank and Herry V. was the distribution of the
- It is no essessed that the Queen we're turn to Windsor in the first week in November 196, we abserve Scot and loss at a been cost ingenia, but Her May says health has, we are happy to hear been excellent.
- 1... Fin, tess of Russia with short a proceed with Ponce Niclosias to Jeruson, on we proceed with the with the William Flow with pass through Construction par, who is the Sudan is proportion a second reception.
- His Roya, H. Janess Prince Lancence, of Hewal, who arrived in New York received, from San Francisco, proceeded to Washington next morning
- It is officially detect that the French Government over contemplated reducing the annual of the noble final Abil of Kader from 12 accepte 1880.
  - The ex-Emperor Ferdinand of Austria is seriously il from spinal complaint.

A voging woman has possioned herself in Vosions. In a note, which she had left on a 2.0 h in a rel about on waven site any, she had written. "My last organ draws very badly, therefore I am brest of life. Good night

## Improvisations.

The rose of your cheek is precious; Your eyes are warmer than wine; You catch men's souls in the meshes Of curls that ripple and shine— But ah! not mine.

Your lips are sweet persuasion; Your bosom a sleeping sea; Your voice, with its fond evasion, Is a call and a charm to me ; But I am free !

As the white moon lifts the waters, You lift the passions, and lead; As a chieffainess proud with slaughters, You smile on the hearts that bleed: -Bu Bayard Taylor. I see and heed!

## The Bishop of Carlisle on "The Heathen."

The Bishop of Carlisle on "The Heathen."

The Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, preached in Carlisle Cathedra recently, upon the controversy which has arisen out of the recent speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Carlisle. He took for his text, "Ye are the salt of the earth, ye are the light of the world." Alluding to the unexpected prominence which had been given to the observations made by the Primate, he said he was allow when a subject of real living and exciting interest presented itself, as this subject did at this moment, for discussion in the pulpit. The words spoken by the Archbishop upon that occasion had, his lordship said, made more stir in the world than such utterances usually do. They had been quoted and commented upon by almost every newspaper in both town and country. Journals which live by making jokes, and journals which profess to influence religious opinion, had all had their say. Nay, the discussion had no doubt gone beyond the limits of our own country, and he doubted not but that the speech which was made in Carlisle on the subject of converting the heathen to the faith of Christ would be read with interest, and the comments upon it would be the spaces which was under an earlistic on the supplex of comments upon it would be can with interest, and the comments upon it would be canvassed and discussed, by our fellow subjects in India even more carnest than among ourselves. Plat being so, he had determined to say something that mornatory ing upon the general subject which had been thrown into such unexpected promiing upon the general subject which had been thrown into such unexpected prominence. When Bishop Heber wrote his exquisite missionary hymn, not so very many years ago, and spoke of "the heathen in his blindness bowing down to wood and stone," there were no doubt, as there are now, vast distinctions among those whom we popularly class under one common name of "Heathen." There were philosophical speculators in India and China, and there were ancient civilizations based upon moral or religious teaching then as there are now; but it was only students who knew much about such matters. The ordinary mind simply looked upon the world outside Christendom as covered over with one great oppressive cloud of durkness. But now it is impossible for any one to deal with the question in that rough and ready way. The inhabitants of distant countries are constantly among us, living with us on equal terms as members of our civilized society; and, though this does not change the great fact that they are not disciples of Christ, and, though this does not change the great fact that they are not disciples of Christ, and, though this does not change the great fact that they are not disciples of Christ, and, mongrains does not change the great has that they are not disciples of Christ, it does very much change the average popular estimation of what the work is which has to be done by Christians. Every one must see that a portion at least of what we regard as the heathen does not consist of men such as Heber's hymn brings before our minds. Moreover, not only do we see much more than we used to see of the un-Christianized portion of the world, but the un-Christianized portion of the world sees more of us. Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahommedans come and see us for themselves, and the future of the Kingdom of Christ depends humanly speaking-very much upon what these foreigners do when they visit our shores. One would wish them to go back in the same state of mind as the Queen of shores. One would wish them to go back in the same state of mind as the Queen of the South when she went back from visiting Solomon. They ought to go back almost, if not quite, persuaded to be Christians. If England was what she ought to be still more, if Christendom was what it ought to be—missionary work, so far as India is concerned, ought to be at an end—the natives ought to be their own missionaries. The spiritual influence conveyed by the constant passing and repassing of Hindoos and Englishmen between one country and the other ought to have the effect of introducing the Gospel into India with more completeness of effect than any society can stain. What, then, was the aspect which England presented—not to ourselves—but to an educated Hindoo who came to visit the country of his conquerors and rulers? He must be puzzled by the whole position of Christendom. He found England was regarded as a land of excommunicated unbelievers by about five-sixths of Christendom or more; and that, instead of united of the instead of the characteristic of the Church which be in his simplicity had regarded us strove for the upsetting of the Church which be in his simplicity had regarded us strove for the upsetting of the Church which be in his simplicity had regarded us strove for the upsetting of the Church which he in his simplicity had regarded as representing the religion of England, and the amount of trouble and labor which had to be spent upon Church detence, the Hindoo might well be astonished. Nor would that astonishment be much mitigated when he looked into the condition of the English Church itself. Surely there he might expect to find the sweet phantom of unity and brotherly love which had cluded him hitherto; but there again be found strile and dispute, hard language and uncharitable judgments, and lawsuits and parties; and if he wanted to know what precisely the dectrine of the Church was, he would find men equally earnest, who differed in their accounts of the language and an observation of the control was, he would find men equally earnest, who differed in their accounts of the church was, he would find men equally earnest, who differed in their accounts of the church was, he would find men equally earnest, who differed in their accounts of the control of the church was, he would see the control of the on one side, so to speak, if the general effect produced upon the mind of a Hindoo by the condition of our country were such as to compel him to say that God was of a truth among us. Therefore, we must ask, is this so? Is the general condition of public mora ity, is the purity of the amongst us, is the sobriety of the people in the lower classes of life, and the practical godinness of those in the higher classes such that we can take our stand upon them? The missionary's work would be a comparatively simpse one if he could say to the natives of any heather country. If you could only come home with me, you would perceive what a bissionary is that I am now offering to you; if you could see Engand you would castly understand what I want to make your country." Dare any missionary put his message to this test? Dare he hold up England as a proof of what his teaching can do? Whether he dare or not his teaching must and will be put to this test; the Hindood of come to see what a Christian country is; and if they go back a gain disappointed or macking, as some of them do, how can we be the sait of the earth—how can we be the light of the world?

Little Peanuls (as we used to delight to term the Calls has been "at it" again. Its readers this morning were treated to a tresh dose of hisehood, and low and shameless attempts to throw the proprietor's fifth upon the open, many, frank communication of the Directors of the Colorado Rai way Company to the Board of Supervisors. In this they asked in a respectful manner the withdrawal of the ordinance submitting the subsidy question to vote, and further, in order to assure the people and the Supervisors of their positive action, say that, it voted, they will not necept the subsidy nor any part of it. In short, their communication was a total and complete abandonment of the subsidy. Yet the fifthy Call is so charged with dirt that it must needs belon up a load of stun and saish, and attempt to throw it on its bitters. This process is the only natural remedy known to the turkey-buzzard and the blackgoard. The Colorado people are sufficiently beyond the reach of the vomit of the Call or Bulletin, but who expected anything better of Fitch or Pickering; Sanj'Francisco may wish that she had more such men as those of the Colorado Railway organization, who go straight ahead with their enterprises, openly and above board, who neither practice humbing nor attempt it.

— The Post and Frank Lawton have had a row over the printing of the Democratic ballots. Post said Lawton had put up a steal in the job, and Lawton printed a scorehing card demonstrating Post's mendacity. The Post reprinted Lawton's card with impotent comment designed to turn its force. This conduct of the Post would have been stupid if the purpose were to cear itself trem the charge of lying and lying foolash's; but the card constituted much the most readable matter in the issue, and was calculated to make it sought after; perhaps, therefore, there we wisdom in the Post, but it was the wisdom of a notorious courtesan calling herself Free Lovers who flaunts in sides impaid for, in order to attract attention to the person, albeit to advertise her vice.

Just escaped from his eage. A search was made for him in the Bois de Boucogne during the whole of Monday, but without result. He is so like many others, that if he will only have the good sense to obtain a hat, boots, and a descent suit of clothes, he may get a respectable hang in many ways, perhaps become a millionaire. Who would predict in these times what his career may not be?

Thackeray said of the Duchesse d'Ivry, "I fancy a fish's tail is flapping under her fine flounces, and a torked fin at the end of it." We fancy our dry goods Eros, with the golden beard, wishes he had given a wide berth to the "love and affection" of the gushing Psyche, since the transaction has turned out to be so decidedly "fisby."

The death is recorded, at the age of cighty years, of William Scott, the celebrated Tweedside fisherman. The old man has left behind him four generations of descendants, having had nine sons and one daughter, fifty grandchildren, twenty-tour great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Field-Marshal Moltke is sending proofs of the work on the late war by the German General Staff to Marshal MacMahon, to enable him to correct any possible errors regarding the part taken in the campaign by the French Marshal.

We understand that Mr. Darwin's new work on "Expression in Animals," a subject to which he has devoted great attention, will shortly be published in this country, as well as a German translation by Dr. Carus.—[Nature.

# Our Water Supplies.

## Report of Gen. B. S. Alexander, U. S. Engineers, on the Water Supplies of San Francisco.

Messrs. A. B. Forbes, S. Menzies and A. Badlam, a committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, addressed a communication to Gen. B. S. Alexander. of the U.S. Army, inquiring his opinion as to (1) the supply of water available for city purposes on this peninsula; (2) the future sufficiency of that supply; (3) as to the best method of introducing it; (4) as to the probable cost of the work; and (5) asking any other suggestions which the General might deem pertinent. In reply, General Alexander returned the following report:

Messrs, A. B. Forbes, S. Menzies, A. Badlam, Committee of Board of Supervisors; GENTLEMEN: I have duly considered your letter of the 22d ultimo, in which you ask me sundry questions in relation to the water supply of this city, and I now proceed to answer them. I take them up in the order in which they were propounded.

#### AS TO THE SUPPLY.

"First-As to the question of there being an abundant, unfailing and available supply of good fresh water on this Peninsula for the present requirements of this

city.

To a proper answer to this and your other questions, it is necessary to state what

To a proper answer to this Peninsula is. I do not propose to go into any
theoretical discussion as to the amount of rain-fall and evaporation on the different
the variable are proportion of the rain-fall which may portions of the Peninsula, or of the precise proportion of the rain-fall which may be made available. These subjects have been discussed before, and you are already fully informed in relations to the proposed to the propos practically, and draw my results, whatever they may be, from experience. And fortunately we are not entirely without experience on the subject. The water that the city has obtained from the Pillarcitos reservoir for several years funishes as with precisely the data we want. This is a reservoir of the capacity of 1,050,000,000 gallons, obtained from a water-shed of 3,200 acres, or of five square miles. This reservoir supplied the city during the year 1869 with 1,346,000,000 gallons; during the year 1870 with 1,547,000,000 gallons; total, 2,893,000,000 gallons; the average for the two years is 1,416,000,000 gallons. This amount of water spread out over the the two years of its equation games. This amount of which spread on vertue entire area of its equation miles would cover it into a depth which about seventeen inches. That is to say, let the rain-fall be whatever it may have been, about seventeen inches of it over the entire water-shed supplying the reservoir was made available and actually delivered in the city. It is true that some of the waters from the Pillarcitos reservoir, in very wet seasons, have occasionally run to waste, and the Spring Valley Water Company are now making the necessary works to store these and valley Water Company are now making the necessary works to store these and other waters in the large San Andreas reservoir, thereby greatly increasing the available supply for the city. My object, however, in making this investigation, was to show how much of the rain-fall over the Pillarcitos water-shed had been made available and delivered into this city; for on these data we can base safe conclusions as to what amount of water may be relied upon on the streams south of the Pillarcitos, emptying into the Pacific Geean. These streams, as we proceed south, are the Purisima, Tunitas, San Grecorio and branches, and the Pescadero, with perhaps others still further south. It is believed from the configuration of the country, though no rain-gauges have been kept there, that the down-fall of rain on the watersheds of these creeks is as great as at Pillarcitos, and that the available catchment would also be as great if proper works were constructed to store and carry away their waters, and I shall proceed on this supposition. Now, as you know, a preliminary survey has been made by the San Francisco Water Company, starting at the head waters of the Pescadero, for a line of conduit picking up the heads or available waters of the stereams, with the view of oringing all their waters to this city at some future day. We are enabled, therefore, from the maps, to estimate, approximately, the available race of catchment of each of these streams above the line of the proposed conduit. They are as follows: Pescadero, thirty square miles; and fregorio and branches, twenty-four square miles: Tunitas, six square miles; in all, sixty square miles. I have omitted the Purisima, because it is said that its waters are impure. Here we see that we have an available watershed on the streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean, north of the Pescadero, twelve times as large as that of the present Pillarcitos reservoir. If, therefore, the Pillarcitos reservoir found furnish the city with 1,446,000,000 gallons of water yearly, these times as largest and of the present Princetor reservoir. In therefore, the Princetos reservoir can furnish the city with 1,446,000,000 gallons of water yearly, these creeks could furnish twelve times as much, or 17,352,000,000 gallons; add Pillarcitos, 1,446,000,000 gallons; and San Andreas reservoir, say equal to Pillarcitos, 1,446,000,000, and we have 20,244,000,000 gallons. But this is not all. If the proposed conduit crosses the dividing ridge and enter the Canada de Raymundo, its posed conduit crosses the dividing ridge and enter the canada de Arajmando, watershed of about eighteen square miles will at once become available. The downfall of rain is much less here, and the available catchment would also be less. For the conductive of what it is on the western slope. This safety, we may assume it to be one-third of what it is on the western slope. This would then add 1,735,000,000 gallons more; making in all 21,979,000,000 gallons yearly, or a daily supply of 60,216,438 gallons. Enough, certainly, for the present wants of the city, for it is a quantity from six to eight times the supply now farnished from all sources, including that obtained from Lobos Creek.

#### SUFFICIENCY OF THE SUPPLY.

"Second - As to the future sufficiency of the supply from the same source, taking into consideration the probable increase of population of this city to 1,000,000 or

1,500,000 people.

The figures given in answer to your first question, give the data for answering your second. 60,000,000 gallons daily would give 1,000,000 of people a daily supply of sixty gallons each. If the population of the city should increase to 1,500,000 persons, they would only get forty gallons of water each daily, from the sources I have enumerated

#### WHAT THE FUTURE WATERWORKS SHOULD BE.

"Third-If such sufficient supply of water exists, please give your views as to the most desirable and economical mode of introducing it into the city, having in view at the same time a system of works that wal be of permanent character in all respects for the future."

It is impossible to answer in detail such a question as this, without an elaborate and careful survey made for the special purpose of furnishing the necessary information upon which to form opinions and base pans. Omitting specifications for the present, there are nevertheless certain general considerations that should always be kept in view, however the details of the plans may be varied. One of these is that we must have large storage reservoirs to store a very large quantity of water, if possible a year's supply, to guard against a succession of dry seasons. We must have reservoirs at the Tanitas, at the San Gregorio and at the Pescadero, in order to be enabled to hold the waters of these streams in check in times of flood, our conduit shall have time to carry their waters to the proper storage reservoirs, you will want the flood waters of these creeks just as much as the Spring Valley Water Company wants the flood waters of the Pilarcitos. 3. If such a water supply is undertaken, the works connected with it should be made permanent. In my judgment a masonry conduit wid be preferable to iron pepes. 4. I think the Canada de Raymundo probably affords the best location for the large storage reserwoirs, although there are other places that might be selected for this purpose. fact it is possible that detailed surveys may discover even better locations than this 5. Let us suppose that this Canada is selected for the sites of the storage reservoirs; then I am of the opinion that the diameter of the conduit entering should not be less than ten feet. This size should continue until it takes up shound not be less man be need. This size should continue until it makes up the waters of the Tunitas. Between the Tunitas and the first bran, he of the San Gregorio I might be slightly decreased, and go on decreasing as the several aftennia are taken in, leaving the San Gregorio Valley with a dameter of perhaps eight feet, and continued this size until the waters of the Pescadero are taken up, Although the Pescadero, in times of heavy rains, will flow much more than suffi-cient water for a conduit of this size, yet with an inexpensive reservoir there, we we can hold back the waters of even a week's flood until such a conduit could discharge them into the storage reservoirs. Besides, by having the conduit of this size it would be sufficiently large to be extended, when the increased population of the city may demand it, to the head waters of the San Lorenzo, and possibly to the city may demand it, to the head waters of the San Lorenzo, and possibly to other streams in the Santa Cruz Monntains. The preimmary survey I have mentioned fixes the level of the water surface in the reservoir at Pescadero at three bundled and nights from that shows the hundred and ninety-four lect above tide, and the distance thence to the Canada de Raymundo at twenty-five mnes. With a slope to the conduit, therefore, of two feet per mile, the water may be delivered into reservoirs at this Canada (and provide for draining all the small reservoirs on the route), at a hight of fully three hundred feet above tide, and into the distributing reservoirs in the City limits at a hight of about two hundred and fifty feet above tide.

## THE APPROXIMATE COST.

" Fourth-Although aware that the limited examinations we have made of the round and line are insufficient to form any accurate detailed estimate of the cost of the whole work, yet your long experience as an eligineer will enable you to take a

comprehensive view of the matter, and to form an approximate estimate, and we would therefore be pleased to have your views on this subject also."

Here again we are med with the want of exact information to form a correct estimate of the cost of such works. We do not know exactly the location of the conduct, nor also length; we do not know how much filling; nor do we know the number, or even the location of our storage and distributing nor do we know the number, or even the location of our storage and distributing reservoirs. Without details it is always well, in undertaking to form an estimate, to be governed by experience. We have much experience in the construction of water-works in this State; consisting of humes, directs, pipes and tunnels, but there are no works on this coast of the kind here contemplated. If we go east for information, the prices will not be the same there. However, we find that New York City, Boston and Washington, all have brick conduits bringing water into

The Croton Aqueduct, in New York, is forty-five miles long; cost, when first built, \$12,000,000; capacity, 30,000,000 gallons daily. Therefore, each dollar of capital expended will bring two and a half gallons of water per day for centuries. The Cochituate Waterworks of Boston; conduit, twenty miles long; cost, when

first completed, \$5,000,000; capacity, 10,000,000 gallons daily. Each dollar of capital expended delivered, therefore, two gallons of water daily.

Potomac Aqueduct, Washington: conduit, thirteen miles long; cost, \$4,000,000; capacity, 96,000,000 gailons daily. Each dollar of capital expended, therefore, delivered twenty-tour gallons of water daily.

We see by this that the larger the conduit the greater is the quantity of water which each dollar of capital expended will deliver. Any other inference drawn from these statements as applied to the cost of the new waterworks for this city might be open to criticism. Nevertheless, from my intimate acquainfance with these works, and with those of many others in this country, I am of the opinion these works, and with those of many others in this country, I am of the opinion—with a full knowledge of the changed circumstances out here, the increased cost of noney and of labor, and the different nature of the proposed works—that the cost of bringing the waters of the Pescadero and the intermediate streams into distributing reservoirs within the city limits, in a conduit of the most substantial construction, can be effected for a sum not exceeding \$15,000,000. When I first looked at the ground over which the proposed conduit must pass, and learned the probable amount of tunneling—some \$95,000 feet—I was startled. I feared that the question of cost would prove insurmountable. But when I learned that this was divided among twenty-seven different tunnels, affording, therefore, no less than fifty-four places where this work can be carried on at the same time, the difficulties of this portion of the work partially disappeared; and when I came to examine the character of the rock through which the tunnels will pierce the sours of the hills—a soul pierce the source of the ter of the rock through which the tunnels will pierce the spurs of the hills—a soft sandstone easily cut with a knife or worked with a pick—they were entirely removed. I believe the turnels in most cases, may be cut the exact shape required for the conduit, without the use of powder, and its, a lineage of a single brick will be all that will be required to afford complete security to the water way. The tunneling difficulty being disposed of, all the rest of the work will be of the simplest character. There will be no costly masserry constructions such as the Beacon Hill reservoir in Boston, the Harlem Bridge in New York, or the Cabin John's Bridge in Washington, the longest masonry arch in the world.

#### THE NECESSITY FOR WORKS OF AMPLE SIZE.

"Fifth-We would also be pleased to have your views and suggestions upon any other points connected with the whole question of the water supply of this city

other points connected with the whole question of the water supply of this city that you may deem important and pertinent."

I do not know that I can suggest anything new under this head. But, in justification of the large sized conduit which I have proposed, and the very large storage reservoirs—larger than any others with which I am acquainted—I will remark that nearly all the waterworks that have been constructed for supplying American cities with water, have been designed on an inadequate scale. New York, Boston and Philadelphia fear a drought of even a few mouths, although their water works are comparatively new. The growth of our cities has outstripped all experience derived from Europe, upon which hydraulic engineers had based their calculations. rived from Europe, upon which hydraulic engineers had based their calculations. The quantity of water used by each person has also gone far beyond all former acculations. People in our American cities look upon water as a necessity, not merely a luxury, and the consequence is they use it lavishly. Hence it is that the works designed by engineers, and opposed in their inception as being extravagant, have a most invariably failed, within a few years after their completion, to supply the wants of the cities for which they were built. Let San Francisco learn a lesson from this experience. If she goes after water on this Peninsula, let her construct a conduit and build reservoirs that will enable her to bring enough of it to her doors,

If it be determined by the city authorities to obtain an additional supply of water from this Peninsula, the proper course to be pursued appears to me to be: 1. To procure the proper legislative enactments on the subject. 2. To have the necessary surveys made, contouring the ground for some distance to the right and left of the surveys made, contouring the ground for some distance to the right and left of the proposed route of the conduit, and contouring the ground within and around all reservoirs. 3. To guage all the streams, and ascertain the amount of water which they would dieliver, at the point where they would discharge into the conduit, for each day of one entire year. 4. Then to have the plans and specifications of the entire works prepared and approved by the proper authorities. 5. in the meantime, the right of way, and all lands necessary to be held by the city in connection with the works should be obtained, either by purchase or condemnation. 6. The work proper might be commenced as soon as the financial condition of the city would justify it.

would justify it.

I think the first work to be done should be to construct the conduit from the Pes-I think the first work to be done should be to construct the conduit from the reservation of the great storage reservoirs, and the reservoirs themselves. If the water was once there in store, the city could draw upon it, as fast as she wanted it, without incurring any great expense to complete all the works in the first instance, leading from the reservoirs to the city. Thus: the water could be brought from the storage reservoirs to the city in iron pipes. Perhaps it will, on the whole, be better to bring it in pipes. Now, it would require as many as four pipes of four feet diameter to bring into the city all the water that might be wanted at any one incompletion has increased to a million. But one one diameter to oring into the city all the water that might be wanted at any one time in the distant future, when the population has increased to a million. But one of these pipes would be all that would be required for some years. The cost of the other three would therefore be saved for the time being. I beg leave to remark, in conclusion, that the cities of California want more water, on account of the long dry seasons, than cities of equal size on the Atlantic Coast or the Mississippi basin. dry seasons, than cities of equal size on the Atlantic Coast or the Mississippi basin. San Francisco in particular ought to have an abundant supply, in order to keep down the sands with which the streets below and the air above are infested in the Summer season. She wants enough to flush the street gutters and sewers, and remove all offensive offal from the limits of the city, washing into the bay these offensive and fruitful sources of disease and death; and then when her streets are cieansed, she wants enough water to sprinkle them daily, and hourly when necessary. Besides, she wante water for the irrigation of Public Parks and private grounds. The comforts of a city residence depend, to agreat extent, on the cleanliness of the streets and the beauty of public parks and private lawns. The growth of a city and the value of its property also depend on these things to an extent that can scarcely be over estimated. New York city felt its influence the day the Croton Waterworks were competed. Let San Francisco obtain for herself an abundant supply of good, who esome, fresh water -one hundred gallons for each inhabitant day, and the diminished rates of insurance, the increased confort of living, the new demand for houses and lots, and the increased value of property will be such, that nom of her citizens will be found willing to forego its advantages for the relief it might afford from taxation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,

Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brev't Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

### Commercial Matters.

October is drawing rapidly to its close, and yet the rainy season appears quite distant, judging from indications at this writing. The weather appears more like "Indian summer "than the near approach of whiter. Thus far during the year commercial affacts have been steadily progressive and prosperous. The Pall trade has been steadily active. Business marts exhibit considerable stir and animation. Not alone have our wholesale houses done a good trade, but our jobbers have been exceedingly prosperous. Sales have been large, but owing to prompt cash payments profits have been less, yet the ott-repeated purchases and short credits, with less than the usual amount of extended country credits, have each and all contributed to general prosperity in nearly every leading department of traffic. Imports during the year have, in the aggregate, been considerable, yet our warehouses are comparatively empty of stocks of old and massively cooled, wares and merchand se which, in years past, have been a clog, an impediment in the way of general prosperity which how happiny does not exist. The central Pacific Railway management has recently taken aggressive means to secure to this coast the proportion of Utah and Territorial trade that belongs to R. It is assured that there is a arree field for profitable business in that section, which out C. normia merchants are yielding without a strugged to Chicago and St. Louis. Much of the trade is bound to go East, but statisties in our often show that we are not getting ha for what egzimately belongs to us. Our merchant traders must be stir themselves to sacture this trade of the Territories, and with minted effort it can be successfully accomplished. There is a vast amount of foreign trade that lagt match the constraints ranked to the Territories, and with minted effort it can be successfully accomplished. There is a vast amount of foreign trade that lagt match belongs to us, our office show that we are not getting har for which and Vogetables, much cheaper than they can be procarred at t

IN REGARD TO EXPORTS. Wheat movements continue to be the all-absorbing topic of the day. It is the main-pring of all business; it furnishes full employment to our large fleet of ships, giving them rich returns for the freighting thereof. It is the main lubricator of the Central Pacific and other railroads. It gives to our maind steamers and coasting fleet at the business they can do, at the same time enriches the farmer who produces the grain, and sets in motion thousands of abortes saving machines, and gives employment to a vast agmy of laborets, teamsters aborters scattered up and down the coast and throughout our varietys. Our receipts continue to be very considerable, and exports correspondingly great. No important fluctuations or variations in prices are to be noted. There are tree export boyers for all othered beyond the requirements of inflient and distillers. The Liverpool quotations for the week are all to dd lower than those previously ruling; and yet, this textraphe decline has no sensible effect upon our market rates. Since the commencement of the present harvest year, July 1st, 1872, ninety-eight vessels have been dispatched to the United Kingdom with Wheat.

Total centals	2,865,425	\$4,779,161
15 vessels since July 1, 18	1, with 432,241	1,035,693
63 vessels since July 1, 18	0, with	8,194,944

There are at date twenty-five vessels, aggregating 24,553 registered tonnage now on the beeth, all of them to be dispatched with all speed. But few discentaged ships are now in port, but the fleet to arrive within the next few months is large and increasing, and, perhaps, one-half the number already under charter. We last to preceive any actual failing off in freights, though the impression prevails that rates case of a fittle to the United Kingdom. The quotation given for a direct port in the United Kingdom is £5 is down 10s; although were a slap here ready to load, £5 12s 60 or £5 15s would no doubt be given. £6 has been paid to Cork for orders to the European continent. At Portland, Oregon, three vessels have been lead in October for the United Kingdom with Wheat, and three more are on the berth, and £6 othered for a vessel now at British Columbia, to load Wheat in Columbia River to Cork and a market.

ENPORTS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK have been as follows: Bridgewater for Cork carried 41,477 ctls Wheat, valued at \$71,600. Una for Liverpool had 22,904

ctls Wheat, valued at \$38,000. Wm. Mchuish for Southampton had 23,224 ctls Wheat, valued at \$37,550. Valparaiso for Liverpool had 67 tons Lead Ore, 34,422 ctls Wheat, valued at \$68,211. Josefa for Cork had 26,481 ctls Wheat, valued at \$43,590. Thos. Lord for Liverpool carried 35.862 ctls Wheat, valued at \$43,590. Thos. Lord for Liverpool carried 35.862 ctls Wheat, valued at \$50,500. Alden Besse for Hongkong had 600,000 ft Lumber, valued at \$2,2000. Dominga for Chimbote, Pern, carried 8,872 Railroad Ties, 100 bbls Salmon, valued at \$2,900. Mariano for Chimbote, Pern, had 23,800 Railroad Ties, etc., valued at \$4,814. Staghound for Tahifit carried 150 bbls Flour, etc., valued at \$12,551. Montana for Mexican Ports had 37,000 ft Lumber, 102 doz Brooms, Machinery, Powder, etc., valued at \$4,813,314. Prince Alfred for Victoria had 95 sks Beans, 551 ctls Barley, valued at \$26,344.

THE WHALING BARK CAMILLA, Pulver, from the Artic ocean, has arrived with 1,000 bbls Whale Oil and 12,000 pounds Whalehone to master; also, the Gold Hunter with Codish, 130,000, making the total catch for the season 300,000, against 700,000 fish last year. In 1899 and 70 the Codish catch ran up to 1,030,000 and 1,265,000 respectively. This year's catch is the smallest since 1804. Eastern competition is too great; our fishermen cannot well compete with the Yaukee boys of Cape Cod. Our Salmon fisheries are more successful, and the Boston boys are compelled to knuckle under for this superior fish. Mackerel fisheries on the Pacific ocean have never been successful and probably never will be; at all events, all that were ever caught on this ocean were thin and bony—no fat belies like those off Glocestershire and Nantucket shouls. Efforts are making to introduce Shad into our waters with a good prospect of success.

THE GERARD AND ADOLPHE, 221 days from Antwerp, to B. Auger & Co., has a full cargo of Window Glass, say 13,000 packages, to various consignees.

THE RUSSIAN BRIG OLGA, from Petropaulowski, to the Alaska Commercial Company, had for cargo 22,415 Seal Skins.

THE SHIP KINGSBRIDGE, from London, brought 1,960 tons Steam Coal, which sold to a dealer at \$13 per ton.

— THE CARGO OF JAPAN RICE, per Charley, from Yokohama, 5,800 bags was damaged on the voyage of importation and sold at anction for 90c % 100 bs, being less than the duty paid thereupon.

COFFEE FOR St. LOUIS.—We are informed that Parrott & Co. have arranged for the immediate shipment of another parcel of A 1 Green Central American Coffee by rail, say 2,000 bags—price, 190213/cc.

— OUR WHEAT RECHTS since harvest now approximate 5,000,000 cits against 1,300,000 same time last year. It has been recently asserted by the Bulletin of this city "that the Wheat in the grain districts is now all housed." This is a sad mistake; on the contrary, there are many thousand tons of Wheat and other grain yet exposed in the San Joaquin and other valleys. Cords of it piled up along the railroad track still remain, waiting for the rail-cars to come and convey it to a place of safety. This the Pacific Railroad is now striving to accomplish with all possible dispatch, retusing to convey any housed grain to tide water until all that is exposed is carried to a place of safety. It will take weeks of hard work to accomplish all that is required. It is only to be hoped that the rains will hold off for some time yet, otherwise many thousand tons of Wheat will inevitably be exposed to the elements.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1st, a change is to be made in the price of Refined Sngar. It is understood that rates are then to be advanced. The price is not fixed by the refiners, but doubtless an advance on all White Refined of fully one-half cent per pound. This expected rise has resulted in an increased demand for Hawaiian and other Raws, with considerable sales of Grocery Grades within the range of 86.01%c.

Froude, the bloody British historian, has arrived in New York and been entertained by the Lotus Club. Froude has given utterance to a new sentiment and discovered a fresh historical fact. In scarching among the lost archives of a long forgotten past, he feels warranted from certain ethnological indications, from an examination of certain ancient skulls, and from certain points of similarity in the two languages, in suggesting the probability that at a remote period the inhabitants of the United States of America descended from the ancient Britons. He also suggests that with some unimportant differences of dialect we speak the same Language; that under slightly different forms of religion, we worship the same God; that our civilization and laws are drawn from England, and that Shaks-peare is the common property of both nations. Hence we will never quarrel and go to war like peoples of alien blood, but hand in hand will travel the rosy paths of a money making future. This is a beautiful and original idea, and we never the of listening to it. Froude's great merit lies in the fact that he said this, not in a moment of pestprandial inspiration, but with deliberate purpose and cold sober.

— The Liberal Democracy, or party of reform, is by the ears over a small job which has been put up in the matter of printing their election tickets. As patriotism is the last refuge of the English scounder and loyalty of the American, so reform is the last refuge of the average politician on this side of the penitentiary.

### Our Enlargement.

With the present issue The San Francisco News Letter appears in a permanently enlarged form. In addition to the extra four page sheet the columns of the paper have been lengthened. The increase of reading matter thus afforded is very paper investment tengthened. The there are for the interference of the second more than a few and severally more of the second which we should clearly perceive in what way to do so nost advantageously for our renders and selves. Gradinary during several years past no material and business interests of San Francisco and the Pacific Coast have encroached upon the space which we designed to reserve for that pungent, bright and crocked upon the space which we designed to reserve in this pangent, or greath original master which has made the Nons Letter a lamiliar visitant wherever the English hanguage is spoken. At the Cape of Good Hope, in New Zenand and Australia, in South America, on the Isthums, in Mexico and the West India Islanda, in Japan, China, India and the islands of the Facilic, on all the coasts of Europe, in Japan, tima, main and the Islands of the Paeine, on an the consts of Europe, from the Mediterranean to the North Seas, as well as in every principal city of England and the United States, the traveling Californian can always consult complete files of the San Francisco News Letter. On more than one of the great more exchanges of the world, the world of this publication alone among those of exchanges of the world, the world of this publication alone among those of California carries weight or commands respect. By teaches truth-telling, this position has been earned and will be maintained. Bubbles have burst at the proof our lance, and there are capitansts all the world over who owe the saving of treasure to the timely bints of the San Francisco News Letter. But this attention to the growing business interests of California had so curtailed our space for other matter, that week by week we have been compelled to ay aside material punzent as pepper-sauce and bright as a gem from the new American diamond fields for lack of room to print it. Again it has been impract cable to make the best use of the unrivaled list of exchanges which comes to this office. Every week one or The univaried list of exchanges which comes to this office. Every week one of more bright of dashing or wise articles from the Saturday Rosea, the Speciator, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Economist, the Times, the New York Nation, and half a score of other leading sheets, which we would gladly have reprinted, has been forced aside. Ever with the present enlargement it wil not be practicable to bring forward all the choice matter that we might wish to, but perhaps this will be composed by the converge results of that which the confirmance and of controlly all the conpensated by the superior quality of that which the continuing need of carcul selection and regerous exclusion will permit us to furnish. As before stated, the amount of reading matter in the paper is increased every nearly one half. In the supplemental sheet will be found our Stock Lists, Record of the Transactions in Real Estate, "Biz, and other matter of an a red character, interesting and important, not to our business men alone, but to an who are connected with and dependent on the leading material interests of the country. And who are not! In the regthat sheet will be found all the accustomed departments of the puper, and its matter will cover every local and foreign event of permanent importance, and embrace a careful selection from the best thought embodied in the best periodical publications of the world.

# Temperance Logic.

It is wicked to drink wine. It is therefore criminal to make it. The farmer who cultivates a vineyard is a villain, and God Almgebly, who is supposed to have invented the grape, descrives the censure of the reverred hamburs who recently convened in San Francisco and denounced wine and grape-growing as calculated to increase intemperance and crime. That old physician of the soul and body, St. Paul, recommended a little wine for the stomach's sake. Dr. Gibbous recommendes exceed to behan, precachians, balsam copairs and Wright's Indam Vegetable palls. We prefer to follow the prescription of good old Doctor Paul, and let good old Doctor Gibbous and his masty drugs got the devil. Christ actionable a wedding: the wine gave out and he performed a miracle to restore the supply. It it had been wicked to drink wine Christ would not have provided the miracle, and he ought to know. If wine was a good thing at weddings eighteen hundred years ago, and at the last suppler, in which all the partners participated, it is a good thing now, and ought to be encouraged. We therefore encourage it. It is our observation that wine-growing countries are temperate, that there is best drunkenness in the wine-growing regions of France and Germany than elswhere, and that it Brother Lowett and Frank Whitney had confined themselves to demking pure wines they would be now but indifferent specimens of the awful example of intemperance. The Nows Letter thinks it unkind and ungenerous for the old tope of strychimic and graved lighting to key his mistortunes to pure grape pilice and it Dr. Gibbons would bear honest testimony he would admit more deaths by drowning in water than by drinking of wine.

A paper asks if it is credible that Grant should attempt to bribe a United States Senator. Which we reply that if depends much on who was the United States Senator. With one, for instance, it is extremely credible that famma mining stock might possess attractions superior to those of unreminerated virtue, but if the party were Senator Cole we should say that cash would be the more effective tender. It is credible that for \$30,000 that gentleman, as chairman of the Postolice committees, might consent to report a steamship subsidy bill. We do not know that Senator Cole got the money, but affirm without hestation that Senator Nye would be glad of a chance to do the same at half the figure.

## Bookstaver's Little Game; or, The Mournful History of the Mallard Duck.

Bookstaver was walking the markets around, Feeling very well pleased with the game he had found— For his pockets were stuffed

With the game he had bluffed

The owners of, telling them they were "unsound." He would take from the nail

All the nicest young quail,
All strewing his nose up, would simply say "Stale!"
Then quietly pop them inside his coat-tail,
And when a fine goose took his fancy, he'd cry:
"Just hand me that here, sir, your goose hangs too high!"

But our lovely Inspector still cast round his eye-For nary a mallard duck could be espy— Said he, "It's too bad

There's none to be had.

Mrs. B. is so fond of a nice mallard pie.
I'll go and see what

Friend Murphy has got-

His game is the best that goes into our pot: May be the old boy has of mallards a lot. If so, wont I go for them? O no! guess not."

One tender young mallard had Murphy to sell Which Booky just sniffed at, then let out a yell— "Je-whew! What a smell!

May I go straight to Heaven If I do not right here this old rooster corral?" So he grabbed up the duck With a grin at his luck,

And in with the others his capture he stuck.

"Hi, drop that !" says Murphy, "my precious old saint, You say there's a taint,

But I say, no 'taint, That duck is just killed; he's as fresh as new paint.''

"What, would you make game of me with your palaver?
I'll teach you more wit?" says the haughty Bookstaver; And down came his cane,

Again and again,
Till you thought that his skull must be parted in twain And a horrible mess made of poor Murphy's brain; But the cane was the first

In this combat to burst, At which Booky drew a revolver and cursed, And if not prevented by some meddling serf, he Would soon have made mighty stale mallard of Murphy.

MORAL

Now, all you game-dealers, beware how you talk To the City Inspector, when round on his walk. Not a word must you speak,

But be humble and meek;

As he pockets your ducks you must pocket his cheek—
If you don't, why he canes such offenders as you; And he carries an awful big derringer, too!

— The Chronicle and Bulletin have each other by the ears and are mutually lashing out with their hinder hoofs over this dispute: Bulletin said that everybody who attended the late trot at Sacramento, aided a public wrong: chronicle asks if, then, it was right for Bulletin to advertise the match and work it up in advance in its news columns? Allow us: It is might for a Presbyterian minister to lease a house for purposes of prostitution and receive the rental for years, without impairing his standing in the church. Rev. Mr. Williams of San Francisco did so. It is right for a church deacon to put up a corner in stocks and lure his fellow sinner into it, skin him, and present a round percentage thereon to the church. It is right nto it, skin him, and present a round percentage thereon to the church. It is right for a notorious blackleg to present the church in the name of his write with money gathered at a "hogging" faro game. It is right for a Christian grocer to sand his sugars and sell by short weight. It is right for a church-warden linen draper to sell "mixed" goods for "straight." It is right for a prayerful liquor dealer to wend compounds rank with insidious poisons. It is right for a State Printer to diddle the State out of many thousand dollars and found the Bulletin with his dividend of the spoil. All these things are right provided the doers of them fall to and pray lastily after they are done. Therefore it was right that deacon Fitch should take all the money he could get from the horse sharps and lend his news columns to work up their little game; and it was proper that afterwards he shall fall to snif-flight therest, for such is his tribute to his carefuled Redeemer. We say therefore to the Chronicle—Keep your hoofs off and get your teeth out of deacon Fitch's ears. You have no crucified Redeemer, and so it is none of your funeral,

## Retirement of the Colorado River Railroad Company.

The annex decorrespondence between the Clerk of the Bound of Stiper isons and the President of the San Francisco and Colorado River Relieves Company, filed with the Cork, sufficiently expresses the position of the Company in regard to the repeal of the \$10,000,000 sub-sidy order :

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22, 1872. J. Mora Mess, Fog., President of the San Friedrick in the Later the River Ranguagy Course of Survivors of the San Experience of Survivors of the San City and County, held to table risks, to-with

Resolution to alst now series

Research in volume and some selections of the Roard is hereby respected to address a communication to the Sat Francisco and Colora to River Research to the repeal of the ordinance submitted to the close of this

city and counts the question of granting to said compute a sursely of slower one. In parsonner of said resolution, I have the bonor to request the liter of ris of the San Fractisco and Coorado Ranaay Company to altern the beard of Spectylors, on or before its next meeting, to be held on Metalay, the 28th instant, whicher as in a life inferred from their published earl of the 12th estant, it is the intention or a size of the said Board of Directors that the quies of whicher and shall be granted to the Company to the extent of \$1 1,000 mm in the construction of shar be grained to be Company to the extent of \$1.000.000 in the construction of a railroad, shard not be sufficiently to the qualified or terrs; I the soft, and county at the next general contion, and that Order No. 1,000 be reposed. If such as the case, I have also be a requested to inform you it will require a resort in to be depited by the Bears of Directors of such Company and a certified cap of the same, duly attested by the proper officers, to other with the conjectal sea affixed, to be transmitted to said Board of Supervisors. Very respectfully, etc.

John A. Russell, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE SAN PRANCISCO AND COLORADO RIVER RAILWAY CO., I

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the transmit treety i san Francisco Gentle State where the control of supervisors of the transmit treety i san Francisco Gentle State and the control of the transmit treety is san Francisco Gentle State and the control of the contr honorable body, o ded 22d instant, and inclosing the following resolution, viz: [Here follows the reso ution given above

We beg leave to submit to your consideration the following card which we addressed on the 17th instant to the public, and which we ask to make a part of your

record :

[Here to lows the published card announcing the withdrawal of the proposition

from the cost on

The letter then continues: Plain, open and inequivocal as our conduct was in withdraw no from the election, abandoning for the present as the flow election to obtain the regular subside, and accepting the set atoes, vertical present of labor distributions over soft instructions of a subsiderable and the face perceptions of some natures, for of their own baseness and terming and the face perceptions of some natures, for of their own baseness and terminations. pittide, could only see in our action cause of suspector and lose.

It was, therefore, with satisfaction that we read in the proceedings of your hon-

orable body the following resolution :

" Resided. That the City and County Afforney be requested, and he is hereby requested to give his appinent to the Bound as to its power to report tester No. 1961, and it he shad be of opprious that this Board has such power. But he report the form of a prepar repeating order at the next meeting of the Board.

form of a proper repealing order at the next meeting of 20 s Hoard. We have been any seed by the commiss that appends appendent of the Company, it is in 12. I power of your Board to repeal Order No. 1, ad, not recent the creation proclamation. Shorkd the city and Count Attorney arrive at the same conclasion, and "repeat the form of a proper repeating order, we respectively ask that such order may be passed. This Company has from its organization been open and plann in its intention and requests. It asked a substity as such without disguise and without these processes of trast or stock to be asked in return or other idegal continuance, and at this time its position is as plan and intentiveness. It wishes the public to know that the question of granting a subsidie is not submitted at the commission of creating a subsidie is not submitted at the commission critic that question from the public critic that question from the polls. sary to retire that question from the polls.

We respect that's chalose a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board

of Directors of this Company on the 23d instant, and in cone usion beg leave to add that there is now, in our opinion, a perverted public sentiment on the question of this subsity, and that the public do not clearly approxime their inter dependency upon existing monopolies, and how completely the non-subsidy dorma maintains

We are not without hope that in the near future there will be a great awakening in this city to the true condition of its railroad interests, when our efforts will be apprecia'd, and when the great public will lest that our cause is their cause. Respectfully submitted. By order of the Board.

JAS. O'NEILL, Secretary.

J. MORA MOSS, President.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF WITHDRAWAL.

The following are the resolutions accompanying the letter, and adopted by the Board of Directors : WHEREAS, On the 17th inst., this company, in a card to the public, formally withdrew, so far as it lay in its power, from the election authorized by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco under Ordinance No. 1,061; and whereas, a resolution was passed by said Board, at its meeting of 21st inst., suzgestive of the purpose of repealing said ordinance; and whereas, at the same meeting, a resolution was also passed requesting the views of the company in regard to said proposed or suggested repeal of said ordinance,

proposed or suggested repeal of said ordinance,

Resolved, That said Board of Supervisors be and they hereby are respectfully requested to repeal the said Order No. 1,061 and recall the election proclamation
issued thereon; and that if said order be not repealed, we hereby pledge the faith
of the company to the city and county of San Francisco, that, shall the subsidy
authorized under said order be carried in our behalf at the election to be held on the 5th November next, we will not accept the same, and in no manner hold said city and county liable to us and successors or assigns for it, or any portions of it.

Resolved. That until a corporate seal shall be adopted by this company that the
private seal of the President shall constitute the seal of this corporation.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of resolutions adopted by the

San Francisco and Colorado River Railway Company on the 23d instant. In witness whereof we do hereunto subscribe our names, respectively, as President and Secretary of said company, and hereunto affix the seal of said corpora-

tion, the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1872. J. MORA MOSS, President.

Seal: [J. M. M.]
JAMES O'NEILL, Secretary.

## The "Mail Bag" for October.

The "California Mail Bag" (for reference and preservation), October number, is issued. The feature of the number is a photograph of Professor Agassiz, one of the best works of the art ever turned out from Bradley & Rulofson's gallery. The the best works of the art ever turned out from Bradley & Rulofson's gallery. The expression of the great maturalist's face is intent and carrest, lighted by a gleam of that kindliness of nature which has endeared him to so many. The likeness is a "speaking" one. It is accompanied by a full and graphic memoir, occupying eight closely printed pages, covering the salient points of the Professor's career, with an intelligent account of his labors in the field of science, and of his contributions to scientific literature. The number also contains the complete record of butions to Sectione medium. The immediates contains the compact record of the real estate transactions for the month in the city and county of San Francisco and in the county of Alameda, and a series of views, panonumic in their succession, of interesting points on the Central Pacific Railroad. Events of permanents cession, of interesting points on the Central Pacific Railroad. Events of permanent importance happening at home and abroad are recorded; in addition to which is an interesting and valuable miscellany selected from the best of contemporary political literature. As examples of this class of papers, may be mentioned "Railroad Investments," from the Nation, "The Hassler Glacier," from the Adlantic Monthly, "A Nevada Funcral," by Mark Twain, "Baptecsement of the Bairn" (poem), "Chinese and Japanese Workmen, from the London Times, and articles on such local topics as our "Steamship Transfers," "The Fair Trial," "Theatrical Affairs," "The Diamond Fields, "etc., "too numerous to mention." The Matl Bag is the most characteristic and entertaining Californian publication that can be sent to friends abroad, while as a permanent record of current affairs, every reader of the News Letter will find himself amply repaid by procuring each number to be bound in half-yearly volumes. bound in half-yearly volumes.

- The ordinary earthquakes of California are sources of amusement rather than of fear to people accustomed to them. —Alta Editorial Note. It is difficult to imagine a more cheerful or inspiriting scene that is presented by the streets of Saa Francisco during the performance of one of these popular entertainments. The inhabitants turn out en masse in every variety of quaint and picturesque costume, at the first tremor, men, women and children start to their feet and rush pell mell into the streets to join in the sports of the occasion. Rushing up and down with a manifer thereing melting and diverge signature crise they recent. peculiar tottering motion and uttering singular cries, they present a strangely anipeculiar tottering motion and uttering singular cries, they present a strangely animated appearance. As the excitement of the festivity increases, their countenances blanch and are grotesquely distorted, wearing, to the eye of the casual stranger, an expression of trantic terror. He is astonished afterwards at being informed in chattering accents that these people were really transported by an eestacy of mirth. Several hours are then spent in exchanging experiences of a varied and delightful character. It is confusing to be assured by each of several hundred inhabitants that "he was not in the least frightened"—as if fear were the normal effect of "a source of amusement." The tourist, says the Alla, inquires after our earthquake ruins. The interlocutor may point him triumphantly to the shattered intellect manifest in the weather-beaten and crumbling "editorial note" of our contemporary as a ruth of the most desolate and overwhelming description. as a ruln of the most desolate and overwhelming description.

<sup>—</sup> Asks Mr. Pickering—Are not the people of San Francisco a patient people? We caeerfully reply, they are. When Mr. Pickering clamored for a railroad riot, a hasty or impatient people would have dipped him in tar and then rolled him in a feather bed. They of San Francisco answered him with gentle hilarity.

# Pool-Selling in Hell.

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# Peeps at the Parsons.

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Telegraphic Dottings.

The usual treasury official commits the usual frand in Chicago, — A New York Herald reporter arrested in Havana: enterprise. We shall next have a San Francisco Chronicle reporter in San Quentin.—No Sunday lush in Chicago and only two of the regular Sunday murders.—Gen. Van Schwellehe was jay-hawked in Vienna on the 19th inst. (This may be an allusion to his marriage with Miss Jay, the American Minister's daughter).—The National Board of Trade resolutes in favor of resuming specie payments. This is sad.—New York papers of both parties abuse Froude—and yet both parties cannot "catch the Irish vote."—The Leverson who cut his throat at Albany was not from San Francisco. So much the worse for Leverson.—Bismarck stopped some Catholic processions and there is held to pay.—The President got thrown from his buggy. He was quite sober at the time.—Why is Admiral Cockburn of the British Royal Navy like his ship? Ans.; Since Monday last he has had two "dead eyes."—The second half million of Spanish insurgents have been killed or captured.—Alden is having a good time in Lisbon.—Boutwell will not issue more currency. Because he can't.—Congress will appoint a commission to take testimony of claimants to the Geneva award. The judicious claimant will see that the commissioners get their little commission.—Railroad collision in New Hampshire. The deceased were only Yankees.—In building a county jail in St. Louis the officials stole only \$104,900.
Pickering will blush for his fellow citizens.—Small pox is epidemic in Washington. There is believed to be no hope of its going through the W—te H—se.—Happy London is now in telegraphic communication with Melbourne.—Indian Commissioner Walker talked big to some Apaches. My!—Nellie Grant got home and was folded in the fond embrace of pa.—Old Havemeyer nominated for Reform Mayor of New Yorks.—Livingstone writes to daughter Agnes that he havritten two letters to Bennett.—The Royal Geographicals fed Stanley.—Communist prisoners complain of hardship. Do it to them again.—Prussian Dieter,—St.

Local Dottings.

"We (Alla) have seldom seen so many drunken men on the street as there were last Saturday night." And there was one drunken man whom the Alla did not see, but every one else did. —Wreck of the ship Aculeo and cargo sold to Tom Smiley for \$3,700. Tom likes old wrecks. — Henry Stevens, a lad, went a-shooting and baged his jaw. —Roach and Buckley, aged seventeen, fell a-kniving and a-shooting last Saturday night. An over-zealous policeman arrested them before either was killed. —George I. Foster, a pioneer printer of 1849, dead. He had gone to work on the Chronicle, but preferred to die. —Sister Catherine Fogerty of Mercy died at Sacramento. Peace to her sowl. — The mortal tenement of John Wescott was found floating in the bay. It had a swelled front. —Seventy of R. Matthews' chickens stolen. The Call reporter attempts to avert detection by charging the larceny on Chinese. —Enshoozeasick officer arrested Michael Keegan on suspicion of insanity. He was drunk. —A terrestrial tremor was remarked last Monday evening. Reckless newspapers recorded it as an "earthquake." — Wm. Willicke shaved an unch deep on Monday, and will not do so any more. —The Call says that men who hang around wharf saloons are not "loafers." No; they are usually Call reporters. —Henry Carrington, recently appointed to fill a vacancy in the Appraiser's Department, emptied it again by falling down a hatchway.—Gen, Miller talked to Grant Republicans at Platt's Hall on the cohesive power of public plunder. —Dr. Alphonse Romatka discovered his brains and blew them out at Sonoma. —Alonzo Lockwood enlisted in the army, and then wanted to get off. Not so. —Frances Rose Mackinley is sick. The old thing. —The California Boat Club challenges the Oak-leaf Boat Club to a single and a double scull race. If a skull of double thickness will do, the Oak-leaves will respond. —The town of Mowland Flat burned up and the Flatters howl and wring their hands. —Dr. Stout and the Morning Call want a probationary insane asylum. There is no law preventing Dr. Stout trom lo

There are six hundred pupils in phonography in the public schools. Thus are our younglings fitted for a brilliant and practical career.

### Murder.

The business of filling our daily papers with the details of a half-dozen murder trials is becoming monotonous. The prospect of nine more yet to come off is nothing less than discusting. The uniformity of the take of pistoring, stabiling and clubbing is inadequately relieved by the episodes of spicete and are isolated forzers. We crave variety, and in wearness of spirit beseach one of our many parsons to execute a ferceous scandal, or the gentlemen in the mirit to concert a first-class largeony. The recitals of manishaghter might be borne with nare composure if our papers would but refrain from dropping into obtoreal idices concerning the same. We are pointed to what is called the meeting the same would but refrain the dropping into obtoreal idices concerning the cume. We are pointed to what is called the meeting the work of the property of morder in the second degree for kwang Mrs. Burkhardt. We affirm that the verdiet was consistency itself. If committed at all, the crime was deabeared numder, but for a jury to have returned a verdient in accordance with the facts, would be to reverse the current of cruencial inseparations. Then the Supreme Court comes in for seedburg, and we are remanded the of taxes a new trial to Mike Branugan and Mrs. Fair, as it has now done to Devine, "the Chicken," whereby those criminals escaped. But what is a Supreme court for, if not to grant new frinds." Is there anything new in all this? Is stand a story as old as the law. Have not the words. "Hausing placed out." become a provent whether could be brought to panishment. Has not Ohno changed to law regarding penalties in order to entire juries into rendering a verdert in accordance with their caths. "Have not Wisconsin and Iowa abolished the death penalty wholly?

Last week, the Neas Letter enumerated fourteen men who have in all variety and result of the uniform failure to punish it during years post. Then what is the effect and result of the uniform failure to punish it during years post. Then what is the head of this present hul

Last week, the Nows Letter enumerated fourteen ment with a warm trial for murder. Was all this cropp of crine anything more or less than the effect and result of the uniform fadore to punish at during years peet? Then what is the meaning of this present hullabullo because a few more marderers are escaping in due course of judicial proceedings. We go on in our old ruf and things take their accustomed course. One radioal reformer suggests that the law of Calstonia might accustomed course. One radioal reformer suggests that the law of Calstonia might accustomed rounders with flat of Ohio. Might up We are speech assent the gare of this luminous suggestion. When Balasm's animal brooks into articulate speech the prophet proceeded to mend his ways without immeassary deay. When the family papers give utterance to rational and practical remarks, it is obvious that the social fabric is in a parlous state. If it be retorted that our law reform would be very the closing the stable door after the horse was gone, we reply that it is not yet too late. Fitch and Pickering are the men for the exceency. They go in for the committees. Fitch says Mrs. Fair ought to have been dropped overboard. There are still cight prisoners under indictment. Mrs. Fair is not yet out of reach. Pickering knows something about shooting people in the back. There is no reason why a crummal should not be despatched that way. The present is those genitemen's opportunity. Will Fitch pall on "the Chucken's" tops while Pickering drop a lead pill into Mrs. Fair while Fitch heaves her overboard as he suggests? We love practical suggestions—but then too we like to see them carried out.

# A Tale for Lit-tle Folks.

This is the story of good doc-tor Lane, for other good lit-tle doc-tors to read and try to be like him. In ther Co-rey broke his arm, and good doc-tor Lane kind-ly set it for him in so skill-ful a man-ner that it was two meh-es shert-ser than the other. When he had done for Co-rey, good doc-tor Lane said to him, "If you have no mon-ey you need not pay me now, but go tell the pas-pers how I set your arm in a skull-ful manner." Co-rey did as the good doc-tor asked him, for he was grate-ful and his head and his heart were soft. So the prepers printed Co-rey's story, and this was worth a mint of mon-ey togood doc-tor Lane, because it was an Ad-vert-iso-ment. So is this take which you are read-ling. It is an Ad-vert-iso-ment of doc-tor Lane, and of price-less val-ne to him. Other doc-tors ought to hay to heart this take of the good doc-tor Lane, and send their char-i-ty pas-hents to the pa-pers, which will tell all about the char-i-ty. Then they will all be thought break his own arm he will go to good doc-tor Lane. When News Lod-fer shall break his own arm he will go to good doc-tor Lane to set it so that it shall be two inch-es short-er than the oth-er, and then we will give him an-oth-er first-class notice.

It was very interesting to read the St. Louis account of a wedding in high life between a distinguished California Judge and the daughter of a St. Louis banker, worth thirteen million dollars. The graceful carriage and stately dignity of the Judge, the modest bearing of the beautiful widow. The Judge hed his expenses paid by the Committee of One Hundred. Query: Ought he not to refund and divide the profits of the trip! No wonder the groom was grateful to St. Louis. The Judge was more than grateful, he was generous; and in the overflowing of his capacious soul he would tax San Francisco for million dolbars as an equivalent for his bride. As the young widow did not get the money for her native city, we hope she may extract from her married life any amount of countbad bliss, and receive all that she is justly entitled to by virtue of the matrimonial compact.

## What Benham Nose About Caning.

Along the street you meet a nose, Which far and wide its shadow throws, And peeping out, as on it goes, You see the tips of Benham's toes. Poor nose! it glows, couleur de rose, and shows, in rows, the cruel blows Which Hoadley in his wrath bestows; Though why, the devil only knows, For Benham swears they are not foes. And when he blows that poor old nose, And the salt tear adown it flows, Think of the woes he undergoes To pack 'round such a nose as those!

# The Great Apache Game Year.

Now doth the blithe Apache warble his matutinal hymn and skipping gaily o'er the sward, wave the scalps of Sergeant George Stewart, Corporal William Nation, and privates Edward Carr and John Walsh, all of the Fith Cavalry. Blandly doth General O. O. Howard issue his order that the inaocent creatures "shall not be fired upon unless eagaged in the actual commission of outrages." The pious General ought not to have used so harsh a term. He ought not to have said "outrages" he should have written, "unless engaged in actual recreations." For shall not the guileless child of Nature disport him on her bosom and crack the breech-londer at his blue-coat game, and laugh gaily when the quarry lieth down to bleed! Perchance Sergeant George Stewart was a gross, bald man, and dropped off his horse with a thud, and when the kalife circled his shiny sconce, and rosethipped fingers pulled the slipperty skin, can we not fancy the silvy laugh which trippled from the light-hearted Apache's lips! Mayhap Corporal Nation was old and grizzled; who knows but he had fought in Mexico and by the Potomac, and raided with Sheridan along the Shennandosh! Then what a prime lark for a noble and grizzled; who knows but he had fought in Mexico and by the Potomac, and raided with Sheridan along the Shennandosh! Then what a prime lark for a noble grize to bring down that veteral like 1 vagrom jackass rabbit. Private Edward Carr perhaps had a wife along with him who was laundress to the Company. So they took him home to her with a jolly raw head like skinned sheep's. O rare! The simple red man may well have shaken his lean sides over this rattling practical joke. But John Walsh! Walsh was an Irishman—a rollicking blade beyond doubt, and what they call "the soul of his mess," one of the dashing, dare-devil sort; he was a bird worthy of the Indian rifle; and they bagged him like any qual. Perhaps John was not quite dead when they ripped his cattele over his eyes, and gave the Apache pot-hunter a chance to beat in his skull with a handy bit of rock. H

These piping times of peace agree not with the stomach of the martial Boy in Blue. His soul is fired by tales of outrage done upon our Apache border, and all the soldier burns within him. Strategy engrosses his mind by day, and he resolves on deeds of high emprize by night. Then does he mask a battery beneath his military overcoat and devise a crafty ambush for the foe. In the early gray of morning the bloody milkman is seen stealing upon the unconscious town. Waril the heroes of Appomattox draw their lines around him. He pauses in a difficult and sandy pass to "blow" his steed. By a concerted movement, the ambushed military close upon him and unmask their batteries. Before the bewildered foeman can utter his war-cry he is overthrown, and pistol-butts rain effective blows upon his resonniding skull. Practiced hands go quickly through his pockets, and in less time than we take to tell the tale, a brilliant flank movement, executed at a double quick, lands the expedition safely within the lines, bringing with them \$200 in coin without the loss of a man. The object of the movement is completely successful, the enemy remaining on the field greatly demoralized. None but the brave deservet the fare—say we.

At the United States Naval Academy, Bob Diggs, white, knocked spots out of Conyers, black, and got dismissed. Served him right for being named Diggs: He might have come to be an admiral and made us all ridleulous—particularly such of us as are named Smith, or Scudder, or Gutz, or Piper, or Lick.

## Over the Bay.

"It has always been considered that at some future day Oakland, Brooklyn, and Alameda would constitute one vast and wealthy city." - Oakland Daily News. and Alumeda would constitute one vast and wealthy city. — Oakland Duly Noves. Already the first step toward this grand result has been taken. The populous suburb of Brooklyn by a majority of two to one—that is, a vote of seventeen to nine—has decoded to amalgamate with the metropolis. A leading motive with these massies of people was, the Noves informs us, to secure an improvement of the Harbor. Hitherto scows and dupies drawing over mine inches of water have been unable to reach the Brooklyn piers at half tide. The channel is no bear deredged to the depth of two and one half feet, so that coysterboards, and even puncties, of the largest burthen, can enter their berths at low tide. Since the union of the two cities, enhanced activity is already visible in the humming marts and thronging thoroughfares of Oakland. One day ast week three earts were counted at one time on Broadway, and the old peddiar now finds a competitor for the trafic of the suburbs. An encouraging rumor that a new swill eart was to be put on appears, however, to have been premature. It is authoritively given out, however, that ex-Mayor Felton, of Oakland, will soon order a suit of cothes and a Winter bonnet from local emporiums, which has caused some stir among competing firms. financial revusion which appeared imminent in the early part of the week, consequent on the failure of a leading merchant with habitues approximating three thousand dolars, was averted by the prompt munificence of a single citizen, Dr. Merritt. That gentleman placed the sum of six handred dolars, from his prixel. funds, at the service of the banks, and, when the fact became known, it exerted a powerful influence in allaying the excitement and restoring confidence. A statement of the affairs of the bankrupt showed that the bulk of his liabilities were due in San Francisco the total loss sidiling upon the Oakland community being under rather than over, \$180. On Wednesday and Thursslay burstness flowed in accus-tomed volume, and quite a line of peanitis and of dired peaches was taken by trade from first hands. Building enterprise received a momentary check, and the only important transaction in building materials was the sale of one bandle of only important transaction in building materials was the safe of one bundle of shingles, on terms reserved. An enterprise fraught with important consequences to the future of Oakiand, is the proposition to change the title of the Farmers (Inb to that of Chamber of Commerce. This has been opposed, on the ground that the two saloon keepers and the peddlar might assert a right to membership, and it would be indebtate to exclude them. The bootmaker and kitchen gardener, who are prominent members of the present organization, have threatened to risign if the three new men are allowed to join. The discussion continues to excite a good deal of feeling in commercial circles. The other proposition to meorporate the spaceous city of Alameda with Oakiand, as has been already done in the the case of threathy will can be acted on this proposition. Brooklyn, will soon be voted on. It is proposed to overcome the inconvenience of the two metropolises lying four miles apart by giving a comple separate set of local the two increopenees and pour mines apart of gring a comple separate set of local and deputy officers to Alameda. Should this union be cheeted, so that, in the language of the News, "Oakland, Brookan, and Alameda would constitute one vast and wealthy city," the aggregate population of the consolidated metropolis would be upwards of two thousand souls—exclusive of Indians not laxed. New York would then, indeed, have to look to her laurers as the chief city of the United States.

### Diamonds.

In another page of the Mail Bag will be read the second installment of the admirable series of papers on the South African diamond fields, by Charles A. Payton, of London. These papers, which are reprinted exclusively in the United States by the Mail Bag from a copy procured direct from London, contain more practical information of value to American diamond prospectors than all the other printed matter put logether which has fallen under our observation. Mr Payton describes in a lued and intelligible way the methods of sitting and sorting the diamond-bearing gravel, both in the wet and the dry diggings. These details possess an especial value to our own prospectors. It was the general impression at first that the gravels could only be profusably worked by the aid of water—washing them, as is done for gold. This is seen to be a mistake; and a particular description of the apparatus for mampulating in the dry way, together with the method of proceeding, is given by Mr. Payton. He describes the appearance of the country and the composition and appearance of the gravel, which reads as if it might have been written from any point of the high interior plateau lying cast of us, extending from Arzona north to Wyoming Territory. Even the famous "ant hills" are found in South Africa, and the busy insects bring up the glistening stones. The Kafirs work much as our Indians may be expected to, and steal what stones they can with invigorating industry and perseverance. The regulations adopted by the diggers are given in full, and abound in suggestion which should be useful to us. There is no further news from the week from Omana of a party that had left the railroad at a point called the Red Desert supposed to be on route for the diamond fields. The particulars of the expedition are meagre, but we attach a particular significance to the story.

<sup>—</sup> A Chinawoman is pronounced crazy for worshiping a tin bucket. Let her adore a silver crucifix and be pronounced sane.

## Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

OCTOBER 21.—With some people traveling only means locomotion. Henry and I were going this morning to the postoffice and stopped at a picture store below Montgomery street. There are two colored lithographs of Genoa and Turin exposed in the window, and a well diressed hoosier was looking intently at the latter. He turned to Henry and said, "Where's that Torino! I've been home and looked in the encyclopedia and can't find it." When Henry explained that such was the Italian way of spelling the name of the city, he repided, "Well, I thought I'd seen that place somewhere in Yurnup." Mr. M—— came, to say farewell. He has scraped and gamed and squeezed money out of California, not, if report speaks truly, by the most creditable methods, and now is zoing home to live cleanly for the rest of his days. Not that he repents of the past, nor would hesitate to repeat it if necessary, but he is simply tired, and would fain believe that cessation is atonement.

There are who think to cast a life's accumulated burthen And cleanse their leprous sins by one plunge in the Jordan.

So he has given a handsome donation to the various charities and departs, with a crowd of leave-takers and honorable mention in the daily papers. I could not help thinking last night, when Mephistopheles and Faust were killing Valentin in the opera, that it was typical of the late war, two Germans against one Frenchann, Muller and Eisenbach slaughtering Monsieur Charles, as he is always called. Ocr. 22.—Happiness after all is but comparative. Bright little Lilian S— came bounding into my room early this morning to tell me that she had got a situation as governess at twenty dollars a month, and she danced for joy. Half an hour afterwards I saw a gloomy millionaire walking down from Taylor street, looking as black as thunder; something had gone wrong, whereby he missed another layer of gold. Spent the atternoon in Mr. L—'s fine library. There is a rare edition of Albert Durer's etchings and wood engravings in it, rough enough when we compare them with the finished prettiness of the present day, but yet what earnest sincerity there is in them all. I could not help comparing his virgins with those of Raphael. In Durer one sees the sorely tried, auxious Mary, whose early life had been one of suffering, even of privation, whilst the Italian is all sensuous beauty—a mother fondling a remarkably healthy child, herself the picture of health and happiness.

## The Holy Club.

We have all sorts of clubs—American, French and German: military, social, and political; the Union and Pacific Clubs, the Bohemian and the lawyers' club, and they are all wicked places where poker is played and wine is drunk, and songs are sung, and questionable stories told. The husband with his night-key does not always go directly from his club to his home, nor the bacheior to his virtuous sheets. Clubs are institutions of the devil, and ought to be prayed against. The pious man of God should set his face against and forever reprove them. But alast or the godlessness of these our days. The congregationalists have established a club, and the Reverend Burton is President—the Reverend Stone is Vice-President thereof. Of course, these fat and oily men of God only met nights at their club to commune together in spirit-unl affairs; they meet to uphold the card-inal virtues. They will not poker each other, and no females will be admitted by the front door. Of course they will sing psalms and go straight home, avoiding all the dangerous places. A little wine for their communion table, perhaps, but to be drunk in great a tedious afternoon, no hot whisky punches for a rainy evening; nobody admitted to membership but the long-faced, suiveling he idiots who have professed religion and embraced Jesus. It must be enticing. We thank our Heavenly Father we are not eligible to membership.

## Cold Meat.

The cold carcass crop off Meigg's wharf is plentiful this season. Some sentimental young ladies went there last week to muse (how doyou muse!). They bade the ocean "Roll on, thou deep and dark-blue ocean, roil!" and it rolled, Then said Auserina, "Lo, Selina, yonder object on which the haughty gulls are wheting 'their talons ere they soar to the lotty empyrean! Methinks 'tia a lifebuoy." But it turned out to be a dead youth—not a life-buoy—whose domestic economy the gulls were interviewing. "Verliy," saith the Scripture, "where the carcass is, there will the sea-gulls be gathered together." Next day a dog could not take a quiet swim without a masty baby bobbing up against his nose. The pampered animal, reared in luxury's and Mrs. Jellybag's laps, refused the profered meal, and even indicated by his elevated smeller that it was too "high" for him. When vitiated dogs thus despise good, wholesome, well-cured baby, it is time to clamor against the price of butcher's meat. The little stranger was fished out, and found to be carefully enswathed in an old clout. Around its waist was tied a rope, to which some affectionate hand had attached a grindstone. A hole in its forchead attested the carcesce of a poker, perhaps the last fond token of a mother's love.

"O what was love made for, if 'twas not for this?"

## Important Steamship Announcement.

We are authorized to state that the preliminaries have been arranged for the formation of a strong-hip company in London, in cooperation with the Fangina Railroad Company, to run a line of spiciodal directorss, test screw scenichips, between San Francisco and Sydney, N. S. W., rin Honoldin, Navigators Island and Merton Bay, Que us said. A brained steamer is intuited to be run from Navigator's Island to Anakand, N. Z., to carry the New Zonand mays and possessivers. The poan of the company is to therter the necessary number of steamers at one, to "mangarate" the enterprise. They also commence the construction of three and probably a fourtal step so of the class of the famous "White Star" line, between New York and Lirebard. These ships constitute the linest floot of merchant steamers about. Pluy are of the argest cases, burd of aron, with compound circures, having the prime pal cabin annelshaps, and combining at the abest improvements in ship but due. They are the fastest ships in the world, and will work castly within the schedule time fixed by the company, as to low. Between London and Sodarey, 14 days, between London and Anakand, Sodars. To san Francisco, the unportance of the new line and the advantages it we bring to the post, cannot be compressed into a sentence. An American current but the design of the families of England. The next step, which meeting is likely to cavert, with the literate of Asia. And for this he has to thank his Congress.

## Let us be Lectured.

We print this week an iteresting account of Professor Tyndabi's lectures. The Eastern people have also seemed flux ey, Carpenter and Fronte for the present season. Why should san Francisco not have them all four? It is a matter of money and she has pointly the cornect change to he can have the based we we have for the based. It is considered that the cornect change to he can be the sort to secture. To do so s to be continued, and as the treatment of the money of the sort to secture. To do so s to be continued, and as the treatment of the sort to secture. To do so s to be continued that the cornect change of the sort to do so the above of the sort of the sort

The county clerk, in pursuance of statute, has executed a 13,000-dollar joke which has a sea forcat frequency. A arge clement of our population, whose names were never thought worth printing before, are reconsided in it. For a considerable extent at its a record of the dead, and to a much greater extent downt, for nearly two thous and manes of its a record of the gentlemen's names whech have attempted put on the pay for, at Marie Island Navy Yard. A few thous and individuals who have moved here residence from San Francisco to Oak and district the past six years are advised in entering opportunity to vote in both peaces. As a shield for transfer in voting, the Great Register is rather too clumps to be eight a clear segment to the second register in the paying the respective positions estimate of cach other, mether cares much for a since. Each party appears prepared to make the most of its opportunity, and, maneavering behind the treat Register, that most positives to be something considerable. The county clerk protests that it is not his faint: We are not aware that any one has said it was.

The native of the Old Bay State,
A loud laugh laugheth he—
One hundred and thirty thousand codfish
Arrive from the Okotsk Sea.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The wayward creatures who inhabit Pike street" is Alia not English) for prostitute. It is easy to understand that paper's sensitiveness to the use of the plain word. "Journalistic prostitute" is a coarse term of reproach.

# Treasure Recovered from the "America."

A portion of the treasure recovered from the remains of the steamer America, by divers persons, and brought to San Francisco on the Colorada, was trucked to the office of the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, No. 416 Montgomery street, yesterday morning, and exposed to the gaze of a few reliable persons. The scene was novel beyond conception. Twenty-three boxes of melted coin, weighing from two to four hundred pounds each, were scattered about the floor of the room, and besides there were piles of bars and irregular masses of valuable metal lying around loose. Two pieces of the melted mass, with a length each of about three feet, a width of eighteen inches, and weighing one hundred pounds, looked like a section of frozen clay bristing with oysters. These oysters were twenty-dollar pieces, Mexican dollars and half-dollars of American coinage, with dimes and half-dimes for young oysters, and irons spikes, bits of brass and steel to represent the shell-fish that are wont to burrow in the bed of the ocean, the whole forming a valuable specimen of crustacea. In some instances the coins are only welded together in rolls, and at other times they form one lava-like gob. The melted matter and the coins are of a deep green color. The large bars of bullion were less affected by the fire than the coin, and do not appear to have lost much in weight. The metal is to be recoined. Two twenty-dollar pieces in the lot were kindly donated to the representatives of the press, who were among the reliable persons present, and had not the coins been welded to a bar, they would have been taken away. Three hundred theus and dollars worth of treasure, half-melted, colored by fire and the action of the water is a curiosity that few people have ever had an opportunity to see. Even the audacious and enterprising Barnum could not give such a show.

William Donovan shot George Minchell for \$14 two years ago, and was convicted of murder. The State Supreme Court naturally gave him a new trial, at which he has been convicted again and sentenced to be hanged. Donovan pleaded delivium tree ms, but pleaded in vain. Let not the breast of the pittful reader be wrung by Donovan's awful doom; he will not be judicially made into a demnition cold body, with a swelled, black face and his eyes popped out. First, he may appeal again to the Supreme Court; he may get a new trial and not be convicted. And second, Gov. Booth may pardon him. In fact, the Governor is expected to do so the papers inform us, because Donovan was drunk when he killed Minchell, who was not. If Minchell had been properly drunk, also, he might have killed Donovan. The killing is thus seen to have been really Minchell sown fault. In this view, he got no more than he deserved, and Donovan is an injured party. We commend him to Gov. Booth for a pardon, and, as some small reparation for the incarceration he has sustained, suggest that he might be appointed Notary Public.

The industry of Mr. Kettell of the Alta, in writing letters to himself and answering them in the commercial column, is only equaled by that of Mr. Williams of the Bulletin, in appending the signature "Citizen" to rejected editorial paragraphs. The impersonality of the press must be better preserved.

Wm. A. Piper says his speeches "come right from the heart." Mr. Piper's speeches may come from that necessary organ, but having been within range of his breath during the delivery of one, we should say that it came from a necessary of a different description.

—— Citizens residing near North Beach remarked a very peculiar odor in the atmosphere on Tuesday evening.—Daily Paper.] We have to explain that Mr. W. A. Piper was washing himself on the beach in that vicinity. Large numbers of flash were killed and came floating to the surface.

— H. R. Kendall writes to the Alla that he can discover nothing flattering in the moral and social prospects of California. We can: It is the flattering tale told by Hope—of a prospect of the early demise of H. R. Kendall, and the eternal moral and social gain of California thereby.

The dailies call attention to an "alarming" horse disease prevailing in the East, and which may reach California. The dailies need not continue to flap their ears in that agitated manner. The disease is confined to animals which neigh—not bray.

Jos. Beale has got killed by a hunting party who mistook him for a deer. If all Californians who wear antiers were served like Jos. Beale, the corpses left unburied for lack of laborers to plant them, should breed a noisome pestilence.

4

# A Rhyme of the Maple Tree.

A brown-winged bird is sitting
High up the maple tree;
Out load, with a pretty bravery

Out fond, with a pretty bravery,
To his sole self-singeth he,
While the reddening caves are falling

While the reddening caves are fallin Fast down from the maple tree.

A brown-haired girl is sitting Low under the maple tree; In a voice like smitten silver

To her sole self sigheth she, And her tears are falling, falling, Like the leaves from the maple tree.

The sunshine comes to kiss her All under the maple tree; Her cheeks are like wood roses—

She's tair enough for three!
But she has no heart to listen
To the bird in the maple tree.

For she has shamed her sweetheart
All under the maple tree;
"And yet, there's not another
Who, like him, loveth me—
We shall ait no more together.

Who, like him, loveth me— We shall sit no more together Under this maple tree!" He listens close beside her,

A'l under the maple tree; He's jea ous of the sunshme, He will not let her be—

On two the leaves are falling Fast from the maple tree.

She's shy, but he is master, All under the maple tree; First tears, then smiles and kisses— In sooth 'tis fine to see!

In sooth 'tis fine to see! And her heart goes singing, singing, With the bird in the maple tree,

- Howard Glyndon in Appleton's Journal.

## The Diamond Diggings--General Account of the South African Fields.--No. 3

[By Charles A. Payton-"Sarcelle" of "The Field."]

THE COLESBERG KOPJE.

Early in July, 1871, a "new rush" was prospected about a mile beyond De Beer's, and many diamonds being found on or near the surface, a great many claims were and many diamonds found from on the least the service, a great many comments at once taken out. It is only a small "kepte" or bill, about 250 acres in area, surrounded by a reef of hard rock. In about a fortunght after the first besovery comments exceed the second of bought any at those prices, luckier still those who originally marked out claims, and paid only the 10s beense, for little more than three months after the opening of the "kopje" a whole chain in a good pos ten there would not be send for less than £2,000 to £1,000 and had or quarter claims in proportion. The dair finds there are something marvelous, fortunes having already been realized by single in-dividual shelween July and the end of October, when I left the Coasburg Kopje. A friend of mine having taken out a claim there, sold had of it to a Mr. A ros. Smit, a Dutchman, for, I think, £50. In two nonths 1 me Smits found dramends the value of which is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. The other had of the same claim has also turned out very well. The daily increasing riches of this wonderful place soon attracted crowds of diagers, diamond, buyers, store and hatel keepers: place soon attracted crowds of diggers, damied buyers, store and hotel keepers; and, within three months from the first discovery, the Defeer's New Rush, subsequently christened "Cecesberg Kopje," has become a busy, thriving town, with regular streets, handsome buildings of every mater a "except stone, and an immense encampment of tents and wayous all round the "kopje." As to the appearance of the "kopje," itself during working hours, no words of mine can give an adequate idea of the immense activity which is here displayed. In consequence of the high price of claims and richness of the ground, most of the claims have been divided into halves and quarters, the latter being the most general, and every digger being anxious to get through the ground as quickly as possible, puts on as many Kaftrsas be can get hold of, so that such a number of men, white and black, are con, regated on this little space, all working with ceaseless energy, that the place is like a magmilied antibult, with a combination of bechive. Each claim has to allow 7ft for the road. Roads run parallel through the whose of the keppe, the refuse staff, rock, etc., being rapidly removed by nutle-earts, the drivers of which are at work all rocks. long, and make a fair thing of that innepence or one shifting per load, which does not take long, as the stuff is shot out on to the "veldt," just outside the kopje. This refuse stuff consists of large pieces of hard innestone and other kinds of rock, too hard to be easily broken either by the shovel or in the rough steve, but diggers are now careful to break as much of it as they possibly can, using mallets and sledge-hammers, for many diamonds have been found embedded in the shard stuff; and hammers, for many diamonds have been found embedded in the hard stuff; and some people who can d not afford claims were, and probably still are, in the half of making a living, and sometimes a very good one too, by going about and break-ing the refuse stuff carted away from the claims. In one instance, a piece of dis-stance to do not the front o's cart, the hinder wheel passed over it and crushed it, when out came a 20-carat diamond. A 33-carat stone has lately been found embedded in solid quartz

The noise, dust and heat at the Colesberg Kopje are intense and most trying. Thirst is keenly feit, and the canteens drive a roaring trade. In consequence of the small portion of ground each diager has to work on, there is no room on the claims for most of the sorting-tables, and they are generally placed on the "weldt" outside the kopje; and here, under awnings of various kinds, rugs. blankets, etc., placed on four props round the table, sit men, and many ladue too, with the "scraper" in one hand, and sometimes a horse's, cow's, or wildebeest's tall in the

other, for flicking the flies away, while their partners, or the more than half naked black laboters, bring down the precious stuff from the claims in carts, wheelbarrows, or very commonly in a bullock's hide sewn to two poles, and sift it therethes eiter the sieve props being also erected near the sorting-table, so as to leave the bit of claim clear for working. Diamonds are found here at all depths; in some claims they find every day from the surface downwards; in others a man will find hardly anything till he has got down to 20ft, or more, and will from that time be richly rewarded for his perseverance. As a fine diamond of 10 carats was lately found at a depth of 96ft, in sinking a well, it is difficult to say to what limit the diggers of the future will go. The curious visitor to the Colesberg Kopje will be frequently startled by a loud and gathering "hurrah" or confused shout. He will see many diggers running from their claims to a certain spot, on reaching which he will probably find that a large diamond has just been "turned up." It is difficult to form an estimate of the number of stones daily found here, for a very great number of the diamonds actually found which appears in the weekly list published by the Diamond Xens. But even this small proportion is sufficiently exciting. Here is, for instance, the summary of one week's list of diamonds found at the Colesberg Kopje: 657 stones, from one, 103 carats, found by one Piet Otto, downwards, including stones of 102, 81, 83, 82, etc. The uniformity in size of many of the stones found in one week is often very curious: Another week's list contains 477 diamonds, including stones of 182, 81, 83, 82, etc. The uniformity in size of many of the stones found in one week is often very curious: Another week's list contains 477 diamonds, including stones of 182 arts, 42, 35, 31, 30, 20, etc. At the time I left be Fields, viz., in the middle of November, 1871, it was estimated roughly, but I think with no exaggeration, that from £40,000 to £50,000 worth of diamonds

## CLIMATE, WEATHER, AND HEALTH.

The climate of the district in which the Diamond Fields are situate is, though not absolutely unhealthy, in many respects extremely trying to newly-arrived Europeans. For the purpose of becoming gradually acclimatized, it is best to reach the fields, if possible, in Autumn, or beginning of Winter. The seasons may be put down as follows: Spring—August, September, October; Sumuer—November, December, January; Autumn—February, March, April; Winter—May, June, July, The spring weather is bearable conough—pretty hot during the day, but not oppressively so, with a good many cold nights and mornings, now and then a slight frost, but very little rain or storms. The summer at the Fields is excessively hot—I think more so than in most other parts of South Africa. While I was at Pniel, early in last November, the thermometer frequently registered 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade; while the heat and glare of the sun acting upon the white ling-stone and uniform light color of soil, tents, and almost everything at the dry diggings, try the head and eyes most severely. In the summer time there is almost always a strong wind blowing—this is very often a hot wind—in addition to which it keeps the whole of the camp enveloped in a cloud of the horrible dust mentioned in a previous chapter. And when the wind does not blow, the stiding, oppressive, sultry heat renders breathing difficult, and the slightest exercise almost impossible. Moreover, from the middle or end of November to the end of January thunderstorms are of frequent, in fact almost daily, occurrence, generally bursting over the camps about sundown. They are terribly violent, and many strong men grow nervous when they see the lurid, coppery clouds gather ring up to windward. Lightings so vivid and thunder so painfully loud I have hardly ever experienced elsewhere, but I am happy to say that fatal accidents are comparatively rare. Most of the diggers place glass bottles on the iron spikes of their tent-poles as a security against the fathing thems. The set hunderstorms

It will easily be understood that, during the summer, very few Europeans feel inclined to engage in the more active operations of picking, shoveling, hauling, breaking, or sifting. It is quite sufficient for them to sit under an awning and sort, leaving the Kafirs to perform all the other stages of the work. After the tempered heats of autum, comes the really delightful weather of a South African winter. Truly the frosts are frequent and sharp. I have found thick ice in my water buckets outside the tent, and even half the cold tea frozen in my kettle inside, and have looked out to see the whole of the surrounding "veldt" white and glistening with thick hour frost; but all this only reminds a man of Old England, and bids him take a stiff "night-cap" before he "turns in," and put on plenty of warm

blankets. And, soon after the mighty South African sun rises, all is changed-the blankets. And, soon after the inignty South African son rises, all is changed—the frost despipers as a swiftly as if by magic, and about two hours after sunrises the is as warm as that of a fair Finglish June day. This is the time when diagrees work "with a will," and enjoy their work too—when we gaily handle pick, shovel, or sieve, with light hearts in our breasts and merry songs on our lips.

As to health, it is generally good at the camps, except in summer. During this summer lever, diarrhou and disentery have been alarmingly prevalent, and I have

had my share of them, but I believe they are to be attr-buted not so much to the heat, had my share of them, but I believe they are to be attributed not so much to the lear, or natural atmosphere of the district, as to the scarcity of good water, and the anominable deliciency of all sanitary arrangements. If cleanliness is neglected, and so large a congregation of people, in a crowded camp, the public hes them and softer; but I believe that now, under British rule, both these fertile causes of diseases will be removed, and the summer of 1872 will, I trust, be less fatal than that of 1871. The principal attends of this symmer have been a very trying low that of 1841. The principal administration of this large beth a very triang low fever, acute distribute and dysenterty, colle, inflammation of the langs, and a very mild form of secury. Some deaths have resulted from mismperance—of which amay be expected, thereis a good deal. Owing to the heat and drynces care in a may be expected, thereis a good deal. Owing to the heat and drynces care in a cessant thirst, the temptations held out by the innumerable canteen keepers, and Cessan this, and collar restraint, a young man who drinks in totally lost on the Fields; many aman of good connections, who might have gone home in a year or two in health, and with wealth too, to class, which the control of her friends, now lies in a nameless grave, beneath the black flag, having killed himself by hard drinking, which is totally incompatible with this climate.

As to the flies - they had become, by the time I left the fields, a tearful plague, for they filled the air both outside and inside the tents, and they are far more aggressive and irritating than the European insect. They come at you with a lond threatening buzz, and their contact is excessively irritating, producing almost the sensation of an actual sting. Moreover, they are particularly fond of plunging into the corners of an action sing. Subject, and are particularly mind a ming and more account of your ceres, and sticking there if you will let them, or into your ceres, nose, etc. It is the eight by many that they communicate ophidalms, which is provident in many jarts of the colors in a mid form, though excessively painful, generally lasting a month. I suffered terribly from this affection of the eyes, which came on after I had pretty nearly got rid of fever and diarrhesa, and had left the dry diggings. A solution of supphate of zinc and rose water makes a good lotton for this gings. A solution of supprace of zinc and rose water makes a good following in the painth alment. To return to the dies. During the summer they swarm in the tents, rendering the afternoon siesta impracticable, and spoding every article of food or drink that is left uncovered. I found it almost impossible to keep meat from them, for even if I adopted the precaution of putting it into a large close-hidded im box directly I bought it, I generally found that one or two of the horrible insects had managed to slip in with it, and the next day the meat would be found if y blown. The files are of two kinds: a little black felsor, like the common house if y of Europe, and a rather large bright green felsor; the latter the common distributions of the common distribution in the insect of the two, because he very seldom settles on the person or attacks the face, in which the little black beast is most pertinacious. It is common on summer days to see a large number of degers going about armed with long tails of different animaes, which they constantly flick before their faces. A chapter freeding of health at the diggings would be incomplete without some notice of the very appleasant sores to which we diggers are liable. We frequently find that the slightest scratch, on the hand especially, will fester, and become an open, discharging ore, which often prevents a man from using his hand, and takes several weeks to heal. I have heard these sores attributed to lime dust getting into any scratch or cut; but this is not an adequate explanation, for I have frequently known-even in my own case-these sores to come spontaneously in places where the skin was perfectly sound. I have had them often, and sometimes many at a time, a ways on the hands, and have known innumerable other diggers who suffered in the same manner. They can be treated either with carbolic ointment, after the discharge has ceased, or with frequent applications of cold water, or even left entirely alone, and I found that they got well just as quickly if I took no notice of them whatever. But I think they got well just as quickly if I took no notice of them whatever. But I think they must be attributed to an impure state of the blood, being, in fact, a mild form of scurvy. There is a certain large bulb found on the Fields, the thin skin of which is considered very efficacious in healing all kinds of cuts, wounds, and sores, and it is certainly a useful thing to have by one, and costs nothing. Any old digger will describe the bulb or root to a "new chum," or give him a piece.

"Kel "pronounced k oppic, is a Dutch word, meaning literally "little bead," but generally used in the sense of "littleck" or small agenerally circulary elevation of ground. It is a dimensioned "kep" or "head," whereh is used for a larger hill. The De lever's New Rush is sotten also called "Colesberg Kep," but I do not think It is quite large enough to merit the designation. The diamonds are generally found it rather clevated ground (ridges or hills), so that plenty of "kopjes" will be nouced on the different diggings.

The King of Spain entertains quite Royal notions of the duties of a King, and is during even to rashness in his daily open association with people who regard assussination as a justifiable means to a desirable end. The King was one the first to drive to the Escurial when it was known that that building had taken fire. Now that the extent of the damage is known, it will take upwards of £10,000 to cover it. The King is the first to forbid a national subscription to make the necessary repairs. He has insisted upon paying all the expenses out of his private purse.

# The Sea Serpent of the Period.

AFTER HOLMES.

Have you heard of the snake of the sea, of the sea, Do you know of the behemoth snake ! If you haven't been taught, you must be, you must be,

For our common intelligence' sake. He doesn't disport on the wave, on the wave,

As of old in the terrible tale, But deep in his watery grave, in his grave,

He's a joke for the sportive old whale.

And there in the deep of the ocean, the ocean, He swings and he rolls on his side,

Ever swaying with pendulum motion, with motion, Imparted by throes of the tide.

And his tail is secure on the shore, on the shore, And his head on a far-distant strand;

And so he must swing evermore, evermore, A giant and wonderful band.

Daddy Neptune may hang out his clothes, hang his clothes In his garden far under the seas.

And the mermaids may dance, goodness knows, goodness knows, And go in for the flying trapeze.

No artist's our snake, yet a painter, a painter, A nautical painter of nations.

May his utterance never be fainter, be fainter, Though speaking from transmarine stations.

And now that he visits Australia, And buries his head in our sands,

We welcome the sea serpent's trail here, his trail here, To link us with fur-distant lands.

# The Japanese Experience of Our Civil Service.

A curious illustration of the indirect but baleful influence of our vicious and absurd civil service system has been recently brought to light in the history of certain experiences that have befallen the Japanese in their intercourse with our Government. Thus, it is well known that, from the time when the American under Commodore Perry broke through the seclusion of Japan and negotiated the first international commercial treaty, the Japanese have evinced the most friendly regard for the Government and the people of the United States, and in their efforts to "conform"—we will not say "clevate themselves"—to the standards of Wostera civilization, have made no secret of their intention to accept our methods and experiences as their models and examples, rather than the methods and exe-periences as their models and examples, rather than the methods and experiences offered them by the people and governments of Western Europe. To the United States came accordingly the first Japanese embassy, and subsequently their first foreign resident representative or diplomatist. With this latter personage came also, for the purpose of acquiring an American education, a considerable number of young men, selected with care from the noble or higher classes; and laten, and for the same purpose, a carefully selected corps of young women. But as the services of all these young nersons were prospective, and as the occasion for servivices of all these young persons were prospective, and as the occasion for service with the Japanese in dealing with foreign nations, their methods, tools, machinery, and other agencies was immediate, a movement was made by the Japanese Minister, soon after his arrival, to obtain in behalf of his Government the assistance of such citizens of the United States as, through abundant knowledge and experience, were especially qualified to impart just that information and assistance which the several departments of the empire feet that they needed. He accordingly applied to our officials in Washington for advice and co-operation; and tasking it for to our officials in Washington for advice and co-operation; and taking it for granted—in unhappy ignorance of our civil service—that the same burbarous customs that exist in China and Japan, of calling only men of great attainments to high public office, prevailed equally in the United States, he naturally expected to find in our Federal officials occupying stations corresponding to the requirements of Japan exactly the material that was wanted. And in accordance with this hypothetical but erroneous view of the situation, the Minister appears to have made his selections—no one in authority at Washington taking sufficient interest in the matter to advise or influence him to the contrary.

The first requisite of the Japanese was a man learned in international and civil law-one skilled in the foreign policy of the United States and other nations, and who, as a high attacke of their Foreign Office, would assist in the drafting and newho, as a nigh attacke of their Foreign Office, would assist in the drafting and ingotiating of treaties, in the settlement of foreign claims, and who, above all, through wise counsels, would guard the empire from international difficulties and liabilities. The salary offered was understood to be \$15,000 gold per annum, with a gnaranteed term of service of several years. For this office a subordinate of the State Department was selected—a man brought into the Department through the favoritism of a former Secretary, past middle age, of no social position, of dissipated habits, and who could not hopefully have aspired to the smallest office of dissipanted regrousibility under his corn Convergent.

plomatic responsibility under his own Government.

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for the welfare of their country. Of this they are not now convinced, nor will they be until United States officials exhibit a disposition to measure their own countrymen and the natives with whom they come in contact by the same standards, politically, commercially and socially. The Japanese diplomatiss are as clever as any of ours whom they are likely to meet, their mechanics are just as shrewd and quite as honest, and their people generally are as respectable for intelligence and humanity. Yet in all intercourse, an assumption of superiority is maintained on our side for which there is no warrant, and which certainly would not be tolerated or attempted in European communities. And in commercial transactions, the Japanese have too often reason to suspect us of trampling upon their rights. The position of the United States Minister is extremely delicate in this respect. As there are no Courts here for the settlement of foreign accounts, all disputed claims on the part of Americans are turned over to him for presentation to the Japanese Government. It of course becomes his duty to ascertain their validity, but such investigations are naturally distasteful, and it may be that a Minister cannot always give the time to consider them very minutely. It need hardly be said that no punishment or disgrace could be too severe for a Minister who should present a claim known to be fraudulent; but who can tell with what skill the irregularity or injustice of some of these accounts may not be concealed? It is certain that false claims on Tor vast amounts have hitherto been submitted to our Minister for presentation, and I believe it is indisputable that some demands have actually been urged and settled which could never be justified in equity or honor. Mistakes like these are very dangerons. They directly impair our influence and imperil our reputation, and they should be guarded against by measures so peremptory as effectively to prevent their recurrence."—New York Nation.

## English and American Impressions of Travel.

NEW YORK.

Mr. E. S. Robinson, a wealthy English capitalist, is visiting the United States, and communicates his first impressions of some American fellow-travelers and of New York in a published letter as follows: "The cabin passengers were nearly all Americans. Amongst them was a retired judge, a consul returning home with his family after eleven years' service, a New York banker, a Presbyterian minister from Brooklyn, etc., etc.; all were extremely contreous and agreeable. There were not half a dozen English there, though all spoke English. Many were Germans, who have settled and become American citizens. Little wine or other liquor was drank, but a large number smoked. The practice of visiting Europe by Americans is much more frequent than that of visiting America by Europeans. Many of the passengers have been in the "old country" several times. I hear a good deal of talk about American politics, but I cannot fathom their mysteries yet. The judge means to vote for Grant and the banker for Greeley. Where the substantial difference in the politics of the respective candidates is I cannot quite see; both are Republicans, both insist upon the integrity of the Union, both were anti-alwayer men, Greeley always has been a strong advocate of protection, but says on that point he will bow to the decision of Congress—Grant has shown no strong proclivities either way. However, I may, before I leave the States, understand the matter better. Upon going upon deck on Mouday morning I found we were in New York harbor, with Long Island on one side, and Staten Island on the other. The houses and scenery, right and left, were more English in character than I had expected to see them. A steam tender came alongside and took the mails, but not a passenger or package was allowed to go on board, and we waited for hours before we could land and have our bazgage examined. This delay is quite inconsistent with the reputations Americans have for the dispatch of business. On landing I put my baggage in charge of an 'express,' and preferred myself

#### LONDON.

Mr. Stillman, the American art critic of New York, writes an open letter to his countrymen on how to live in London, and giving his estimate of the shopkeeper of that city. He says: "You may find a house ready for occupation, with every thing you care for—pictures, linen, plate (electro)—for from two guineas to ten a

week. I have actually lived in a house in a pleasant part of Kensington parish, with pariors, diminizaroom, six bed-rooms, etc., etc., for which furnished, except with linen and plate, I paid two guineas a week, taxes, etc., included—less than a similar house, in an equally favorable situation, costs in New York in the bare walls. The drawback here is getting of servants. Lots of them, and not very extravagant in wages—£16 to £20 per year, here and ten found; and the worst that can happen to you is, if they will stay with foreigners, that the cook gots drunk and combines with the butcher to pass his meat for twenty-five per cent, more than he sends, and gets candles at the grocer's, with snear, etc., which she gives to her friends and has charged on your book; and that the chumber-most or parlor-maid lets in her 'walker' or 'follower' evenings when you are out, and drunk and eat up your fragmentary substance. Yet somehow it has generally happened to me that I have met with houset servants. I think that honesty is more common in the lower classes in England than almost any other virtue, and is certainly far more common with them than with the little tradesman. Here the worst toes are not those of your own household; for of all the warshing wetches I have ever encountered, in a life of travel and residence in divers parts of the earth, the wired and most sconndrelly have ever seen are the shapmen of London. I have lived with and dealt with those of France and Italy, and of the Eleventh Ward of New York, with Turks and Greeks, 'vankees and Datchmen, but of all hiving creatures for shameless, extortionate, and mendacions swinding give me a small shopheeper of London. The Roman is conscientions and the Greek an honest man compared with tem. His incennity in finding ways to cheat you is a exchanations as that of the Chinese and as nente as that of a Yankee inventor. He lies with the grace of a fine art, and damns his conscientions and the Greek an honest man compared with tem. His incennity in finding ways to cheat y

## Polygamous Complications.

As illustrative of the domestic life of the wealthiest Chinese, the Shanghai Control of the following episode which has lately occured to a leading native silk merchant in the settlement. Six or seven months ago he saw at a brothel a young woman with whose beauty and attractions he was so captivated that he resolved to make her his second wife. It may here he mentioned that even to the eye of a foreigner the damsel was unquestionably passing lair. So the silkman found out her mother on the cooling grade of society, and after the usual chadering, paid her \$700 for her daughter, who was thereupon day mysalled in his house, in the position of second wife. Six months rolled round, during which the hu-band dealt liberally with his lair companion, giving her jewery to wear to the value of over 18, 400. But suddenly she was missing, and it was quickly found that she had taken all the jewery along with her. After search, she was discovered hiding herself in a house soine distance in the country, and was taken back to her lord and husband. There it was ascertained that the second wife was aggrieved by the superior dismits and privileges accorded to wife No 1 More particularly she wanted an amali to wait upon her in the aame way as the choic wife had; but this the latter wond not beten to, whereupon she field like Hagar to the widerness, the latter wond not beten to, whereupon she field like Hagar to the widerness and favor, and grant her the covered hand-maiden? or will he misst on his right of purchase, and compel her to stay with him with less need rather than increased privileges or will be hand her back to her mother and insist on her giving up the juvely and returning the purchase money? In view of the proverbial foodness Chinaman shows for a qual pro quo, one would be rendy to say that the last plan would probably hind favor. But, no. Chinase castom is quite express on the point. Here, too, the maxim prevails: Noblesse oblige. Any one of the suggested har mould probably ind considered respectable. The sikman has t

An Italian professor has made researches, says the Garden, which leads him to assert that vegetable perfumes exercise a healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its exygen into ezone, and thus increasing its exidizing influence. The essences that develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, man, juniper, lemons, fennel and bergamot; those that give it in less quantity are anise, nutmer, cajeput, and thyme. The flowers of the unreissue, hyacinti, micronette, helbotrope, and lily of the valley, develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destinte of perfume do not develop it, and those which have facets, the prefessor recommends the use of flowers in marshy districts, and in places infested with animal emanations, as the powerful cardicing influence of ozone may destroy them. The inhabitants of such regions should surround their houses with beds of the most dorous flowers.

# Precautionary Hints on the Threatened Approach of Smallpox.

Alfred Power, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Poor Law, Ireland.]

No. I .- THE SKIN,

There's a skin without and a skin within, A covering skin and a lining skin, But the skin within is the skin without Doubled inwards and carried completely throughout. The palate, the nostrils, the windpipe and throat, Are all of them lined with this inner coat; Which through every part is made to extend— Lungs, liver, and bowels, from end to end, The outside skin is a marvelous plan For exuding the dregs of the flesh of man; While the inner extracts from the food and the air What is needed the waste in his flesh to repair. While it goes well with the outside skin You may feel pretty sure all's right within; For if anything puts the inner skin out Of order, it troubles the skin without. The doctor, you know, examines your tongue To see if your stomach or bowels are wrong; If he feels that your hand is hot and dry He is able to tell you the reason why. Too much brandy, whisky, or gin, Is apt to disorder the skin within; While, if dirty or dry, the skin without Refuses to let the sweat come out. Good people all! have a care of your skin, Both that without and that within;
To the first you'll give plenty of water and soap,
To the last little else beside water, we'll hope! But always be very particular where You get your water, your food, and your air; For if these be tainted or render'd impure, It will have its effect on your blood-be sure! The food which will ever for you be the best Is that you like most and can soonest digest; All unripe fruit and decaying flesh Beware of, and fish that is not very fresh. Your water transparent and pure as you think it, Had better be filter'd and boil'd ere you drink it, Unless you know surely that nothing unsound Can have got to it over or under the ground, But of all things the most I would have you beware Of breathing the poison of once breathed air; When in bed, whether out or at home you may be, Always open your window and let it go free With clothing and exercise keep yourself warm, And change your clothes quickly if dreuched in a storm; For a cold caught by chilling the outside skin Flies at once to the delicate lining within. All of you who thus kindly take care of your skin And attend to its wants without and within, Need never of smallpox feel any fears And your skin may last you a hundred years !

#### No. II .- THE BLOOD.

Six thousand years after his ora began
The astonishing fact was discovered by man
That the blood in his body does not remain still,
But rushes along like the race from a mill.
Certain vessels call'd arteries hidden within
The body conduct from the heart to the skin;
While others called veins throughout every part
Of the system conduct from the ekin to the heart.
The heart every instant gets filled with new blood,
Prepar'd, as you'll see, from the air and the food;
And this new blood is driven through the whole frame
As from a force-pump by the force of the same.

The blood in its passage leaves everywhere Some of what it has got from the food and the air, Which is all taken up, ere a moment be gone, To replenish the tissue, the fat and the bone. Ti roughout the whole structure bone, muscle, or skin-Where the arteries and the veins begin And changing its colour from red blood to black, The blood enters the years and is so carried back When the old blood arrives by the veins at the heart It is mixed and crarned up in a chamber spart, With a thick make fluid, a drittons and good, Which the stomach and howe shave drawn from the food. It is then driven off by a similar force To the lungs, where the air-cells receive it in course, Where at every breath t takes up through the skin The material parts of the air within. Thus regenerate, vigorous, lusty, and red, And once more forced back upon its fountain-head, To the artery chamber it rushes amain, And is ready to start upon service again. What we get from the air is equal in weight To what we derive from the food which we cat, But what we breathe out, I must be I you once more, Is of possons the worst, as I tool von before. In a much clearer light you now may perceive What it's hoped you'll hold fast and devoutly believe, That for health and encouncid the very best fare Is the soundest of food and the purest of air. Then show that you value your blood and your skin, Remove every nuisance without and within; Oher all the laws that are made to that end And regard the inspector of health as your friend. If your house has a taint, employ in good time Either carbolic acid or chlorid of lime.
But of all disintect and the earth is the best -Smells cover'd by earth are forever at rest. With all these precautions don't fear any harm. And yield to no panic or foolish alarm; When the enemy comes he brave but prepared Survey your defences and stand on your guard!

## Ruskin's Last Trouble--American Girls.

We cannot but feel deeply for Mr. Ruskan in his new trouble. To be compelled to travel from Vendee to Venona with two American grils, who concerned the subsets more about the flues and dust than auxiliary else, must have severe a tree the sensitive realize of the sensitive realize of the grid art crite. In the solid of their parents, too well toolo, money of poop of when it is those young afters of fifteen and a latent parents, too well toolo, money of poop of fifteen and a latent parents, too well toolo, money of the presence of Mr. Ruskan, and wholls mult herent to the secrees through whech they passed. If any spot in the world should have too heed their hearts it was flux. "Exquisite midsuamer sunshine, with lone rays, gained through they include a first all the Alps were coar, from the lade of tearth to Cadore, and to the farthest Tyrio! "Airs' the woing American grils appeared to care for none of those things, and as the veriest trule in ones execus upon the most chriming vision, so these firviolus young lados entirely destroyed Mr. Ruskan's pressure as he trivered to Verona. If is to be hoped that we shad all profit by the exposure or fir in improper conduct. Mr. Ruskin is doing good service in drawing affection to the serious educational defects thus it is strated. We are all not read on it traveling to burk ourselves in a newspaper or a book, it not, to be absorbed with a kinon and white sign, and let the vision of the hills and vales pass autocic of. Mr. Ruskin say, "by infinite seif includence reduced themselves simply to two pieces of white putty". It is, after all, but human nature to be occupied with the twist, and let the transcendently subtime pass. The administron of the moralist is all the more valuable.

It was Mrs. N's — their birthday vesterday, and we brought her what could not fail to be a welcome present—a selection of Bradley & Ru obscuis be until uphotographs. There was These Faibri the lat voiced, Anna Fizer the denty. Baccet the silver-toned, Musher the magnificent. Then there were the stars of a most distant firmament—Luces the paparit, believing the son thrilling. Nieson the merithdays. Mrs. N was demoted, and highly componented Mesers Bradley & Rusofson on their skill. We assured her this ancient thru turns out portraits of every slay folks like ourselves with as much deficate thish and artistic grace as those of these notables present.

#### Court Chat.

- Those of us who are interested in Court gossip are looking forward with considerable curiosity to the forthcoming biography of Baron Stockmer, by his son. The Baron was a native of Coburg, and attached to the King of the Belgians from the time that he came to England in order to marry our Princess Charlotte. He watched over the youth of the two young Princess—the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the late Prince Consort—and was one of those who did most to promote the marriage of the latter with our Queen. Subsequently to that event he resided for many years at the English Court, and only when old age overtook him did he retire to Coburg, where he outlived the Prince Consort by about eighteen months. Court Journal.
- Recently a number of wooden cases, containing portions of the very beantiful sarcophagus which is to adorn the interior of the Albert Memorial Chapel, arrived at Windsor Castle. The marble sculptures composing the sarcophagus were forwarded by Baron Triqueti at Paris, and immediately upon their arrival were deposited in the Albert Memorial Chapel, when the sarcophagus will be erected upon the floor of the interior, at the east end. An effigy of the Prince Consort will surmount the sarcophagus.
- President Thiers has purchased at Sevres manufactory two magnificent vases, worth 11,000 francs, which he intends to send to Dr. Brunarius at Stettin, Prussus, for his humane treatment of the French pri-oners. The President has also received from the Japanese Ambassador a sans pareit powder-flask carved in ivory and mother-of-pearl.
- Jupun has now a regular Ambassador at the Court of St. James, as will be seen from the following notice in the London Gazette: "This day had audience of Her Majesty, Terashima Muncnori, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty the Tenno (Mikado) of Japan, to deliver his credentials," etc.
- More works of Royalty are reported. The Queen of Holland has written a novel entitled "Egmont and Horn." And the Princess Alice of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Queen Victoria, has written one entitled "Lords and Junkers." Junkers is a nickname for poor Prussian noblemen.
- According to the Munich gossips, the King of Bavaria refuses to marry any of the numerous Princesses whose hands have been offered to him, for the simple reason that he is already married. His morganatic wife is said to be an actress, considerably older than he.
- The Emperor of Russia on his visit to the Russian Cemetery at Sebastopol, planted two acacias before the grave of Prince Michael Gortschakoff, the last Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops during the siege, and crowned the bust of the General with flowers.
- King Amadeus of Spain has his father's predilection for botanical and ento-mological studies. He can be frequently seen hunting for beetles in the gardens of the royal palace in Madrid, and no present is more welcome to him than a rare insect.
- The Emperor of Germany has presented a valuable bracelet to Madame Peschka-Leuther, as a sourcentr of the grand Court concert in which she performed during the recent stay of the Emperors in Berlin.
- In Marseilles, recently, a young girl, named Irma Gras, a very handsome brunette, assassinated her lover because he refused to buy her a gold watch. To the general astonishment of the court and audience, the jury acquitted her.
- At the Paris Opera the Imperial loge has been let at last, after remaining unoccupied for two years; but the prudent manager stipulates that the lease shall be annulled if ever a monarch of any sort should claim the box.
- The Empress Elizabeth of Austria has written to the Woman's Rights Club in Vienna: "Ladies, take my advice and keep away from politics. There is nothing but misery in it."
- A dry goods dealer at Copenhagen has seed the Queen of Denmark for one hundred and four dollars. The Queen said the bill was exorbitant, and refused to pay it.
- The King of Saxony has published eleven sumptiously-printed works, mostly translated from the Italian and Spanish. None of these books paid expenses.
- The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn will, it is expected, have Frogmore House, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, allotted them as a residence by the Queen.
- The Sultan of Turkey is very fond of light French literature, and he is as familiar with it as most educated Frenchmen.
- Prince Richard de Metternich has recently added largely to his vast fortune by speculations in real estate at Nice.
- The Queen of Sweden is writing novels for the Stockholm press under the nom de plume of Annie Arden.
- M. Thiers has just received the present of a pair of bull-dogs from his friend the Marquis of Winchester.

# "Laughter--Holding Both His Sides."--Milton.

[From the London Satiric Papers.,

## A GOOD-NATURED MAN.

If I had been consulted, when I happened to be born, My place among my fellow men Had been refused with scorn:

For now 1 find I must enjoy
The life, which I began
At first as kind, good natured

At first as kind, good natured boy, As kind, good-natured man!

I loved—as every fellow does— But women treated me As roses treat the bees that buzz Around them in their give.

'Twas nice to keep me round about, Their vanity to fan; And then it wasn't hard to flout

And then it wasn't hard to flout A kind, good-natured man! I've not a friend who wouldn't sell
My friendship any day.

And yet all love me passing well,
And like to "come and stay."
I to: for every crown I touch;

But this time tish clan Will his last twopence share with such A kind, good-natured man!

Nav: strangers find me out at once, And comfortably graze On one who is a hopeless dunce In world's whopless dunce

They take my vitual from my plate,
My liquor from my can:
And I well, I submit to fete,
A kind, good-natured man!

And yet, at times I seem to feel
There's something semelow wrong;
Conviction o'er my mind solid steal
And tell it, us not strong!
Experience teachers it is school
That but a narrow span
Divides from the contended fool
The kind, good-natured man!

VERDICT—SERVED HIM REDIT: We don't always believe in "crowner's quest law," still less in crowner's quest verdicts. But tor once we admit the perfect applicability and tenth of the ceture made by a Westimbeler jury in the case of an old Crimean so dier, who died the other day of desistation and starvation at splease note the paice, for there is a who e hostery of endurance in it at the door of the workhouse! This veteran had been discharged from the service in consequence of the workhouses, and the shandant pension of sixpetice a day. He was "a soler, industrians man," says the evidence, "and his poverty was soley due to it besither in tot solely, say we, be cause the three and stypetic a day. Be to it besithered in his death. The verdict was "Death from neutral crusses," and, we repeat, it was perfectly appreciable and strict time. If a man is fool enough to enter the army, devote the best years of his fit, and sacrifice his has then the cervice of his country, the "mature!" result will be that he will be condemned to starvation in sixpence a day. Intoxication is not much more fata, then this scale of patroistin, and the death of a man who adulties the rein is "death from natures causes." Rt. Hon, E. Cardwell, please mote, if not, it is likely that untending recruits will.

COCK-STRE. We are solemnly assured that "a checken was batched on the farm of J. W. Kelley, of Sheby County, Kontacky, the other day, which commenced to hap its featherness wings and to naddly crowtton horse after commiften the shell." If there is one thin, we hate worse than another it is a story that breaks off, like this one, just as you are coming to the most interesting part. The end of the anochot is this. The chicken in question was on the point of going up theirs into Mr. Keitey's hed room to wind up has watch, and employ his hed surface rapid. The cause of the interruption was this. The nutbor of the paragraph found that the postion we quote was enough to fill up the vacant space in his column, so be didn't flownt the rest.

— Inosical. A man, John Todd by name, has been deservedly sentenced at the Central Cruninal Court to ten years' penal servitude for a brutal attack on the woman with whom he lived, and who, asthongh he nears, killed her, of centra tred to shield the inelfable brate. The defence before the magnetrate who committed him is deducible from the following cross-examination of the medical man with attended the woman: "Dr Barton and the wound could have been caused by a kick, but falling on the beg of a chair or a bar of iron wound not have produced by a We only wash we were a bar of iron? We would then expand clearly to Todd the sort of injuries he would meet with from failing across us. S. B. In gancing over the above pracageaph, we observe that we have called the incare-rated Mr. Todd a brate. We haven to withdraw the expression, and to apologise at once—to what is commonly called "the brute creation."

Screwbious has stumbled—he frequently does stumble—on this paragraph:
"Mr. Wideman, of Boston, announces that he employs ozone on a large scale in order to deprive whicky of its fuscioi!." Old Screw says that he can now "undelsta" (Aic) what it is that (hic) con-(hic)-fuscis him so after a few gass' (hic) whisk' (hic):"

FOR THE MARINES.—In a table giving the principal dimensions of Her Majesty's gun vessel, Ready, we read, "Length between perpendiculars 155 feet." This is a trifle too "saited." We delight in a life on the occan wave, we revel in a home on the rolling deep, but never in any sea-going craft have we seen a perpendicular!

Enquiring Mind.—"And do all the good people go the good way to the good place,  $Ma \vdash Ma$ .—"Yes, darling!" E. M.—"And the bad people by bad ways to the bad places!" Ma.—"Yes, pet!" E. M.—"Then do all the cross people go where the cross-rouds lead to!" Ma.—"1"

— The Lancet deserves all praises for reminding the public that old newspapers are eagerly looked for and welcomed in the wards of our hospitals—but spare the poor sufferers the Lancet I

Gent.—"Your parents must have been very fond o' you, Miss." Stont Barmid (flattered).—"Law, what ever makes you think so, sir!" Gent.—"Because they made so much of you!"

#### A Sip of "Punch."

SWEET INNOCENT.
There was a young lady of Tenby,
Who wrote to her confidence, "N. B.
I don't want to wed,
No such thought's in my head;
But—where can the eyes of the men be?"

## Quirks from "Figaro."

— The Civilian learns with pleasure, and the rest of us with shame, that "the gentlemen in office" in the postal service are about to hold an "indignation meeting," to protest against the employment of female clerks in their departments. The Controller of the Savings Bank office is particularly mentioned as feeling with painful acuteness the dangers, moral and official, which are likely to follow, etc., although the entire staff have also a lively sense of the peril to which they are about to be exposed. This being the case, would it not be as well for the "gentlemen in office" to seek some more secure occupation—something in which the female hand hath no cunning, and the female heart no pleasure? So shall their blessed morals be unspotted, and their souls as white wool thrice washed. They might go shovel sand, or something of that kind.

Por Mr. Osborne, of Kansas, I cherish the most temperate possible respect. This Osborne person was recently asked what he had in his wagon. (Mr. Osborne was driving a wagon.) His reply being esteemed unsatisfactory, his vehicle was searched. Five dead bodies awarded the curiosity of the seekers. These people, it transpired, had been murdered about a week before by a friend of Mr. Osborne; and the latter had volunteered to rid the world of the remains. He was taking the two Nobraska. All this Mr. Osborne affirmed and was prepared to prove to the men who held the other end of the rope. A good deal might be said against Mr. Osborne, but one does not care to speak ill of a man deceased, because it can do him no harm. Nice man—Mr. Osborne!

## The Influence of School-Life on Sight.

Dr. Liebreich, opthalmic surgeon and lecturer at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, has been making investigations on this subject in English schools, and finds almost everywhere arrangements more or less injurious to the organ of sight. The changes in the functions of the visual organ developed under the influence of school-life are three in number: 1. Decrease of the range of vision. 2. Decrease of the acuteness of vision. 3. Decrease of the endurance of vision. Those three anomalies all arise from the same circumstances, viz.: insufficient or ill-atranged light, or a wrong position during work. In order to prevent these evils, the light should be sufficiently strong, and fall on the table from the left-hand side; and, as far as possible, from above. The students should sit straight, and not have the book nearer to the eye than ten inches at the least. Besides this, the book should be raised twenty degrees for writing and about forty degrees for reading. The proper light is most casily obtained if the class-room is of an oblong shape; the windows being in one of the long sides, and the desks arranged parallel to the short walls, so that the light falls from the left side. The desk of the master should be placed near the short wall toward which the scholars look.

A Mrs. Gardner, of Ottawa County, Mich., returned to consciousness six hours after she was supposed to be dead, and talked freely with her attendants. She stated to those around her that she had been to the better land and had seen both of her departed sisters, with other friends; that it was a most beautiful land, beyond all description. She said she had permission to tell living friends of what she had seen, but that she was anxious to again return. She passed away soon after making her statement, says the paper which gives the intelligence, and seemingly overflowing with joy and happiness.

<sup>—</sup> Guizot, aged 85, lately attended an art exhibition and saw a beautifully sculptured Venus. The showman, with a view to flatter the old statesman and author, told him that the artist who made the Venus was over 80 years of age, "What a memory he must possess!" answered the venerable Frenchman—French to the last.

## Guendolen.

She is so fair, I thought, so dear and fair!

Maidenry heautiful from head to freet,
With pensive profile delicate and sweet,
And Titian's color in her sunny hair.

And Titian's color in her sunny hair.

So fair, I thought, rejoicing even to note The little flexible, transparent wriet, The purple of the gold-clasped amethyst That glittered at her white and slender throat:

The tiny car, curled like a rosy shell;
The gentle splendor of the wide brown eyes,
Deep, instrons, tender, clear as morning skies:
The full, sad lips,—the voice that like a bell

Rang thrilling with a music sweet and wild, High, airy-pure as fluting of the fays, Or bird-notes in the early summer days, And joyous as the laughter of a child.

Dearest, has heaven aught to give thee more!

I thought, the while I watched her changing face,
Heard her fibe tones and marked her gesture's grace,—

Yea, one more gift is left, all gifts before.

We go our separate ways on earth, and pain, God's shaping chisel, units us as the rest, With nobler charm thy beauty to invest, And make thee lovelier ere we meet again. —Scrib

-Scribner's Monthly.

# Special Brevities.

The rooms in which play goes on at Homburg are now comparatively quiet and uninteresting, as M Bugeja, the famous Maltese player, has taken his departure. Not being above to obtain perfussion to stake as much as 25-foot at one time (in place of the usual maximum of 12,000f), and the larger amount long absolutely necessary for the success of his system, be declared paying any more. Therefore occasioned by that course to the gaming-table people, when he was positively running, must be intense, as he won over 1,000,000f. Extense in twenty-two sittings. For some days before he decided to discontrate his play, a number of letters reached him from various places, implicing him to desist while the re was stall time, and not to forget that Gurcia area had, on several occasions, won extremely argo sums, and yet he die d a beggar. There does not appear to be any great apprehension that such a take will ever fall on M. Bageja, as a more product man does not exist. The moment he bad made up his mind not to play any more, he forwarded all his large capital and winnings to Parisa and other passes, and once prefered heapital, and thence to Madrid, intending to proceed to Gabraltar and there embark for Malta.

— In view of the alarmingly high price of coal, we (Rock) would again call attention to a plan for economizing the consumption of that article which we have successfully tried for several winters. Most grates, especially in old houses, are too larger and too open. Obtain from the nearest iron foundry or gasworks a quantity of "clinkers," the residum of the furnaces. They will usually be given to you, as they are of no value to the producers. Place these at the sides and back of the grate; a bittle wire may be used to hold them in position, if necessary, that having thus reduced the dumen-ions of the grate, light the fire with wood and coals in the ordinary namner. In an hour or two the "clinkers" will become reducing the difference of the center. The advantage of using "clinkers" instead of brick for other material is that the dire is more sightly. Whether simply "iad" or lit, the grate has the appearance of being filed with coals. It is easy to save 50 per cent, of coal by this process. Small coal readily burns throughout fires so constructed, being held in the interestices of the "clinkers."

M. Davaine read at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, Sept. 17th, a paper on Septicarma, some of the statements in which startled the attention of the few anditors who at this time of the year still continue to attend. He described, remarks the Medical Times and Gazetle, the various experiments he had been making by the subcutaneous micron of septicamic blood 1 e., bracel derived from an animal poisoned by putrited blood. He has practiced twenty-five of experiments on rabbits and gainers press, thus duding that the vitus acquires increased intensity of power and activity by passing through the animal organism. This becomes so tremendous that, to quote the effect of vis last passage, "the bloom of the rabbits indexes of the one-hundred-millionth, part of a drop was mije ted into rive rabbits indexes of the one-hundred-millionth, the billionth, the ten-billionth, the other of the rabbits indexes of the one-hundred-millionth in the billionth, the ten-billionth, the other of the rabbits indexes will surely prick up their cars at this announcement from ao staid an experimental physiologist.

- "Ebba," writing to the Queen, says: "In my opinion a lady can manage exceedingly well on £50, especially if she does not visit a very great deal. There is one principle to start with—at least I have found it hold true in my own experience—namely, that good things are the cheapest. It is a good plan every year to make some handsome permanent addition to your wardrobe, such as a complete gamiture of lace, a seal-skin jacket, or possibly a black velvet dress. Real lace is always a safe investment. Cheap trimmings are a sare, costly trimmings are nearly always extravagant, and good taste often proclaims them to be superfluous. Bounets and hats are not very expensive now; and many ladies make their own bonnets, as an agreeable exercise of taste. Boots and shoes are not necessarily dear, unless the wearer persists in fashionable extremes. Body linen is now made both well and cheaply at many of the depots for ladies' work, where your own materials can be employed. In the shops these things are generally over-frimmed, and hence costly."
- The British cabinet practically takes the place of, and performs the duties which were formerly discharged by the privy council; but although from long usage it has come to be considered as an essential part of the institutions of the country, yet ite existence is not recognized by the law of the land. There is no official notification of those who compose it, nor is there any record of its meeting, or of the business it transacts, and no mention will be found of it in any act of Parliament. Its deliberations are always secret; and no one is allowed to enter the room where it is held during its deliberations. It is the duty of the Prime-Minister, after each cabinet, to inform the sovereign of what had passed, but now of those who compose it may, for any purpose, make public what has occurred in the cabinet without the express sanction of the crown. Cabinets are usually held twice a week during the sitting of Parliament, and they are summoned by the Prime-Minister in the following way: "Sir: You are requested to attend a meeting of her Majesty's servants on ......... day, at ... o'clock, at ....."
- A communication from the Forks of the Saskatchewan, from Captain W. F. Butler, arges a plan for the establishment of a telegraph between Europe and Assa via Behring Straits. Taking the points now connected by telegraph to Asia and America, he divides the intervening space into two portions. Fort Garry in the new Canadian province of Manitoba and Nicolaevsk at the mouth of the Amoor river in Eastern Asiatic Russia. They are distant, according to the proposed route, about 5,000 miles. The first part of the line, from Fort Garry to Behring Straits, is about 3,000 miles; the second, from Behring Straits to the Amoor is 2,000 miles. Captain Buller proposes to take advantage of the rivers and lakes that are calmost in a direct line from Fort Garry to the Straits of Behring by laying a river cable in those waters. The scheme is a vast one; but nothing can be pronounced impossible in the realm of telegraphy at the present day.
- There are at this time four chemical laboratories in Japan, where the science is taught, three of them being presided over by Germans and the fourth by an American. The chief one is at Osaka, where there are nearly 100 students. The rest are at Kaga, Shidzoka, and Fukuwi. A fifth will soon be opened at Jeddo. The students are said to be fairly intelligent, but their minds are at present encumbered with astrology and other kinds of spurious philosophy.
- The wealthiest woman in England, in point of real estate, is the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, a widow about 24 years of age. She is the daughter of Lord Halitax, and matried two years ago Mr. Hugo Meynell Ingram, of Temple Newsam in Yorkshire, and Hoar Cross in Staffordshire, who at his death bequeathed to her \$250,000 a year in land absolutely. She has no children. Speculation is already rife as to the man on whom her second choice will fall.
- In Paris the mothers of two actresses were lately disputing as to the excellences of their respective daughters. "Yes," said the one, "you may say what you like, but my daughter has far more 'chie' than yours; she has already ruined five Counts!" "Ruined!" re-echoed the other with an air of disdain; "why, that's nothing at all! My daughter has not only ruined her Counts, but driven them to commit suicide."
- It has been found by Lient. Abney, of England, that photocarbon prints need only to be exposed to the light one-fourth of the ordinary period, and if then put away in a dark place they are found on development to have been fully exposed. The short time of actual exposure seems to start an action which continues and perfects itself in the darkness.
- Repeated earthquakes are alleged by Russian papers to have taken place lately in the Eastern Cancasus. The inhabitants of the town of Schemacha have been so dreadfully frightened that they have left the city, and are encamped in the country. Some are under tents, but a large number, it is said, are unprotected.
- George Augustus Sala says that he has proposed the toast, "The Ladies," in sixteen different languages, and in different countries. Mr. Sala has proposed toasts too often.
- The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, son of the British Premier, is rector of Hawarden, with an income of fifteen thousand dollars.
- -- Sasoumi Satou, son of the Japanese Mikado's chief physician, has graduated as an M. D. at Berlin.
- "Willing to Die" is the shivery title of a serial novel just begun in All the Year Round.

#### Cast Out to Die.

"About one o'clock this meruing two Chinamen were seen to lay a bundle on the sidewark of Menagemery street and move rapidly off. On investigation it was found to be an old Chinase weman. She was a mere skeleton, and in the last stage of consumption." Dualy Paper.

They laid her down, an old wan gray-haired woman; No strength had she to atter plaint or cry, Sick and alone, they left her on the pavement, Cast out to die.

Alone. No one was near to whisper " mother." No one to their her slowly fading eye: By her own kildred in the land of strangers Cast out to die !

Can these he men ' Forget the one who bore them ! Men and despese a he'pless creature's sigh ! Spurn at a dying woman? Cast her coldly Down there to die ?

Monsters, not men! O God of Vengeance strike them! Ab, gentle ( brist, whose tears feet privingly For woman's sorrows, look on this poor lone one, Cast out to die!

# New Books from A. Roman & Co.

EBB TIDE. A Novel. By Christian Reid, author of "Valerie Aylmer," "Morton-House," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A very tenching story, told with all the author is weightshown pathos and tenderness, and beautifully illustrating the old saying. "The course of true love nexas did run smooth." The same is and in Charleston before the war, when that, now rained, city was the gayest capital in the South. We are afterwards transported to rining, city was the gapear and in a south. We are another than porest to the Lake of Como, where the end comes all too quicky. In addition to "Ebb-Tide," this youthe contains three of the author's short stories— Miss Ing. esby a Sister-in-aw. "The Story of a Scar," "A Doubt"—all agreeaby written and worth reading.

THE BROOKES OF BRIDLEMERE. By G. J. Whyte Melville, author of "Cerise," "Globators," "Screbedon," etc. D. Appleton & Co., New York, pub-

The present volume is written in Mr. Whyte Me'ville's well-known, admirable and entertaining style. It us bright, dashing and full of incidents, and has all the freshness and vigor that have made the author's former neves so sought after. He draws capital pictures of society among the higher casses in Engand, and gives vivacous sketches of life in country quarters. Tex hunting, shooting on the moors, a firstation or so, and a fivetacrount of the grand county bad at Middlesworth. In fact, the story deals with peasant places and pleasant people, such as Mr. Melville generally introduces in his books

THE PIONEERS By J. Fenimore Cooper. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.

Messers, Appleton & Co deserve the highest praise for the creditable manner in which they have presented the edition to the public. "The Dear Slayer, "The Pathfilder" and "The last of the Mohicans have arready made their appearance, "The Pioneer" being No. 4 in the series. They are handsome octavo volumes, finely illustrated, well printed and nicely bound.

The remains of a man and a shark have been found together on the beach near Santa Cruz. Whether the man drowned himself by going into the water after near Santa Cruz. Whether the man drowned himself by going into the water after the shark, or the shark and ate it, or the shark by coming ashore after the man, or the man killed the shark and ate it, or the shark bit the man and poisoned itself, are questions which distract the peaceful village of Santa Cruz. For ourselves, we regard the question as an altegory. The shark is the Atlante and Paesife Raifrod Company, the man is Mr. Pickering. The Company came to these Pacutic shores and Pickering by tit. That did not hurt it much, but then it but at Pickering. That killed it. Pickering's mouthful of Missouri shark has soured on his stomach, but he is not yet dead. He only wishes the shark had been in hell before ever he got a belief full of its indivestible carcass. belly full of its indigestible carcass.

- One by one the classic nuisances who rendered our infant career a life of blasphemy and woe, evaporate before the march of civil action. Two English sarries have swym the Hedesport, and Leander, supple Greek, now a sorry commonplace, may go drown him in the Styx, while Hero shall be on her adulted no longer glorified by a glamour of romance.

## Lake Tahoe--A Simile.

BY FRANK.

"The mountain shadows on its breast Are neither broken nor at rest; In bright uncertainty they lie, Like future dreams to fancy's eye."

The day-god's glances ardent break In rosy dimples o'er a lake. In gentle murmurs kiss the land;
"Tis where an angel's foot has pressed
A hollow in the mountain's crest, [snow,
Where ruged mountains, capped with
Are mirrored in the lake below;
While lofty pines and fir trees high
Grow downward in the nether sky;
A lovely spot, from Eden strayed,
A moment on its way delayed,
To nestle on the mountain's top,
And mirror Heaven in every dron—
Where Beauty, Faith and Hope combined. Whose cooling lips, on either hand, In gentle murmurs kiss the land; And mirror Heaven in every drop-So perfect all, so free from art, 'Tis radiant Nature's counterpart, And seems, while standing by its shore, So like the maid whom I adore. By all the warmth of summer's sun, San Francisco, November 1st, 1872.

Its bosom owns no warmer glow Than that of the reflected snow While tiniest cloud that flecks the sky, Where he may find, in joy or wo,
The sweetest solace man may know—
Where Beauty, Faith and Hope combine
To build the inmost soul a shrine For truest homage hearts can bring And pure affection's offering, Shall find ere yet his voice is dead Its echoes from her heart have fled: A chilling breath has swept the spot. She vails her eyes-and Heaven is not.

## Another Mining Scheme in London.

From London we have an inquiry concerning a scheme of which the following are the interesting particulars: A company, to be called the Newport (Oregon) Coal Company, has been formed with a capital of \$1,600,000, to purchase for \$600,000 cash the well known Coos Bay Coal Mining property and work it. Half the capital is to be preferred stock, entitled to a preferential interest of 10 per cent. per annum. The prospectus states that Coos Bay Coal sells in San Francisco at \$9 to \$12 per ton; that the coal can be delivered on board steam lighters (which are \$9 to \$12 per ton; that the coal can be delivered on board steam lighters (which are to be constructed) at the pit for \$1.25 per ton, and delivered to purchasers in San Francisco for \$3.50 per ton, "affording a minimum profit of \$5 per ton;" and that contracts can be made in advance for sale of the coal "at a price that will yield not less than \$250,000 a year net profit." Agents of the London Company will, we are advised, soon leave for this coast for the purpose of examining the Coos Bay property and will call upon the News Letter for any information we may possess. We are fortunate to be in position to prove useful to them. We are in possession We are fortunate to be in position to prove useful to them. We are in possession of a report on this property made several years ago by one of the most competent mining engineers on this coast, whose facts and estimates will at least be instruction to the gentlemen from London. This opportunity appears a proper one to suggest that it the News Letter were consulted concerning all Pacific Coast mining schemes that are offered in the London market, investors there would be in a fair way to save many thousand pounds sterling. During sixteen years of initiate connection with the material interests of California, the News Letter has come to a knowledge of those interests, and of the character of the individuals connected with them, which no care or money can proque to a stranger. The degree of Coast. knowledge of those interests, and of the character of the individuals connected with them, which no care or money can procure to a stranger. The degree of confidence which Englishmen are warranted in reposing in some of their own papers, is fairly set forth by a writer in the Anglo-American Times, who has a word to say of English swindling, and of the habitual course of the London Times in regard to such transactions: "In London," says the writer, "they point to New York and say there is the greatest scandal. But unfortunately for New Yorkers, they are comparatively ignorant of what goes on in London, and in their innocence accept the charge as true. The reason that London knows more of investment in Applications in Security English. the charge as true. The reason that London knows more of investment in New York knows of investment in London, is because Englishmen employ their money in America, but Americans do not employ money in England. The American system, too, is to make such a noise over every defalcation that the attention of the world is attracted, while the scandal is, comparatively speaking, hushed up in London. The same column of the Times which has been unsparingly devoted to the exposure of every fraud in the United States was used for covering up the Overend-Gurney affair, the Joint-Stock Discount Business, and the getting out of jail the only man sent there for the most gigantic fraud of the age." Both the Anglo-American Times and the Spectator have recently been giving battle to the Times on the subject of the goodness of American securities.

<sup>—</sup> Pretty Misses Eijo Yoshima and Tido Moogneda, of Japan, are on their way home because the climate of the East did not agree with them. Beastly place, that East. The Japanese must send their young women to California for the higher education. Our girls can put them up to all they need to know, and a deal more than their heathen mothers ever dreamed of.

# The Diamond Diggings -- General Account of the South African Fields .-- No. 4.

(By Charles A. Payton-"Sarcelle" of "The Field."]

DIAMONDS AND PROSPECTING.

The reader who expects a scientific chapter will be very much disappointed here. I am not a scientific man, and newer shall be. Harry Emanuel, and many other authorities, have written fully on the subject of diamonds and other precions authorities, have written fully on the subject of diamonds and other precions stones, and I have no desire either to pirate from them or to emmate their example without a chance of success. With regard to Cape diamonds, as compared with Brazilian, it is an undisputed fact that in South Africa a very much larger proportion of large stones is found than in Brazil. Stones over 10 carats are comparatively rare in the latter country, where in "West Griqualand" as I suppose we must now call the diamondiferous territory; those over 10 carats are exceedingly must now call the diamondiferous territory; those over 10 carats are exceedingly numerous, and generally several stones within a few carats of 100 are among the weekly fines. Marvelous would be the riches, and immense the fortunes made in South Africa, but for the lamentable fact that the vast majority of our large diamonds, i.e., of stones over 10 carats, are "offeciole," being, instead of pure "white" or rather transparent thicked, apparent throughout, with a yellowish tint, varying from the palest strawes or to that of the topaz, or pale sherry color. Already, when I left the Fields, "offecdored" stones would barely command one-third the price of pure "white" gems, and it is to be feared that by this time cowing to the news of the missicabeness of these stones, they will be still further deprecated. Consolation for the diagraphs, however, to be found in the fact that a organ number of the smaller senies, are of perfect shares and color, and such stones. depreciated. Consolution for the digacer is, however, to be found in the fact that a great mamber of the smaller genes are of perfect shape and color, and such stone will command high prices for many years to come. I saw a 12 g carat white stone, found in the fact cain to men at Dir Toit's Pan, which should have been worth at least 2004, on the fields, but, also: there was a horred brack spot nearly in the center of it, so it was only worth 600 or 700. Many off-coord or yellow stones are of perfect shape and of great lastic, still they are not the lasticines on open faire of Accept the low prices and be thankful. De Toit's Pan is famous for large stones, Accept the low prices and or markin. But looks pair is tamous for arge stones, and they arry very much in shape, color, and brigancey. But from the hest a great reputation for numbers of small stones; most of them white, and of good quanty. Tmy little genus of from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1-40th of a carst are very numerous there, especially near the surface. Most diggers used to pay their expenses at Buttoutem, but a great many did not do much more, so it has never been penses at Buttontein, but a great many did not do much more, so it has never been a very lavorite camp after the first few days, when the numerous small surface diamonds gave it a temporary good name. At be Beer's the stones are generally very good, many of them being white. At the Colesberg Koppe there is an immense abundance of all sorts, from the pure white lastrous octahedren, or dedecated too, to the irregular fragment or clap of faint his tre and mky dullness, caned The river stones are generally good, but apparently not so numerous as on the dry diggings

A few sapphires have been found at the river diggings, but they are scarce, and A few sappures have been found at the river diggings, but they are scarce, and not apparently of the very best quickly. I have been told, at different times, of the finding of real rubies at the dry diggings, but I will not wouch for their genuineness, having seen myself nothing but garnets and spinel rubies, generally small, fragmentary, and comparatively valueless. I saw one small stone which I pronounced to be an emeraid, but I have not heard yet whether my opinion was correct, and some of the fragments of bright transparent green periods, called by some diagraps. "Agreen varieties," are of such the color-as could be decrease green. rect, and some of the fragments of oright transparent general parties, called up-come diagers. "green garnets," are of such the color as easily to deceive a novie Here is a description from a colonial paper, of a strange stone, which I should

very much like to have found

EXTRAORIBINARY STONE - Mr. Thornbury, who has just returned from the Dia-mond Fields, has shown us an extraordinary stone which he has brought down mond Fields, has shown us an extraordinary stone which he has brought down with him for the purpose of sending it to England. At first sight it looks like a large ruby of a pecuniarly beautiful color. Looked at from two different points it presents two different colors one of the light amethyst and the other the deep, lovely purcon-blood. The stone is of 17°c carats, and has been tound at Hebron Mr. Thoms, the lapidary, has stated it as a most unique stone, that he has never seen the like of it before, and that he would comer have it than two diamonds of 2°c carats cach. He says it is a combination of crystals of the Oriental amathyst and the pigeon-blood ruby. The stone is supposed to be of great value. It certainly must be a heautiful stone, but I cannot quite agree with Mr. Thoms, and I think I would very much prefer two diamends of 7°c carats each. If they were pure stones, their price would make a handsome fortune. One or two clusters of diamonds of different sizes, apparently partly fused together, have been found, and have excited much speculation among the savans who have pet theories as to the matriz or origin of diamonds.

as to the matriz or origin of diamonds.

as to the matriz or origin of diamonds.

With regard to prospecting, I shall only speak of the dry diggings, the gravel and surface indications on the river being different, and having already been alluded to under the heading "Early History of the Freist." What prospectors like on they diggings is as follows: A small hillock, large mound, or ridge, is the favorite conformation of ground for prospecting. Grass does not, as a tule, grow much over the known diamondiferous patches, they are more generally covered with a low, stunted, rough scrub, slightly rescubling heather. Rotten white limestone cropping in through the surface is considered a good sign, though in majorulage. low, stunted, rough scrad, signify resembling meature. From white inheritance of cropping up through the surface is considered a good sign, though in many places, and notably the Colesberg Kople, the surface stratum is composed of red sand, varying in thickness from one to sixteen feet. If a minute examination of the surface soil reveals the presence of small fragments of garnets, transparent green stone or peridol, and of the shiny metallic back substance known as "carbon," but which is really limenite, these signs are considered to denote "promising stuff," and the digger will do well to dig down a few feet and sift and sort the stuff. A pick and shovel, small fine hand-seve, and smooth board or sheep-skin for sorting, will suffice for ordinary surface prospecting, and may be easily carried. But, if prospecting be done at all it is worth doing well; and it has often been found that at a new place no diamonds have been seen till a considerable depth was reached, cometimes even 16 feet, so here the surface-prospector might have missed a "good thing." Under old regulations the prospector of a new digging was allowed two extra claims free, and could mark out others for his friends. A good deal of time is often wasted in fruitless prospecting, and it is better to let others do this, and he marked out, or bought cheap. I have seen hundreds of diggers at work prospecting on one small hill; little sticks with papers on them marking the position of claims; white men and black men, all working with intense eagerness with pick and shovel; a few sieves and sorting-tables put up, and people poring most anxiously over their contents. This was some four miles from Du Toit's Pan. It was a likely looking kopje, but I believe nothing was ever found there. Trees are much favored, and their immediate vicinity, in likely-looking ground, is always most carefully examined. Some of the claims close to trees, at De Beer's for intensing the received of the contents of the claims close to trees, at De Beer's for intensing the position on the "veldt" the white or gray heaps of stuff, and neatly-dug holes, signifying that a prospecting party has been there; but generally they appear to leave off too sono, for it is quite possible that just on that spot there may be no diamonds at less than exteen feet deep, and then plenty. In some parts of the Colesber

— S. R. Throckmorton has presented the Academy of Sciences with the first California lobster, described as "a small fellow." We warmly repudiate the beast, and denounce this wretched Eastern fraud, by which the stainless glory of California is attempted to be dimmed. The real Californian lobster has not yet been enticed from the cavern of Pigeon Point, where he lurks in wait for heedless ships. Two months ago the writer of this paragraph, while angling for the gigantic mackerel which infest that locality, beheld this marine monster capture and devour a shoal of whales. Seizing the cetaceans by the waist, he would, with the other claw, twist off their heads, and bolt the bleeding carcas. His eyes, when protruded from the water, appeared to be the size of the full moon, and shed a lurid glare upon surrounding objects. Their flashes at night are said to have been often mistaken for those of the lighthouse in that vicinity.

We never fatigue of chronicling the triumphs of Californian vegetables, from the hollow and resounding gourd which decorates the shoulders of our editorial brethren, down to the ambitious corn that cripples the feet tripping our streets encased in dainty No. 4 shoes. Unwearied have we warbled unto the September strawberry, first made immortal in these columns, the song for which you might have bought the 50-vara lot on the corner of Jackson and Montgomery street, when the water came up thereto. With an emotion too deep for tears, we now record California Ahead Again—"A young Miss residing on Post street, in this city, weighs 439 pounds."—Daily Press.

O! ever thus since "forty-nine,"
My fondest hopes have grown apace;
I never owned an Occident
But thought could win a "twenty" race;
At over twice two hundred pounds.

— Bradley & Rulofson have issued a photograph of Mrs. Joaquin Miller. Mrs. M. has our sympathy in the fact that the likeness is good. We congratulate her on her new hair, which nearly, but not quite, conceals the tell-tale car. The draper falls gracefully over a copy of Hanper's Weekly, and successfully conceals the outlines of an amatomy which goes far to explain the restless flight of Joaquin. Mrs. M. has also considerately tucked her hands out of sight, and but for one defect, the picture would be altogether pleasing. We allade to the attitude of the head, which is erect, exposing the face. If Mrs. M., at her next sitting, will but that the head under her arm, we think that the general effect would leave nothing to be desired.

#### Summer Days.

A little nook of wilderness
Batwa the monday and the river,
Whene you arewines together came,
And one will come no more forever.
The rustic bridge, the narrow road,
The set upon the twee pone.
The way spee of the sammer woods,
So sweet, but not so sweet as thine.
A little wild flower long ago
Are the targed years grew.
So many things are dead since then,
How stoord not that be withered too.

Here where we sat I sit alone, Wat been until the said goes down; For though 'tis summer-time to-day, Tempertow wit the woods he brown. Year after year, the pent said; Year after year, the pent said; And same will set in summer akke; But to it, shown of we dermes Between the meadow and the river Will any come because we came, And say, They come no more forever?

# A Sporting Lord.

No man over sacrificed so much time or so much property to practical or speculative operand as the bord fair of Ortoid. Among his oxige function was a deformulation to drive four reachest stage in a phaston, included of features and those be had reduced to perfect us juste for the expersions and short corners spen the road, but, entort mate y, as he was one day driving to Newmarket, their cars were Your many the cry of a pack of norther who h soon after crossing the road in the rear, on 20 sects of the four means, and commenced a ten was of classes, with "mean 1 20 " absenty. The novely of the scene was run beyond descripwith "ateas, I go "dear", The howay of the scele was fith beyond descrip-tion, in varied at his creasing exert a his charactering as in varied his well-trained groups elsergettanly endeavor for the before finent routs bear made and the weight of the narriage were of no effect, for they went with the coversy of a whirtwend and this medican Phaeton, in the most of his certain vibrations of fear, back in the experiment the late of his measures have a convert to a claim had been accustomed to drive this set of "firey-eyed steeds" to the "Rate lund" at Newbork t, which was most happ vist hand, and to this his most fervent prays are ejaculations had been ardeally directed. Into the years they saddenly bounded, to the diseasy of outers and atabachers, who seemed to have lost every phaeton and his order, p were all astantaneously hadd on together in a bar just as the non-designment in his cryattle gain. This acks was the theories had very first the Kar, et a speaked for deer driving, but he zea for cours ug, and he rage for improvement, remained to the last. No day was too stag, to weather too severe for non. The surpainting of his appearance used to excite universal aminement. Montred on a stump of a prebaid pony as broad as he was .ch., . at a fc . suit of Mounted on a stump of a probably party as broad as he was eng., it a fir, sulf of black w count either greater and or groves. His hards and he are consoned with cold, and in a force consoned with cold, and the probably consoned with cold, and the probably consoned with the Earl under restraint. One morning during the continuance of the second attack, his lords up, with that atentarities which is often the associate of mentar windering, court ved, by some passes as protext, to get his keeper out of the reson, and instantly samped out of the window, ran to the stables and saddled be quantified. pony, at the very moment he wer knew the grooms were an er greed. On that day his favor to greyhound, Czarina, was to run a match of considerable unportance. The gate keepers had a ready taken her to the field, where a view party were assembled, equally lamenting the absence of the har and its meant boy cause, when, at the very moment of condo ence, who should appear at for speed on the well known pseuald, but the very object of the field a comm scrat.on None had power to restrain him, every attempt, every entreaty was in vain; the match he was determined to witness, and there he resourtely remained. At ength as efforts falling to induce the poor invasid to forego the decight he anticipated in his favorite Simulations, the greyhounds started, and Czarina wor, but the excitement of the some law ardor in the contest, and the eagerfiest of training were too much for his state red nerves. He fee, from his peny and since mines missing varieties were considered with the ruling passion strong in death." Sir Bernard Burker, "Romance or Str. Invest the ruling passion strong in death." of the Prerage:

"Harmony is casential to good government, but harmony is impossible where there is discord of opinion. — 140a On behalf of the press of Caufornia, we repair ate this atronous sent ment, and denounce the author of a measurement without, as Atronous was been at a professional cut-throat and an incommunitie. The man who will open y maintain that "harmony is impossible where there is a known," will not hesitate at the next step to decare that conce? I imposs he where there is a Pitch. Ratter than admit these monstrous doctrines, we should control that diver a time possible where there is an Atta, which is a self-evident contradiction of terms.

#### How the Queen Goes to Church at Balmoral.

Crathic Kirk is one of the chief attractions to tourists at Balmoral, and Sunday might be mistaken for a gala day, with its overflowing vehicles and crowds of gaily-dressed pedestrians trooping along by the banks of the Dec to the little white church on the hillside. The church is crowded to overflowing long before the service commences. During the interval that elapsed between the clanging of the belt and the Queen's arrival, a running conversation was kept up in audible which pers, and John Brown's ears should have tingled from the frequency with which his name was introduced. There seemed to be no thought of Sunday decorum in the heads of the restless sight-seers. Fans fitted, and open glasses were taken the neutro of the restless sight-seers. Fans firted, and opera glasses were taken out and adjusted with deliberate coolness, to be in readiness to point at the royal family, and people seemed to have come to a spectacle rather than to worship the Lord of the Sabbath. At length the bell ceased, and the hush of expectancy "made pause" in the tunnit as the royal household began to file in. About the first to appear on the seen was the Queen's piper—a fine-looking Highlander—who beling miscalars for Lehn Brown hardeness the description industries. first to appear on the scene was the Queen's piper—a fine-looking Highlander—who, being mistaken for John Brown by some, was stared at with unflagging interest until a ludy in black noisclessly entered and proceeded to the royal pew to bow her head in silent prayer. "The Queen' in a hushed whisper passed from lip to lip, and simultaneously every face brightened as if that presence touched a tender chord in the warmly-heading hearts around her. Pretty Princess Beatrice, simply dressed in white, came next. The little royal lady is growing up a beauty, and promises to be the fairest of the Queen's daughters. Then came the Duke of Edinburgh, brown and hardy-looking, in his Highland costume: the youthful Prince Leopold following, also in kilts, a dress that suits him well. When the royal furnity were seated there was a freak accombile for places, and the passages were crant. by were seated there was fresh scramble for places, and the passages were crambed down to the client of the royal man down to a sort of check to their fellow-worshipers, and when the minister rose to begin the service, it is but fair to say that he was followed with attention throughout, although sometimes prying eyes would wander to the royal pew and forget to turn away when their persistent stare became visibly annoying to the gracious lady who had come to worship in common with her subjects their common Father. The old forms are still respected in Crathie Kirk. The congregation six during the singing of the psalms and rise to prayer, and the Queen set the example of conforming to the ancient rule as still observed. With the aid of her "glasses" she looked up the places in her psalm-book and joined to the singing, which, by the way, is conducted by a well-trained choir. She rose to her feet with the congregation and remained standing during the long prayers to the end. The collection is "lifted," at the conclusion of the service, by means of long handled haldes. The Queen quietly drops the royal offering, which I am afterwards told is a £10 note; in amongst the jingling brown coppers. The Princess then drops in her "collection," and the ladle goes on its way to arrive at the other end of the royal pew, and due time for the Princes' offering, and those seated next to them in their order. During it e lifting of the collection, the choir sang a Doxology. On leaving the church the Queen stood with her head bowed in silent prayer for a few moments. Then her daughter threw a black mantle around her, and, as quietly as she had entered, her Majesty departed. There can be little doubt that the crowd pressing so tered, her Majesty departed. There can be little doubt that the crowd pressing so closely upon her, together with the ill-bred staring to which she was subjected, must have been discomposing to the Queen, but she bore it all with an unruffled countenance, and with gentle graciousness. Of course the instant the Queen's back was turned there was a mad rush to see her get into her carriage, and the getting out was about as fraught with peril to life and limb as the getting in. In the hurry scurry, little children were topled over and old lolks were nearly driven off their legs; but there was not a moment to lose, for the royal carriage was drawn up at the door, and the impatient snow-white steeds were panting to start. And now John Brown mounts the box, the order is given home, and, like a flash of lightning, the Queen is whirled away to the peaceful shades of Balmoral, and there it into the reaches and to smooth out crumpled forms and to feel the extent of damage done to ribs and ribbons, and to fold fans and shut up opera glasses, and look out for the special vehicle that belongs to your party, and to congratulate yourself that you have seen the Queen at Crathie Kirk. As to the cost, that is of course a matter for future consideration. - Glasgow Weekly Mail.

— Good Governor Booth has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation, slightly varied from the original draft supplied him by request from this office. The original rans: "Whereas, The President of the United States has a pointed November 28th as a day of thanksgiving to his prototype in Heaven for the blessings vouch-safed this people, especially his own re-election, now, therefore, I, Newton Booth, Governor of California, recommend to the people of this State that they abstain from this usual avocations of overreaching and profane swearing on that day, and devote it to grateful acknowledgements of swindles already perfected, to religious exercises on the Cliff House Road, to dispensing charities to the unfortunate whom they have successfully fleeced, in hospitality to strangers who will afterward be the more readily taken in, and to the innocent recreations of wine-bibbing and gluttony. In testimony whereof, etc."

Greeley papers vituperate the "stay-at-homes." Mr. Piper will consider himself vituperated.

# Shakspearian Quotations.

#### MEN AND BRETHREN.

Great men may jest with saints; 'tis wit in them,

But in the less, foul profanation.

Measure for Measure, Act 1, sc. 2.

(Gets up a tree.) W. A. PIPER
Love's Labour's Loet, Act 4, sc. 3.

A pluguing mischief light on Charles.

First part of King Henry VI., Act 5, sc 3.

Well, I do nothing in the world but lie and the may threat Love's Labour's Lost, Act 4, sc. 3.

Stealing and giving odor.

CALBB T. FAY.

Twelfth Night, Act 1, sc. 1.

Am I politic? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiave!?

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 3, sc. 1.

Convey, the wise it cail. Steal. Ioh! a five for the phrase

Merry Wives of Winsor, Act 1, sc. 8.

You see an ass's head of your own Midsummer Night's Dream, act 3, sc. 1.

His worst fault is, he is given to prayer Merry Wives of Windsor, act 1, sc. 4.

I see two husbands.

MHN. PAIR.

Comedy of Errors, act 5, sc. 1.

M. KSTEE.

A ranting fool, to brag and stemp and swear

Upon my party. King John, act 8, sc. 1.

DR. B. BEVERLY COLE.

You have been a boggler ever.

Antony and Cleopatra, act 1, sc. 4.

LELAND STANFORD.

I'd say thou hadst sucked wisdom from thy test. Romeo and Juliet, act 1, sc. 3.

If is a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach.

Much Ado About Nothing, act 1, sc. 1.

# Befooling an Amerous Farmer.

The Carrick-on-Shannon correspondent of the brish Times tells a strange story. The says: "It appears that a Mr. Taylor, a Luncoin-blire farmer, a widower, and the father of any children, has been for some years in the health of employing on his farm working in the neighborhood of Dr. anshanbo. Mr. Taylor, being badly in want of a wife, communicated the fact to his Irish working, who said they knew a hely in Frekant that would suit him. Two of these working in conspired to all the poor widower, and described to him an imaginary Mass Wiccon, residing at No. 5 Dramshanbo, the owner of property worth something over £1,000 a year. The Englishman was commerced of Mary by the description of her gold and good looks, and determined to write to her on the subject of matrimony. The conspirators having got a party at Dramshanbo to do the part of Miss Mikeon, a correspondence crisical. After some time Mr. Taylor determined to visit the Green belance the started, taking the two Irish working with him, paying the infarce, too, and arrived at Carrick-son-Shannon station, where it was represented the hady's corrupt worth award his arrival. Of course, no carriage was there, and having induced him to welk some distance from this town, the men made a nurderon attack on the deluded man, and robbed him of his portmantean. Mr. Taylor made his once the ballot, One of the accused, named M'Grath, has been arrested, and the police are certain of capturing the others."

<sup>—</sup> Minister Bancroft, inetted thereto by the gentlemanly government at Washington, offered to repay Emperor William the bire of the joints who decided the San Juan Island question. The Imporial Chancellur currity snubbed Munister B, with the information that his government had no bill against the United States. We trust Congression Clayfon will bring in a bill creating a commession of Diplomatic Deportment, whose functions it shall be to imbase the Executive Department with the elementary instincts of a gentleman.

# Pernickitty People.

"My dear wife," he began the very first sentence, "my dear wife carries her vitues of neatness and carefulness to—I had almost said—the verge of vice; truly, she is 'cumbered with much serving.' It is much too serious to be a jest; it prevades all hours of the day and night. In her really affectionate solicitude for my comfort, she awakens me out of my first sleep every night with 'Dear, are you comfortable?' 'Quite so?' 'Won't you have another blanket?' 'Oh, no.' 'Perhaps you are too warm: shall lopen the window a little more?' 'No, thank you, my dear,' 'Shall I get up and give you a drink of water!' 'I am not thirsty, my dear; good night.' 'Are you quite sure you are perfectly comfortable?' and so on, until I have to use almost superhuman exertion to keep my temper, because I know she loves me with all her careful heart.' "I have met with such people before," I observed. "They are called 'pernickitty people' in Scotland." and I gave him an account of my visit to the old ladies, at which he laughed heartily. "It is a wonderful exception," he said, "when I can eat a meal in peace. This morning my plate was snatched away just as I had put a crisp-brown sussage on It, because my wife saw some marks, myisible to me, which showed that it (the plate) had not been washed in boiling water. My study chair is kept at a rigorous right angle with the writing table, and I am afraid my sermons are, from affinity, as rigid as a poker, and dull as a door-post. Bless her kind heart! if she would only kake Mary instead of Martha as a model—if she would only cultivate a little carelessness—we should be the happiest couple in the world." Poor fellow! a decent man greviously tormented with too much pernickity vitre in his wife! Before I left the village the good man was invited to an anniversary meeting of college friends in London, and joyfully made blis preparations to go. His wife also made preparations, and Gath's sister helped her. "Now, dear," she harrangued him the previously tormented with too much pernickity vitre in his

# Ship-Building in San Francisco.

In a conversation had by a prominent citizen of San Francisco and Mr. Webb, the celebrated ship-builder, and now running a line of steamers between this city and Australia, he suggested to Mr. Webb the matter of establishing a ship-yard in the harbor of San Francisco for building vessels and steamers. It was at one time believed that iron ships would drive wooden vessels from the ocean, and because England had iron, coal and cheap labor, that the workshops of the Clyde would monopolize ship-building to a large extent. Mr. Webb gave it as his opinion that owing to our immense forests at Puget Sound, and the necessarily large demand for ships in the Pacific commerce, there was no better place for the establishment of a great ship-yard than San Francisco. The State of California has given to our city water-front lands to be used for commercial purposes. As an inducement therefore, to Mr. Webb or any other enterprising individual or firm who will give guarantees of their carrying on ship-building, we suggest that the city should appropriate, say five acree for this purpose. In the encouragement of such enterprises as this San Francisco would find great advantage, not only in the immediate employment of her mechanics, but in the encouragement of her Pacific trade. Congress will be called upon as soon as it convenes to pass laws to restore lour shipping business and to build up an industry which has languished since the war, and to enable our country to get back her just proportion of the carrying trade of the world. In this business our coast should largely participate.

— Nathan Keenan tumbled off a wharf and was fished out by Mister Davis, Davis' impulse was no doubt good, though his action was thoughtless and precipitate. He ought to have remarked the recent falling off in succulence and flavor of the schrimps on sale in our city markets. He will kindly leave the next chubby boy that falls overboard to be devoured by our favorite crustaceans.

<sup>-</sup> New York ladies pronounce California blankets "splendid." If they would but try a husky old live Californian along with them, now !

#### Songs of the Season.

BEFORE ELECTION.

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids groggy and red,
An editor sat in old-womanly rage
Lying to living and dead.
Fitch, Fitch, Fitch, In Infamy, slander and dirt,
Still with a voice of Methodist pitch,
Hemphill or Cox, you couldn't tell which,
Ile sang a song in his shirt.

#### ELECTION DAY.

On the morn of Election, 'twas Bulletin spoke,
Ere Clayton gets in there are crowns to be broke,
So all those brave boys who love Picky and me,
Let them up with bold Piper and "No Subsidee."

Come fill up the cup, come fill up the can,
Call up your horses and scare up each man,
Uncork the best Port and let it gas free,
For its up with bold Piper and "No Subsidee."

#### AFTER ELECTION.

"Off with his head—so much for 'Bulletin.'"
RICHARD III., slightly altered.

Home came Clayton, at the head:
Fitch nor ground nor uttered sigh;
Fitch nor ground nor uttered sigh;
Give him whisky, or he'll die."
Then they cursed those voters all—Called them hase, a servile herd,
Recreant to his beek and Call.
Yet Fitch neither spoke mor stirred.

Up rose Pick and whispered low,
"Stanford,—he might buy us yet!"
Soft and low Fitch groaned "No go;
Tried him long ago, you bet!"

#### The Cat and the Cane.

It appears from the prison records of India that in the year 1870 over eighteen thousand convicted persons were flogged throughout the different Dresidencies in due course of law, the son were flogged throughout the different Dresidencies in due course of law, the sough-and-ready penalty acting the state a large amount of money in prison maintenance, and apparently acting in a most efficacious mainer upon the maletactors. The flogging is inflicted, not with a care, the superior advantages of which instrument of torture is, that under the indiction of the former the curiety soon becomes indurated and insemble to pain, whereas the sting of a good caning, while it does no permanent injury, remains for some days in decronent. The ultra philanthrops of the present century, revolting from the merceless severity of our old criminal discipline, in this country has had a tendency to err in the other extreme, as we are beginning to find out, and recently justice has been obliged to revert to the lash as the only deterrent which bruta, ruffianism is capable of appreciating. But the experience of India almost suggests its exhesion, both as a reformative process and in regard to prison economies. Considering the enormous sum laid on the country rates for the maintenance of our criminal population, it is only fair to honest men to see whether a wholeson, dozging may not at the same time save their purses and make the erripaland there is nothing so much dreaded by brutal ruffians (who are almost invariable cowards as the "cat," and with the bulk of criminals fear is the only effective games to the Magistates, it appears, have a morbid herror of sentencing a man to be flogged, not from any pecuniar soft-heartedness, but because the hospical control of our whole the ways. It has been proved that in Empland there is nothing so much dreaded by brutal ruffians (who are almost invariable cowards as the "cat," and with the bulk of criminals fear is the only effecting a man to be flogged, not from any pecuniar soft-heartedness, but b

The London Standard thinks the American Administration has done nationally what Tammany and Fisk did locally. Thus doth the British editorial mind expose itself to the derivision of intelligent American opinion. The Standard's rediculous comparison fails when we remember that Fisk did not pack the bench with Judge Barnard ans Justices Strong and Miller were put in the Supreme Courts. He only bought him when he found him there. Nor does the Administration run the treasury searche at Washington in emulation of Mr. Fisk's Grand Opera; the ladies are nominated by Congressmen. Finally, Tammany got beaten, while the Administration got quite the reverse. The Standard is an ass.

# "Laughter--Holding Both His Sides."--Milton.

[From the London Satiric Papers.]

## Stings from the Hornet.

THE REFLECTIONS OF COWLEY.—One cold, wet night, I was walking pensively down the Blackfriars-road. My waterproof coat, leggings and umbrella alone prevented me from being drenched. The steady rain, indeed, seemed to have directorybody from the street, and I fancied myself alone, when suddenly I perceived something standing in the gutter. It was a little boy trying to sell matches. Age has in nowise dimmed my keen perception of the Indicrous—and I paused before this little boy. As he stood there, looking in my face and holding out a box of lights, I thought I had never seen anything so absurdly ridiculous. He seemed about nine years old; yet what clothes he had were evidently made for a full-grown man, and there was hardly a square inch of their surface without a rag. The rain about nine years oid; yet what clothes he had were evidently made for a full-grown man, and there was hardly a square inch of their surface without a rag. The rain ran in at his hat and out at his boots. I had witnessed poverty-stricken misery very funnily made up on the stage; but this beat everything, and I positively shook with laughter. Gradually the fun of the situation grew upon me. Impunity is a strong point with the true practical humorist. Here, thought I, is a chance rarely met with. I held out a penny, and as the child shambled towards it, I returned the coin swiftly to my pocket, remarking, in my funniest accents, "No, you don't." Seeing, too, a wisp of something white protunding from one of the holes in his nether garments, I pulled it out still further, with the jocular query, "How much ayard for your linen." The urchin's confusion at this treatment was irresistibly amusing, and, after enjoying another hearty laugh, I passed on. In about half a minute I felt a smart blow on the nape of my neck, and then a sensation as of something oozing down my back. I turned sharply, and there stood the boy. I saw his arm shoot out, and the next instant my eyes and month were filled with the vilest mud that it is possible to conceive. A shrill laugh followed, and when I had partially wiped away the filth, the child had departed. My return home that night was bitterly uncomfortable, and my reflective serenity for days afterwards seriously disturbed. My musings on this incident shape themselves into the following golden

#### REFLECTION:

It is not always advisable to treat with contumely the apparent helpless. We never know what harm it may be in their power to do us.

#### STANZAS FOR MUSIC.

Oh never bid me smile again ! Oh leave me still to pine; In vain the effort—all in vain— To soothe a grief like mine. Let other hearts with rapture beat, Where fate hath never frowned-I cannot smile-when butcher's meat Is fifteen pence a pound, Ah me l

Is fifteen pence a pound.

As once I sang of yore! The blithesome lilt, the joyous strain, Shall leave my lips no more. The chords whose touch entranced my
Are broken, one by one—
I cannot sing—when household coal

Oh never bid me sing again

Is just two pounds a ton, Ah me! Is just two pounds a ton.

Oh never bid me love again! Alone I tread the gloom, Content should some sweet glance remain An instant on my tomb. No more shall Beauty's soft caress My broken spirit cheer-I cannot love-when maidens' dress Costs sixty pounds a year, Ah me! Costs sixty pounds a year.

# Sippings of Punch.

Gent, in Knickerbockers—"Rummy speakers them 'Ighlanders, 'Enery. When we was talking to one of the 'ands, did you notice 'im saying 'nozzing' for 'nothink' and 'she' for 'E?'"

Superior Being—"Now then, Effic, why don't you jump?" Effie—"Cause if I jumped I might tumble down; an' if I tumbled down I might break my nose!" Superior Being—"Pooh! What's the good of a nose to you! You never blow it!"

COLOR EST DETERRIMUS ALBUS.—Schoolmaster—"What color, according to Virgil, is the worst in a horse?" First boy—"Brown." Second boy—"Cheshut." Third boy (favorite)—"Bluck." Schoolmaster (meditatively)—"Well, black! Yes, light black; yes, grey. Well, lightish grey, in fact, white. Yes, go up!"

Who is the Parry?—Mr. Butt has made a speech in which he compares Ireland to "blind Samson in chains, making sport for the Saxon Philistines." Dear Mr. Butt, how came Samson to grief? Was it not through abject devotion to a certain Delilah, Mr. Butt? Who is your Samson's Delilah, Mr. Butt? Has she an alias, and is it the scarlet lady?

## "Fun."

EASILY EXPLAINED .-- A misguided contemporary puts an absurd question at the EASHAY EXPLAINED.—A misguided contemporary puts an abstraquestion at the coll of the paragraph we quote below: "M. Pymaert, in the Bulletin d'Arbanyoul-ture, says that the perfame of the flower of Lilium Auratum is obnexious to flies, which are rendered inert by it, and which disappear from a room in somewhat less than half-un-hour after the introduction of a bloom of this noble bly into it. Will some one try it?" Well's the use? Exceptedly knows it, and understands the reason of it. The flies, attracted by the scent of the yellow life, go and sme, it and get their noses smudged with yellow, and then their friends leach at them. I Land and Wetter places court it. laugh at them. [Land and Water, please copy.]

THE BARK IDEA.—An American newspaper correspondent describing Miss Vinnie Reum in her studio speaks of her as: "With her arms bare to the shoulders, and her ankles likewise." There is only one recommendation attaching to a toilet where the ankles are bare to the shoulders, and that is that it cannot involve heavy milliners and dress-makers bills. At the same time, and with a knowledge of what present fashion ironically calls "full" dress, we should be inclined to think that a Ream ought to have at least four hundred and eachty sheets, and might gracefully dispose of one between the shoulders and the ankles in question.

A SOUP-POSITION. -- A Poor Law Gnardian the other day called the attention of is colleagues to the waste of soup in the workhouse. He said: "The waste was his colleagues to the waste of soup in the workhouse his colleagues to the waste of some in the workhouse. He said: "The waste was caused not so much from too large a quantity being made, as from persons refusing to eat it. He had noticed 15 or 20 persons who left it." As the quantity is not in fault, does it not occur to the parochisi mind that there may be something wrong with the quality! You may take a horse to the water surge-handed, but a dozen of you can't make him drink; and we presume you may take a horse-pond to pauper, but a whole heard of Guardians cannot compel him to accept it as soup.

An American paper tenderly records that: "A young lady of wealthy parentage and superior intellectual colture, Miss Agnes Cooper by name, has devoted her talents to professional larceny in St. Louis." We hoped at first that this only meant she had taken to stealing hearts; but in that case there would be not a larceny, but a fellow nigh.

Rev. Mr Snuffleworth, who hath called to solicit contributions towards the ex-Rev. Mr Smillneworth, who have carried to solicit controlling covarious towards with the chapted debt, seeketh to ingratiate bimself: "How wonderfully all your little treasures resemble their lather, Mrs. Gol'oper ! This durling now especially reminds me of Mr. 6; "Mrs. G.; "Mrs. G.; "That's not my child avail, Mr. Smiller. worth; she belongs to a neighbor of ours, and is only here spending the day." [Rev. Snuffleworth maketh his exodus.]

Liza's Mother: "I've come to know, mum, what my poor 'Liza's done, mum, as you should give 'er notice." 'Liza's Mistress: "I have explained to Eliza that it is for no fault of hers; but see is so extremely short-sighted as to be really of no use at all!" 'Liza's Mother: "Well, mum, if she is, she must he caught it here. She hadn't got it when she left 'ome!"

An American paper says that a noted Southern politician, A. G. Allon by name, is annoyed because printers and telegraph clerks will insist on writing him down We don't blame him, as the obvious deduction is that he is frequently A. Gallon. drunk.

## Gunpowder Experiments.

Grapowder Experiments.

Some experiments have been conducted in Paunstead Marshes, by permission of the Secretary of War, to test the value of Milner's fire-proof gaupowder magazines, in the presence of Major Majorndie, R. A., Captain Noble, R. A., and other officers. Fierce wind and rain prevailed at the time. Four safes were filled with different charges of powder. The first contained only a few onnees of powder, the second, only the pounds of powder in a canister and five pounds loose, and the fourth five pounds of powder in a canister and five pounds loose. The safes were put into the middle of a fire-grate composed of bricks placed one on top of the other, with intersices between them, forming a sort of blast furnace. Three tons of coal were put on top and ignited with petroleum. The fires blazed with great violence until three o'clork, when they were rasked out and the safes removed. All of them had been heated to a white heat, and so intense had been some of the fires in their action that two of the safes were partially melted. The gampowder, however, was in the same condition as when it was put inside the The gunpowder, however, was in the same condition as when it was put inside the The gampowder, nowever, was in the same condition as when it was put usede the safes, with the exception that it smoked a little. These measures are nade of half-inch wrought iron, and are two feet six over all. Inside the outer covering there is an inner one, measuring two feet each way. Between these two coverings, direct each twice the same coverings, direct each twice the covering there is an inner one, measuring two feet each way. Between these two coverings, direct entitled the same coverings, direct each two papers to have answered their purpose in an astounding manner. The barometers which were placed in each safe registered no less a heat than 560 degrees.—Overland Mail, October 11th.

The King and Queen of Saxony have had a golden wedding. The heir apparent to the Saxon throne ought to be secure of a glorious immortality. He has had a purgatory of waiting in this life, which, to call "transitory," is in his cars a heartless mockery.

#### Nini and Ninette.

There's a quiet Breton village 'Mid pine trees sweetly set And the queen-maid of the village Is christened love Ninette. Ninette! Ninette! Our hearts were sad and heavy When we parted, love Ninette.

There's a quaint old Norman village, White-housed beside the sea, Where dwells a little maiden. Love calls her my Nini.

Nini! Nini!

Our eyes were wet with weeping, When we parted, love Nini!

And though far away in England I seem to see them yet Nini comes back at morning, At noon-tide comes Ninette. Nini! Ninette! Here's a song for you, Nini love, And a rose for love Ninette!

London Society.

## California Stage Driving.

California having licked the world with a "Luck of Roaring Camp" and a trotting horse, proposes now to snatch it bald headed in the matter of stage driving. Clark Foss, who is known to more Eastern tourists than natives as the man who tools the coach down the long grade to the Geysers, has issued a challenge to any man to drive against time down said grade, and Baldy Green and Hank Monk, old hands on the Pioneer stage line across the Sierras, have taken the dare. In the days when Washoe was Washoe, when Charley Strong ran the Gould & Curry and Bob Morrow operated the Savage ground, when skies were bluer than they are now and champagne possessed a twang which we shall not taste again till we sparkling springs of heaven—in those days News Lefter frequently crossed the mountains on the box seat along with both Monk and Baldy Green. One moonlight injet (Green was driving) we were skirting the shore of Tahoe. News Lefter was night (Green was driving) we were skirting the shore of Tahoe. News Letter was gentlemanly drunk—no more than melodiously so—and bis voice was lifted in harmony. Strains of his much applanded "Bottle Song" floated on the still cold air. At once a sharp crack broke the flow of melody, and with a heavy lurch to starboard, the coach piched forward. Baldy and N. L. described two converging parabolus, and as they struck the ground, the coach, containing fifteen passengers, two thousand pounds of lugzage and upwards of one ton of har silver, toppied over upon them. Mr. Julius May rolled out of the window, and proceeded, with great presence of mind, to cut the traces. Poor John Henning, extricating himself from the bind boot, set himself to pull at News Letter's leg. At that moment the entire weight of the coach (which had turned over upon its top) rested upon News Letter's chest, who in turn lay upon Baldy Green's abdomen. The six horses had also ter's chest, who in turn lay upon Baldy Green's abdomen. The six horses had also gone end-over-end and were strung on their backs on the road, hoofs pawing the air. What did Baldy Green do! He gathers his lines into one hand, goes down into his pocket for a bite of tobacco, swings his whip clean under that coach which was balancing on top of us, catches the near leader a flick in the tender place below the tail with a snap like a rifle that sends the whole team ten feet into the air, they come down on their hoofs, make one jump for it, the old coach rights like a round-bottomed Chinese joss.—Baldy a-sitting in his place, and News Letter hanging on to the hand rail on his side, and as he climbed back inside the apron, Green says—"Bully: Goon?" "Goon—what?" answered N. L.: "Ain't there no more o' that song?" says Baldy, and he pulls off his hat to mop his billiard ball. Another time we were going down the Kingsbury grade just after it had been opened, along with Hank Monk.—But perhaps one anectote is enough to illustrate the quality of the men who have taken up Clark Foss' challenge to drive against time down the long grade to the Geysers.

#### The English Cricketers in America.

The sixth match of the English Twelve was played at Hoboken, New York, where they arrived, flushed with an unbroken series of successes in Canada, with Twenty-two selected from the St. George's and other New York clubs. The Twelve scored a decisive victory, beating their opponents in one inning, with Jaruns to spare. There was great enthusiasm displayed by the inhabitants, and more than 3,000 persons congregated to witness the game. C. Ottaway, c. Jones, B. Brewster, 29: W. G. Grace, c. Brewster, b. G. Wright, 68: A. N. Hornby, c. Keiler, b. Jones, 17; C. K. Francis, c. Keiler, b. Greig, 28: A. Lubbock, c. Bowman, b. G. Wright, 51; F. P. U. Pickering, b. Greig, 3; E. Lubbock, run out, 15; W. H. Hadow, run out, 3; Hon. G. Harris, c. Lamond, b. Hatfield, 9; A. Appleby, c. Jones, b. Torrance, 4; W. M. Rose, not out, 0; R. A. Fitzgerald, c. Hatfield, b. G. Wright, 0; B, 9; I-b, 4; w, 8; n. b, 1, 22; Total, 249.

— The Illinois press is arraigned for invading the prerogative of the State Su-preme Court and holding it in contempt. We arraign the California Supreme Court for invading the prerogative of the News Letter and holding the State press in contempt.

#### Court Chat.

A gentleman who rejoiced in the title of King of the Bagmen has just departed this life, after a long-and rather prosperous reign. He arrived at the purple in a manner which the Americans would call "smart," And filled his throne on the elective principles. Casumr Morand was the mame of the deceased monarch, who began life by travelley for a large house at Bordeaux. Many years ago be suddenly quitted his humbledwelling in the Fanbourg 8t. Denis, and installed himself in the Fanbourg 8t. German, where the cholern was then raging and carrising off the nobility of the quarter. Casumir used to winder about the streets, and directly he found a house where a Duke, Marquus or Canat had departed the ife. he would go home and write a letter to the dead man, to the effect that, in compliance with his instructions, he had the honor to inform him that the wone he had ordered had arrived in Paris, etc. The heirs never objected to receive the liquor, and to console themselves for their loss, and in two months Casimir disposed of £10,000 works of whe, and was elected King of the Bagmen.

— M. Thiers is fond of being told how well he looks. He even makes political capilat out of his good health. Let us suppose we are at the Essec, enter a doctor. The doctor: "How well you are looking Monsieur be Press dent." A Thiers: "I have to thank the science of which you are so distinguished an ornament for that." A friend. "How well," etc. M. Thiers: "The good wishes which are constantly reaching me from the department, and particularly from the one you so ably direct, are to be thanked for it." A bishop. "How well," etc. M. Thiers, who mail probability cannot make the sign of the cross, with unction: "Indeed, Monseigneur, I thank God my health is good, and I know that it is to the prayers of the clergy that I owe my good health."

Prince Albert of Prassia, whose death is announced, was the youngest brother of the Emperor King William I. His dimeas dates from the meeting of the Emperors in the first week in September, and so hopeless did his recovery then appear that it was positively stated by more than one of our we beinformed contemporaries that he was dead, but that the death was conceased in order not to interrupt festivities to which so much political importance was attached. Prince Albert was born in 1866, and was connecupently twelve years younger than his still how and vigorous brother, the Emperor. He leaves two children, a son, Prance Albert, who held a high command in the late war, and a daughter, married to Duke Widiam of Meckleinburg-Schwerin.

— When the dead "king," shot by the Prince of Wales at Chillingham Forest, was brought to the neighborhood of the castle, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales came out, accompanied by Lady Tankerville, Lady Skelmersdale, Lady Whernelitle and Lady Sandwich, to in-spect him, and, by command of his Royal Highness, Mr. Downey, of London and Newcastle, took a series of photographs of the dead but'l, with the Prince standing over him, rithe in hand. Her Royal Highness commissioned Signor Burlett, who has been engaged for several years in carving the wood-work of Ahwick Carlle, to make a drawing of the bull. The Prince and Princess of Wales passed through Newcastle recently.

Another International Association has been formed, but one of a very different character from that which, if it only had its will, would abolish property, class distinctions, and, in short, everything but used. This new International Association will have for its object the protection of the rights of women. That noble woman, the Princess Louise of Hesse, who during the late war tended the wounded with an associative which has won for her the affections of thousands and the esteem of all, has been appointed first President. The resolution to term such an association was come to at the last sitting of the Society for the Promotion of Fernale Education, at Darmstadt.

— the French papers have invented a little biography of Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Lord Mayor of London elect, who is stortly about to visit Peris. They growed state "the is an old sportsman, who has renounced the pumps of Satan to give himself up exclusively to stationery. But it will be remembered that some Years ago he was one of the leaders of the turf, and was seen regularly at all the Franch courses. He caused humself to be called Captain Stanley. Captain Stanley has lost something like 1,500,000 france,"

— Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, attended by General Probyn and Mr. Fittagerald, had a deer-drive in the forest of Mr. Mackenzie of Kinkail at Glen Muick, and notwithstanding the day was cold and there were severe snow-storms, they hunched on the hill. On the 14th uit. Mr. George Porbes of Asloin went out staking and killed seven fine stages to his own rifle, one a Royal. This completed the deer-staking for the season at Glen Muick, sixty-four stage having been killed in the forest.

— It is reported that a gambling table will be eatablished at Vaduz, the capital of the little principality between Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol, which has never been mediatized, owing to its geographical position being safe from any annexation. The reigning Prince is said to have interested a powerful railway company in the construction of a railway from Feldkiorch and Bludenz to Liechtenstein, on the banks of the Swiss Rhine.

"How have you been able to escape all the catastrophes of the Commune?" said the Russian Ambassador to Baren Rothschild. "Because we Israelites have the privilege of crossing the Red Sea with dry feet."

- A speech has been delivered at Langres by the Prince de Joinville, at the in-auguration of a monument in memory of the Mobile Guards killed in the late war. The Prince said that he should like to see a simple statue of a French soldier on the Vendome column, and stated that he longed for the time when national concord should prevail, which alone could conclude the era of revolution in France.
- The Sultan sent some very splendid presents to the Pope lately, consisting of precious embroidered hangings for a room, but, as they were consigned to the Turkish Minister, at the Italian Court, for presentation to his Holliness, it is said that Cardinal Antonelli intimated the impossibility of their reception at the Vat-
- It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon will leave England for Madeira in the Spring, the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert having been placed at his disposal by Her Majesty. The Prince Imperial has passed his examination as a candidate for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.
- Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, the eldest son of Baron James Rothschild, of Paris, is engaged on the compilation of a family history of the Rothschilds from 1806 to 1871. The history will contain several interesting letters written by Napoleon I., and hitherto unpublished; also of other eminent statesmen.
- The Nouvelle Presse Libre has an advertisement which runs as follows: "A young man of twenty-five, well brought up, and of good family, wishes to be adopted as a Prince by a foreign or native Prince. Address, Fils adoptif, à M. Rodolphe Mossu, Vienne Scilerstrasse, No. 3."
- The young Countess de Montfort was returning recently from a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, when she was suddenly seized with the pains of labor, and before she could reach home gave birth to a boy in her carriage. The mother and child are doing well.
- The Pope has added to the list of Catholic saints the late Queen Maria Christina of Naples, Nicholas von der Flue, the French priest Jean d'Ars, and Pope Eugenius III.
- Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli have been created "baronets" by the Emperor of Brazil. Surely not warranted to run well in double harness as thus announced.
- The Queen has contributed £150 to the funds of the "Association for Gaelic-speaking Students from the Northern Synods in connection with the Church of Scotland."
- Prince Hassan, eldest son of the Khedive of Egypt, who has finished his Oxford career, will, it is understood, make a three years' tour round the world.

# Special Brevities.

- For many years Paris has not been so full of Americans as at present. Every hotel is full to overflowing, the larger number of the guests being our compatriots. At the Grand Hotel as many as two hundred people have been turned away in a single day; and, from the Grand, ranging down the list to the modestest pension, every inch of room is occupied, and has been so for several weeks. Not only Paris, but all Europe is full of Americans. The dozen great steamship lines plying between the two continents have been taxed the past season as never before. Every vessel has come out loaded. It has been difficult, and in some cases impossible, to suppress their arrival. The stream of Americans promises to continue during the winter, despite the hundreds who are already beginning to plume themselves for a southern flight. Many families have taken apartments for the coming season, and many others will remain in the hotels.

  So intellect is any nature of the part of the coming season, and many others will remain in the hotels.
- So intellect is only phosphorus on the brain, after all! At least thus reasons a Paris medico in forty quarto pages of a report to the Academy of Sciences. According to him, you have only to introduce phosphorus into the skull of an idiot, and you at once transform him into a man of genius. We are not told, however, how the phosphorus is to be introduced. The theory is founded upon observations on the battle-field, where at night the writer has remarked phosphorescent vapors issue from the mouths and noses of the killed. If we might be allowed to make a issue from the mouths and noses of the knied. It we might be allowed to make a suggestion, we should think that the needed phosphorus might thus be inhaled. In this manner talent would never be lost to the world, and a man might bequeath his "mental faculties," as he now does his money bags or broad acres.—Graphic.
- Messrs. Alfred Brett & Co., of Leadenhall street, say in their last monthly circular: "The carrying trade of the world is increasing so constantly and developing so rapidly, that no very permanent depreciation of shipping property need be apprehended. At present the most serious matter for concern on the part of the be apprenented. At present the most serious matter for concern on the part of the steam shipping interest is the encomous cost of fuel, which threatens to eat up all their profits. In the case of steamers loading to some of the Indian ports, the expenses of fuel and canal dues together must, in several instances, exceed the total amount of the outward freight. It is to be hoped that the worst has been passed, and that we may shortly be able to get this important article at a more reasonable price. price.
- A Chinaman in the station house got married. Thus the restless fish, reposing uneasily in the frying pan, leaps heedlessly upon the glowing coals.

— At the Belfast Police Court, on Saturday, a number of persons were summoned for having taken forcible possession of houses belonging to Sir Charles Lanyon on several days during the riots, and for refersing to leave the same. It appeared that these people, who were Roman Catholies, had been hinted from the Shankhill Road, and had taken possession of the houses, from which the Protestant tenants had previously been ejected by an opposition mob. The cases were adjourned to see if Sir Charles would accept them as tenants. About one thousand houses changed tenants under similar circumstances during the riots.

— Twenty-two thousand pounds for a ceiling! The statement, fabacous as it looks, is true. The Marquis of Westminster has just been farmshed by Mesers. Cubitt, builders and contractors, with a ceiling costing the enormous sum of \$22,900. It consists of the best Spanish mahogany, which is two teet in thickness, a foot deep of which is claborately carved around with the letters W. G. The cornice to the ceiling is of polyshed chony of the finest description, and is three feet wide. Upon this are magnificent paintings, copies from the great masters.

A rather solemn scene was witnessed at Clerkenwell Green lately. Archishn Manning had been addressing a crowd of about 5,000 (atholics on tectotalism, and in the carnestness of his appeal he asked his andenne to knied down and pledge themselves, by all they held sacred, to abstain from intoxicating drinks, Immediately vast numbers of those present knelt down on the hard and drity stones, and solemnly declared themselves to be total abstainers thenceforward.

- Advices from Rochefort state that the Rhin steamer, just arrived in that port, has accomplished one of the most rapid voyages known. She left Toulon of rewe Cladfords in the beginning of February, and has thus made the tour of the world in seven months and a few days. The Jara, which preceded her by six weeks, is still at sea. If the Rhin does not stand in need of repairs, she will immediately recommence her service in conveying convicts.
- In pursuance of a request issued to the clergy of his diocese some months ago by Arcubishop Manning, the employment of adv cosalists in the choirs of Roman Cathobe places of worship is now dissort nucl. The change took place lately, and notwithstanding that in many cases additional male voices in the shape of tenors and satis have been substituted for the ladies, the result was by no means satisfactory, so far as the ear is concerned.
- It is recorded in some of St. Maiachy's prophecies that twenty one Popes are to succeed Puis IX., and that the last will be called St. Peter, even as was the first. St. Maiachy, who was an Irish sount of great repute, foretold some attribute to each of the Popes; for instance, to Peis IX., \*Criac del crux\*; and to his immediate successor, \*Lumen del calum. Qui vivra verra.
- "I can say papa and mamma" represents perhaps the newest thing out in the form of artistic mendacity. A child of very tender age is deposited on a pavement, and this is written in chalk by its side. When any coppers are dropped into the child's lap they are removed by the impudent knave who set the trap and remains on the watch.
- The "Howling Repentants" is the name of a new sect which is said to have made converts in London. Their practice is summed up in this pithy sentence: "They how lat all convenient periods during the day, and at two periods during the night." They in effect regard the world as a howling wilderness, and use it accordingly.
- The monopoly of manufacturing lucifer matches has been put up to contract in France. Five tenders were made, and it is said that there was more than one offer to pay the State twenty million frances a year for the monopoly. As the result was not to be known until the 12th inst., this sum must not be accepted as official.
- are able to show that no expense has been mentred by the Hodorn Valley improvements, that they have been paid for with £100,000 to spare) by the improved value of the land which they caused to be vacant.
- Many fine paintings by leading French artists have gone to the United States during the present season. The Hon A. D. Borie has been a large purchaser, also Mr. N. C. Gibson of Philadelphia, the latter gentleman paying, as we have heard, 40,000 france for a Millet.
- A manufacturer in Bristol made a monster umbrella for an African chief. It is 65 feet in circumference, the lancewood fibs being 9 feet long, and there are 140 yards of material in it. It is covered with red, blue, and white chintz, and takes two men to expand it.
- Various French provinces have now named their wines. Some call their vintage "the Loan wine;" in Province it is "the wine de la Dehverance;" and in Dauphiny, "the wine of Cyclops," in allusion to M. Gambetta's recent visit and his single eye.
- At Bow street police court, lately, Mr. John Hampden—the gentleman who maintains that the world is flat—was accused of libeling Mr. Alfred Wallace by means of a post card sent to the editor of the Field. The accused was committed for trial.
- It has been ascertained that all the French nouns representing work and luxury are masculine, while the seven capital sins are feminine.

# A Domestic Dialogue.

The London Comic, Fun, has the following upon the "hardness of the times:"

He .- What is the grief that clouds my Chiee's brow,-She.—Why do her lips such angry phrases utter?
She.—Oh, pooh! I don't know where to turn, I vow,
For eggs and butter!
He.—Nay, heed not eggs and butter, Chloe! beef
And lamb and mutton are rather patronizing.

She .- In that suggestion I see no relief, Since meat is rising !

He .- Then let fat bacon hiss on embers hot,

Or sausage, which cheap food for hungry soul is.

She.—A good suggestion, dear !--considering what The price of coal is !

He .- Alas, each scheme I urge has met defeat,

Adown my cheek despair's chill teardrop trickles.

She.—We have one refuge left—Australian meat—

Tinned meat, and pickles!

# England and Her Colonies.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Social Science Congress at Plymouth, Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," read a paper on the Colonial Question, its present position and the policy of the future. The author hit right and left, and in vigorous terms denounced the existing system as one of misrule. one seemed to know what he was about. The Colonies were a great trust; but
the nature of their relations to us, or of our responsibility to them, had never been
clearly defined. Then the Colonial office had been a gigantic failure. Some of our
most distinguished statesmen had taken up the reins of the Colonies at the Downing street bureau, only to develop conspicuous failures. We could not lay our ing street bureau, only to develop conspicuous failures. We could not lay our finger on a single statesman, however eminent, who had occupied the post of Colonial Minister within the last twenty-four years, and there were thirteen between 1884 and 1870, who may not be charged with glaring blunders of polecy of administration, so inherently vicious was the system, so impossible was it for any man to master all the details of government thus extensive and diverse. If all this be true, and I do not care to say it is not, what up-hill work our Colonies must have had to make headway against such impediments. Speaking of federation, he says: There are two forms, one or the other of which must necessarily be adopted: 1. A There are two forms, one or the other of which must necessarily be adopted: 1. A Federal Union of separate States or governments, each preserving its autonomy and sending to a tederal council, empowered in general matters to act for the whole, representatives selected by the governments. 2. A Federal Union of different States into one people, each State possessing a certain amount of power and autonomy, but conceding to a central government chosen by the whole people of autonomy to the states composing the federation, certain powers and authorities, either coordinate with, or superior to those of each State, over all the citizens in common; such federation are those of the United States and Canada. In the first case the federal authority deals only with the separate governments, which send to it their representatives; and it is clear that such a federation may at any time be endanrepresentatives, and it is clear that such a federation may at any time be endangered by the simple refusal of the State government to perform an act enjoined by the constitution. Whereas, in the second case the federal administration deals directly with individual citizens, and has a collateral authority with the government of the State. Mr. Jenkins was followed by Mr. Labiliere, with a paper on "The Permanent Union of the Empire, and How Maintainable." The author had a difficulty in maintaining the hypothesis upon which be stated and he clearly "The Permanent Union of the Empire, and How Maintainable," The author had no difficulty in maintaining the hypothesis upon which he started, and he clearly demonstrated that permanent union was desirable. United in a great British Federal Union, we should stand in the position of equality beside the American Union or any other power; divided, neither England nor the Colonies, for generations, would be able to do so, and we should be forced at no distant date to resign the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon race to our American cousins. Mr. Wergarth concluded with a paper on the "Policy of Extending the Empire." A marked feature of the meeting was the interest which was taken by those who had not previously estudied the questions moored.—Evropsen Mail. studied the questions mooted .- European Mail.

Most plants in vigorous health, it is stated, will bear an application of water heated to 140 degrees Fah., and most insects infesting them can be killed by water heated to 120. Hot water is easily applied to house plants, and hence a ready means is furnished for destroying large numbers of plant vermin. A thermometer thrust into the water will quickly show the degree of heat, and by immersing the plants in it for a minute or two, the insects will be cooked into harmlessness.

The Post says it will now "browse on pastures new." Should not this read "on Pipers new!" "Browsing" on Piper is good, tho it should require a party who had educated his stomach on boiled crow to do it.

#### Peeps at the Parsons.

The Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Young Men's Christain Association is conveniently and commodiously situated on Sutter street. The stranger beguined into visiting their rooms finds his care attracted, one entering, by a notice to "keep an eye on your lats!" and he remarks that every one present keeps a light grip on them too. The newspapers are brooked down, the magazines are branded and ear-marked profusely, the tim drinking cup is chained to the hydrant, and over all there is a chill, frigid, pauper-like atmosphere that is enough to make one's teeth charter, a chill, frigid, pauper-like atmosphere that is enough to make one's teeth charter, a chill, frigid, pauper-like atmosphere that is enough to make one a teeth charter. It irresistibly calls to mind Dicken's work-klouse scene. Grim-visaged Christam young men are on the watch for the offender who dare district the older of sanctity pervading the place by tipping his chart broke, or whispering. The visitor may perhaps be fortunate enough to see a bestle-browed, swag-helied saint in broadcloth, who tries to hide the unfortunate expression of his face under a stereotyped smale. This is Parson Cox, better known as "Halle-ligh Cox," who, after making himself odious to several congressations in this city, has at last worked himself into the Presidency of this Association, with a fat salary and little to do. The too confiding stranger will soon discover to his cost that this parson is familiarity is of the insufferably vulgar type, that his manners are of the snobby, and the emanations from his stad-fed person are not sweeter than the ende snobby, and the emanations from his stad-fed person are not sweeter than the snobby, and the emanations from his stad-fed person are not sweeter than the snobby, and the emanations from his stad-fed person are not sweeter than the snobby and the end of the control of the scaped crimina's, although a glance at the snineter expression of his face and the "forchead vilamous low" certain the snineter expression of

Rev. M. Ward, missionary to India, has been spying out the makedness of the land and its inhabitants, and imparting his experience to the Columbia-street Baptist Charch. These benighted Hindoos believe in a Trinity. They descend to lower depth yet. They worship an incarnation of Deity, casied Krishna, and a Sacred Bull. The speaker proved to demonstration that this Krishna was a feele copy of Christ, by showing that he flyed somewhere about 2000 B.C., and had 16,000 milk-mands to attend to his divine person. The speaker then took the Sacred Bull by the horns and brought it home to each one of them. How many of them in this enlightened band were secretly hugging a Bull to their breasts? Some worshiped Memmon—what was that but a Golden Caif? Others adored woman—what was that but a Sacred Cow? Jupiter Joved the ox-eyed Juno—Ah, brethren, is there not an ox-eyed you-know who is playing the dence and all with your piety? Is not the worship of the Sacred Cox? Applier Joved the ox-eyed Juno—Ah, brethren, is there not an ox-eyed you-know who is playing the dence and all with your piety? Is not the worship of the Sacred Cox? I have seen the sacred waters of the Ganges. It was deplorable that this custom was also gaining ground among as, for he had heard that devout mothers often immolate their offspring in the sacred waters of North Beach. But the nost interesting part of the address was when the speaker imitated the Indicrous anters and ribunding spectures of the Brahmins while praying. He turned up the whites of his eyes, wagged his head from side to side, smiffled through his nose, and ground and bellowed till the audience were fairly convulsed. Poor Brahmins, if they could only see what donkeys they make of the medieve!

Ascension robes will not be required again for twenty-five years. Elder James White and his wife predict the long-expected toof in the year 1848, positively without fail, and Elder White is "editor of a religious periodical, so it must be so. He is a Seventh-Day Adventus. Everybody knows what they are. They have creeted a large tent on Market street for a protracted meeting. Elder James and his elderly wife are the chief protractors. The ungody mistake it for a cruea tent. Yea, verily, and confound the venerable Elder with that son of Beliat, Yankee Robinson. Thus do the heathen rage, and insult the Lord's anointed.

A paragraph is going the rounds recommending clergymen to shave, as one important adjunct to eloquence, the play of the features, is obscured by a beard. "Play of the features" is good. We hope our pursons will follow this advect. They are not without need of "adjuncts to eloquence." Rev. Carpenter acrapes his face every day till he looks as chile-like and bland as Ah Sm. but somehow it don't help his eloquence. We suggest they shave the tops of their heads also. The Christian Young Men all do, and it makes the dear old things look so holy.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Rev. Cox can preach a halleluinh-jingle sermon lead a sanctification prayer meeting, or sing "John Brown" Body" at a Ward Club." - Parisin Methodist. Now see how the spirit of ency burns in the bosom of this Pacific Methodist. Because a worldly political committee will not bire him to twangle "John Brown" through his evangelical nose, he is fain to misprize the gifts of his brother in Christ.

#### A Curious Taste.

I've met a Russian Prince, and he Preferred 'long sixes' for his tea; I've also known an Esquimaux Who of raw vitriol loved his "go:"

I've likewise seen a party, whose Delight it was to bet—and lose: Moreover, I have heard of men Who like to go to bed at ten:

Besides, there are some folks alive Who say they love to rise at five: And there are some who doat on Tupper: And some love pickled eels for supper:

Others a predilection show For tea composed of birch and sloe: And some express a downright wish. To have train oil as sauce with fish.

But there's an individual yet Whom, I confess, I never met; That man—outside of Bedlam's walls— Who takes delight in Morning Calls.

# American Enterprises in England.

There are always, especially in England, a number of journals ready to pounce upon anything calculated to cast discredit upon American enterprise, and, unfortunately, at the head of this list is the greatest of all newspapers, the *Times*. It would now be impossible to estimate the injury these papers have inflicted on Englishmen, for it is one of the stupid fallacies widely held, that a man who wants money for a legitimate and profitable object, and cannot get it, is the only one injured; as if the man who has money, and is driven into bad investments, because jured; as if the man who has money, and is driven into bad investments, because the is diverted from good investments by false information is not also injured. It is admitted that the United States form the grandest field open; but it is asserted fraud is there so prevalent that the advantages Nature has bestowed are in a measure neutralized. Were we to compare the jobbery and corruption of railway construction in England with the jobbery and corruption of railway construction in America, the stealings in England would be found far to exceed the stealings in the United States. Without going into detail, there is this broad proof of the fact: Of all the countries of this globe, England ought to be the most profitable to the rail-way proprietor; of all countries of this globe, England has been the least profit-able; because a large portion of the capital raised for railway construction has been jobbed away to land owners, to contractors and railway directors, Parliamentary agents and solicitors, etc. There is always this excuse (and it really has been the salvation of England's name, which would otherwise, for dishonesty, be notorious throughout the world), that it was their own money they thus stole from each other; whereas, if English capital has been embarked abroad, and dishonesty has resulted, is is foreigners who steal their money, when the denunciation of those "rascally foreigners" is general. But reverse the position, and imagine foreigners to have stolen that of each other, and a dismal howl would have arisen from all parts of We know of one Financial Association—a cormorant in theft—professthe earth. the earth. We know of one Primarchi Association a common their processing to deal only in good English railway securities; only, too, with such men as Sir Morton Peto, to whom its Chairmen some years ago proudly pointed when addressing its shareholders, and heavy with the weight of respectability. Let any pressing its sustrementers, and neavy with the weight of respectability. Let any foreign corporation run such a career of spoliation and mismansgement as this well-known Financial Association, and there would be no words sufficiently strong to denounce that ring of robbery and corruption. But it is in English, purely English, with all its investments in England, and, happy for it, all its victims, too; so not a word is said. We maintain, then, that not only is the United States the best field for investment, but that, in honesty, it is a safer field than England.—Anglo-American Times.

## New Photographic Achievements.

New Photographic Achievements.

A method of printing from photographs adopted in Prussia consists in the employment of a sensitive film of gelatine contaming bichromate of potash. The film is spread upon thick glass, and after exposure in the camera in the usual way, the photographic image is fixed by liquid ammonia. The picture is invisible until the inking roller has passed over the glass plate, which may be printed from in much the same way as a lithographic stone. About five thousand impressions have been taken from a glass plate prepared in this way, the plate being in all cases strong enough to be capable of being passed through the press without injury. The process has been adopted at Krupp's works at Essen. Again, not the least among the important achievements of Photography is that by which the naturalist is enabled to obtain directly upon the engraver's block perfect copies of any desired specimen, the form of which he may wish to illustrate or preserve. Not only does the camera replace the designer's pencil, but the skillful and laborious services of the engraver are also dispensed with; for, by the aid of chemically-prepared surfaces, sunlight is made to do the work of both copyist and engraver. As illustrating the practical value of these new methods, we learn that Professor Agassiz has made use of both the Albert and Woodbury processes in the illustration of his forthcoming 'Revision of the Echini.'' "Revision of the Echini."

# Our Supreme Court.

Some of our newspapers seem determined to convince the world that the Supreme Some of our newspapers seem determined to convince the world that the Sapreme Court of California is other incompetent or dishonest. This is a poor encouragement for people to come and live in California, or to send their capital here for investment. The fact that the Supreme Court granted new trials in the cases of Pair and Devine, has itermished the occasion for these attacks upon the credit of Our State on the first trial of Mrs. Fair for murder, the prosecution offered testimony to show that previous to the homeories she was of unchaste character. She had not offered any testimony upon that point. Now we state without hestation, here of confirmation by all second lawyers wherever Angle-Saxen juraprudence prevails, that the rule on this subject, in its condensed form, is simply this. "Good character is always presumed, and evidence on that point cannot be received mises. the party invoking good character introduces evidence on that point. Now Mrs. the party invoking good character infroduces evidence on that point. Now Mrs. Part did not prepose to introduce evidence of good character. She was perfectly, content tests upon the presumption of the law. She objected to any evidence being given as to reputation. The Supreme Court were therefore composed to award here new tests. In the case of Devene, a witness for the prosecution testical that Devine to the that he had known as a Way View, the place where the field that Devine tout her that he had ki ed a man at Bay View, the place where the body of the murdered man was found. It was then proposed to contradact the witness by reading her testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, to the witness by reading her testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, to the establish to be not be that he had killed a man, but due not say where. This effect that Devine tout her that he had killed a man, but due not say where. This testimony was executed by the Court We appeal a can to all Angle-Saxondom, to many the the Supreme Court were not compelled to grant a new trial in the case. Bay windfur the superior court obeyond the law, rather than the wishes of a And yet, because the Superior court obeyond the law, rather than the wishes of a community whose feelings had been outraged by two atroctors murders, its judges have been wantonly abused, accused of caprice and even of sympathy with the markers and the state of the matter, for the judger, in both cases, murderes. There was no caprice in the matter, for the judger, in both cases, appured fixed principles, established by long and unbroken line of decisions. There was no sympathy with the murderers, for both were wanten, treat crons and atwas no sympath, with the morderers, for both were wanten, treac crows and attrocoms in all cour datacles; and, in Mrs. Fair scase, four of the judges were strong friends of the mordered man. And yet such a sympathy for the morderers, even if friends of the morderers are not been more subversive of pulsac justice than a decision warped by principle against the prisoners. The acquittal of a morderes like Mrs. First is a public calamity, yet, after all, must be cassed among those activities of the more distants the current of justice, but do not interrupt its general flow, But when the reputation of our court of last resort is desired by unjust apprecious, But when the reputation of our court of last resort is desired by unjust apprecious. But when the reputation of our court of last resort is defined by implied aspersions, our State suiters in all its material interests in a degree greater than would be caused by setting liouse an hundred assessins. We assure our readers that all these assessing are wholly without foundation. They are either the children to as of personal speem or the panderings of unprincipled editors to a thought ess semipersonal special of the panderings of implified enhance and administration ment, who it along by a portion of the public, which cannot recognize in the regular proceedings of courts, or in the rides of evidence, a shield of imposence and a proproceedings of confee, or in the roles of evidence, a such of inforcace and a pro-tection to me and property without which society cannot exist. Unfortunately there is, and probably a ways will be, a class of people to whom the right of trial by jery, the right to cart witnesses, the rules of evidence, and the right to have counsel, are all the limit alones, if they stand in the way of hanging, out of hand, Courses, are all, "to lime at thes." If they stand in the way of hanging, out of hand, every person who is strongly suspected of murder. Such persons condemn lawyers for a feating. Such that they can make, it being understood, of course, that every person who is a case of crime is guality. Such as persons do not reflect the semiment of the people of tarioura. We have a Supreme Court of which we are proud. Its judges are an earlied experienced, soher and industrious men. At the present time, from some improvements which have been effected in the methods of consultation, and a consequent expedition in the decision of cases, the court is more popplar than ever. These foolesh attacks do not affect the estimation in which the const is held be read home; and it they create a prejudice against Canfornia abroad, and tend to restrain population and capital from coming bother, it was not be the first time that those who ought to be the guardians of our interests have betrayed them. At the same time this affords occasion to repeat a word of caution to the them. At the same time this affords occasion to repeat a word of caution, to the legs profession, whech have already been were uttered by the Supreme Court in their decision of the case of the Peopo's. Devine. Our lawyers are too prone to take every chance it they can only win their case. They try to stretch the russ of law, and particularly its ruses of evence, and thus, as the best of judges are not infallable and the burry of trials before juries, errors often are committed for which the judgement must be reversed by the Supreme Court. Then the Supreme court and the presenting judge are visited with a causaire, which, if it is due to any one, becomes to the waver who his mished the court. It will be opening a new era for our State when such experiments are abandoned by the profession.

San Francisco at the Vienna Exposition.

The Kimbaic Maintiacturing Company of San Francisco Live a ready forwarded to the Visina Exposition.

The Kimbaic Maintiacturing Company of San Francisco Live a ready forwarded to the Visina Exposition one of their patient Wood C Spring Buggies, and have now in precess of censtruction for this object one light friedting wagon, to weigh but one handred pointed. The gear wil be of secreted brekory, and varnished to show construction, the body plan back. Also, a Wood Spring Top Buggy, to weigh two brested and fifty pointed; and a double Placton, to carry four, to weigh three landered permiss. The body of the trouting buggy was be of caure, veneered in boxwo d and jolished. The seat will be trimmed with cloth from the Mission Woolen Mills. Woolen Mills.

# A Fancy.

I suppose if all the children Who have lived through ages long Were collected and inspected They would make a wondrous throng. Oh, the babble of the Babel!

Oh, the flutter of the fuss ! To begin with Cain and Abel, And to finish up with us!

Think of all the men and women Who are now and who have been, Every nation since creation That this world of ours has seen ; And of all of them, not any
But was once a buby small;
While of children, oh how many

Never have grown up at all!

Some have never laughed or spoken, Never used their rosy feet; Some have even flown to Heaven Ere they knew that earth was sweet; And, indeed, I wonder whether,

If we reckon every birth, And bring such a flock together, There is room for them on earth? Who will wash their smiling faces? Who their saucy ears will hox :

Who will dress them, and caress them? Who will darn their little socks? Where are arms enough to hold them? Hands to pat each shining head !

Who will praise them? who will scold Who will pack them off to bed? [them?

Little happy Christian children. Little savage children, too. In all stages, of all ages, That our planet ever knew ! Little princes and princesses, Little beggare, wan and faint,

Some in very handsome dresses, Naked some, bedaubed with paint.

Only think of the confusion Such a motly crowd would make ! And the clatter of their chatter. And the things that they would break!
Oh, the babble of the Babel! Oh, the flutter of the fuss! To begin with Cain and Abel,

And to finish off with us !

# The Planets and Disease.

A physician resident in Mexico, Dr. M. S. Knapp, has put forth a curious theory of the influence of the planets upon disease. The powerful effect of the sun's light and heat upon all life is, of course, a truism. Dr. Knapp maintains that its attractive force, when reinforced by the attraction of the larger planets, is almost equally powerful. Changes in that attractive force would then produce changes, good or bad, in the conditions of life. The same result is reached in a different way. Health depends, in great part, upon the gravity of the atmosphere breathed. On a mountain-top, respiration becomes difficult, the head begins to swim, the On a mountain-top, respiration becomes utineau, the head begins to swim, the limbs lose their strength. A great pressure of air produces much the same resulta. Therefore, again, anything that affects the gravity of the atmosphere affects life. The attractive force of the planets does this. The consequence is clear. If this theory be true, we should find that the greatest sickness occurs at the periods of greatest disturbance of the air, that is, when the planetary attraction is greatest. This happens when the planets are nearest the sun. Their forces of gravitation This happens when the planets are nearest the sun. Their forces of gravitation are then combined; a sudden change takes place in one of the most essential conditions of life; and animals and plants die. The supposition explains the blights in vesectation that usually precede and accompany epidemics. Some curious statistics are submitted, in an attempt to show that the facts of the past verify he new theory. Jupiter is nearest the sun, that is, reaches his perihelion about every twelfth year. His late dates have been 1868, 1856, 1845, 1843, 1821, 1809, 1797, 1786. Every one of these has been a cholera year for India, and a time of pestilence throughout the world. It is also claimed that every twelfth year, as far back as 1572, has been fruitful of epidemic sickness. Saturn revolves in a little less than 1992 years. He passed his perihelion in 1856, 1826, 1797, 1767, ctc. His disturbing influence, although less than that of Jupiter, must greatly strengthen the latter, whenever their perihelia coincide. Every 59 years this happens. It happened in 18-6 and in 1797. In the former, the yellow fever did its deadliest work at New Orleans. In 1845, at the time of Jupiter's perihelion, the Irish ship-fever began its rawages. It was sunceeded by the cho-cra, which culminated in 1856. Going back to 1797, we find that the yellow fever then visited every sea-port of the United States, while the cholera raged in Hindostan, and sickness was prevalent everywhere. By such statistics, Dr. Knapp essays to prove his theory. He comes near enough doing so to make us wish that he had suffered us to keep the blies of ignorance instead of revealing the fact Jupiter will reach his next perihelion in 1880; that Jupiter and Saturn will meet in 1881; that Uranus and Neptune will have coincident perihelia in 1882; and that the next perihelian passage of Saturn will be in 1885. The prospect for continual change in our factle atmosphere and consequent continual disease is certainly fair, if (a very important if) the theory is consequent continual disease is certainly fair, if (a very important if) the theory is true. There has seemed to be small danger of the days of star-worship coming back again. But every religion is, according to Lecky, founded on fear. If we must perforce be afraid of the planets' perihelia, we at least lay the foundation of the long-forgotten faith.

The new code exempts only druggists, imbeci es and gamblers from Cores jury duty Herein we detect the craft of the framers of the new code: They ner s jury daty Herein we detect the craft of the framers of the new code: They provided for their own exemption under the second head, while carefully reserving their qualifications for the office of Coroner.

#### Little Men.

Little people are decidedly placed at a disadvantage. There is a general disposition to laugh at, or, failing that, pity them. Now, to be bughed at is a graveting in the extreme, and to be compassioned except at a coptions periods, very mertifying. So it is not surprising that the small individuals, in suffedence, develope a number of decidedly objectionable characteristics. Such is the case. They are invariedly toward, perky and frage. Their during its very precome, and so they endeavor to assert it upon all possible occasions. There is an universal find acy to smith them, consequently they try to humiliate other people. Their opinions are array listened to with much outward show of respect therefore they loady shout them whenever they have the opportunity. Certains there have been great mention have at the same time near little, right the first Nandson but it is more definite. who have at the same time been little ride the first Napoleon - but it is more difficult for ministure persons to assert a position than it is for comparative geants. Much respect was undoubtedly paid to Dr. Johnson, but that worthy, besides by ng blessed with a ready tongue, from which wisdom flowed spontaneously, was a very hig fellow, whose muscles were calculated to attract attention and command repig rect. Possibly the learned pedant had to thank his physical as much as his manufacture and present and the following the following the following the pedes for a little fellow to attempt to assume the role anatometh by the great decrease. He would only set laughed at for his pains. Let any ord pary individual be accosted by two gentlemen equally well attired and of equally good address, the only account of the general equality and arrest and equality agont and rest. The support of the other of limited size. Which we're attended to first, and which we need to make homage! Why, the big individual in nine cases out of ten. This will be without there being the slightest intention of womening the other's susceptibilities the choice is made unconsciously and spontaneously. But the little man is, on that account, none the less morbified, and none the less disposed to resent in the most foreibe, and at the same time most polite manner, the slight put upon him. Or supposing a similar pair are speaking at once, which will gain the ear of those who are addressed. The query really requires no answer. As a rule, the opinions of little people except by a vast display of pertinacity and the exercise of real ale ity http://popee-except va.vast.display of pert bacity and the excress of real activities have acrued a reputation—are received with something approaching contempt or indufference. At the best the speakers are patronized. A theory promutgated in a room-full of company by a little man, though supported by opinity as sound arguments as a proposition advanced by a more bulky advocate, wit not be nearly so favorably received. Personal influence, even in this philosophical age, is a tremely potent. The more fact that a certain man esponses a certain cause indices considerable support. People do not like being convinced or taught by people they deem inferior to themselves. Thus there is a prejudice in some men's minds against being instructed by a being they feel they could treat as the school-master was wont to use them in their boyish days when they played truant and were detected. They do not like to own that such an one possesses more wisdom than themse we hay, that he is even owner of as much, although such may be the case. But they stand reproof from a man bigger than themselves with tolerable composure, and tacitly acknowledge that he possesses more personal influence than they do. We have only to look at the current literature of the day to hearn what a bard time title men have of it. Did any one ever read of a here who was very small. On the contrary, the hero s are mostly immense beings, who perform deeds almost calculated to make Hercules himself blush with envy. The little men are generally the to make Herence units odds with envy. The little men are generally the manghty characters of the books, and addicted to every description of monoses. At the best they are called upon to sustain the breadty-comical parts, and their many eccentricities are produced merely for the purpose of engendering middle. The usurous money lenders of the novel notorious for their ulter villary are The instruction model remarks of the movement of the many respect individual little creatures. All this is simply because, though authors may respect individual little man, they do not by any means evenerate them in the abstract. The novelists merely minister to the popular taste. They know perfectly abatract. The noverness merely indirect of the popular cases. They know presently well, that there is a strong probability that their heroes would not be taken kindly to if they were under the average hight, and that it would need powerful witing to induce readers to take any interest in them. Why, wemen never picture themselves marrying small men. Probably most of them would not like the idea. Many do so, undoubted y, but then few people's day dreams are remixed in their after lives. It must be admitted that little men have a hard time of it. It is not surprising that they become sarcastic and cynical, noney and domin ering: feminine and irritable. Constant dropping will wear away a stone; asvertending self-assertion is apt to make a man a concested prize. Nor is it easy to see how little men are to help themselves. If they remain quiet and unobtrusive they sink into obscurity, if they act in a decided manner they probably become checky and importment. But yet it is somewhat trying for a little man to play second fiddle to a big fellow who has not got any more brains than be has himself. It is more than that; it is humblating. What are the luckless beings to do, then? Cultivate their objectionable qualifications? Become more noisy, pushing, impertinent and conceited, etc. Or quietly submit to what really appears to be the inevitable? We leave other people to answer the questions, for it is certain that those most interested would dee une of the content to act upon any suggestions we might see fit to offer. At the same time, while owning that we are occasionally moved with real compassion on their account, we often feel angry when witnessing little men's self-assurance and ridiculous antics. There is really no just reason why they should dislike those who are bigger than themselves, and imagine them their natural enemies. It is a great pity that a few, by their actions, plainly indicate that they do this.—Liberal Review.

#### Forever.

Forever! 'Tis a single word! Our rude forefathers deemed it two; Can you imagine so absurd We bless thee! Whether far or near Thy dwelling, whether dark or fair Thy kingly brow is neither here Nor there.

Forever! What abyams of woe
The word reveals, what frenzy, what
Despair! Forever (printed so)
Did not.

But in men's hearts shall be thy throne, While the great pulse of England beats; Thon coiner of a word unknown To Keats!

It look, ah me! how trite and tame!
It fails to sadden or appal
Or solace—it is not the same
At all.

And nevermore must printer do
As men did long ago; but run
"For" into "ever," bidding two
Be one.

O thou to whom it first occurred
To solder the disjointed, and dower
Thy native language with a word
Of power;

Forever! passion-fraught, it throws O'er the dim page a gloom, a glamour: It's sweet, it's strange: and I suppose It's grammar.

Forever! 'Tis a single word!
And yet our fathers deemed it two:
Nor am I confident they erred;

Are you? - Flyleaves, by J. C. Caverley.

## The Position of the Horse in Modern Society.

In spite of the inconvenience, as yet on the whole slight, caused by the "horse epidemic," there are but few persons interested in public health and morals who will not be glad of it, if it calls public attention in a serious way to the necessity for some change in our treatment of horses, at least within the limits of great cities. What is the exact nature of the difference between our duty to our fellowman and our duty to the lower animals, or whether there is any difference at all; whether there is any difference in kind between cruelty to a horse and cruelty to a servant; whether the one can be practiced without serious injury to the moral nature any more than the other; and whether, in short, "the beasts of the field" are not entitled to a higher place in systems of morality than has yet been accorded them, are questions which are now at last beginning to receive i good deal of discussion, but we do not purpose taking them up here. We merely wish to point out the striking illustration the prevailing horse disease affords of the importance of the part which this animal has come to play in our commercial civilization, and of the close relation there exists hetwen his physical condition and our material interests. Our talk has been for so many years of the railroud and steambeat and telegraph, as the great "agents of progress," that we have come almost totally to overlook the fact that our dependence on the horse has grown almost pari passu with our dependence on steam. We have copied up great lines of steam commitation all over the country, but they have to be fed with goods and passengers by horses. We have covered the ocean with great steamers, but they can neither load nor discharge their cargoes without horses. We have collected at the mouths of our great rivers and at the intersections of our railroads vast bodies of people, covering miles on miles of area with their dwellings and factories, but they can neither load and clothing on horses. More than this, we have within the last few years made horse la

This increase of our industrial and commercial dependence on the horse has, however, been so gradual, as quiet, and has issued so naturally from the state of things prior to the introduction of steam, and has been so completely overshadowed by the great applications of science to industry and iocomotion that little or no thought is seen between the stangers. Indeed, most of us have well-nigh forgotten that the horse was an animal like ourselves—liable to pains and aches and death. We have come to think of him as a machine, on whose endurance we could calculate as on that of an engine, and for whose mortality we could make ample allowance in our business under the head of "wear and tear." We really ough, therefore, to be thankful that the present epidemic has brought us face to face with the startling fact, that the sudden loss of horse labor would totally disorganize our industry and our commerce, and would plunge social life into disorder, would threaten the lives of hundreds of thousands of human beings, especially if it occurred in winter, and might expose our great cities to destruction by fire. In short, we are now for the first time foreibly reminded that a plague might break out among horses, as plagues have broken out among men, which would sweep them away by the hundred or thousand every day, and which would momentarily baffle ecience. What we would now bring to the notice of the public is, that in our large cities horses are exposed without let or hindrance on the part of saultary authorities to just those conditions from which the great pestilences among human beings have sprung and do still occasionally spring. We take precautions in the public interest against overcowding, filth, and absence of ventilation in tenenent-houses, but we take no precautions against the overcrowding, filth, and want of light and ventilation of city stables; and yet every one of the large stables may fairly and properly be called a hot-bed of horse-disease.—The Nation.

# Extracts from the Pekin "Gazette."

The Pekin Gazette of the 7th moon 9th day (12th August) has four memorials from

Li Hung Chang to the Emperor.

The first - Reports the completion of some important extension and repairs of the embankments, stone walls and dykes of the water courses near and at a distance from Tientsin, and asks that the officers (whose names he sends to the Throne in a separate document) who superintended the work with such masterly skill, diligence and dispatch may be suitably rewarded. The Emperor replies:

The names are before the Board which presides over appointments to an efficial rank FROM THE THRONE.

In the second dispatch Li sends up to the Throne a minute account of the expenses of said work. 1st, of the workmen's wages. 2d, of the cost of terials. 3d, the expense of each (a measure of ten feet), and of each (foot). 2d, of the cost of the mais added a drawing of the country and the exact course of the rivers, canala, etc., that pass through it, with a graduated scale that shows at a glance how many feet,

maris and miles of embankment, walls, etc., have been made and repaired. The Emperor replies: The Board of Pubne Works will take cognizance of it. In the third petition Earl Li begis the favor of the Emperor in behalf of a crystal button mandarm, who in the 8th year of the present reign was sent by Chung How, then superintendent of trade at Tientsin, on a responsible and arduors mission to Manchuria. He discharged the duties of his important and difficult position with the property of the state of the second section of the such wise foresight, such unturing and ever increasing diligence- was exposed to so many hardships and dangers in going from one military post to another, that his health and strength failed, and he died suddenly at an encomposent just as he had arranged some measures of moment to the civil and nelltary interests of the counsel. Li, therefore, begs His Sacred Majesty that he will graciously look upon this by E. Heretore destricted at a service, and though only a civel officer, died at a distant military encompanent; and award to him all the high honors of those who die on the field of battle, and also look after his family and premote his soms. The Emperor replies [as usual when Earl Li sues for a friend]: Be it as the memoria ist Wills FROM THE THRONE

Thus it appeared that there was Imperial fair weather for La-Hung-Chang (Earl Li), but in the succeeding Gazette of the 7th moon 19th day 122d Augusth, contains an edict from the Emperor, in which is embodied a memorial from one of the Imperul censors (Pe pau-dze) sharply rebuking Li-Hung-Chang, and severely criti-

cising some of his late dispatches to the Throne.

The Emperor quotes from the memorial, and speaks of Li as a Viceroy who sends "auspicious omens" to the throne in the shape of "drawings" and "twoheaded wheat stalks," and that lest this kind of flattery should be considered acceptable to the throne, the names of the mandarins lately handed up by Li-Hung-Chang for promotion are marked off and destroyed as the Emperor truly loves his people and desires for them prosperous and truttul seasons, and believes that their happiness and prosperity will be best advanced by the rulers looking carefully after the lands and seeing that the water courses are kept within bounds and the fields well cultivated, Attempts to flatter the throne by sending up "auspicious omens" and predicting felicitous influences, can do little to accomplish these great ends.

The Emperor then adds in his own words: "We have just heard that the districts Pao-ting-fu and Kwang-ping-fu, that were so prodicing of "anapicrous owners,"

are now under water—and that other districts are devastated by locusts—L.-Hung-Chang is, therefore, ordered to examine with all possible dispatch the present state of the walls, embankments and dykes just reported in perfect order, and to state the true reason for their present dilapidated, useless condition; and also to report why, when the walls were just now said to have occur built up with 'great strength and thickness,' and the whole work completed with such 'masterly skill and dispatch" that the names of the superintendents were sent up to the Throne for promotion; the first heavy runs have overthrown these strong walls built with such "masterly skill?" The proper Board is ordered to mark out or destroy the names of the mandarins for whom Li-Hung-Chang has asked preferment.

FROM THE THRONE.

<sup>-</sup> To the liberal mind the wife of Joaquin Miller, the poet, is a new and en-Mrs. Mi ler is a joy to a considerable part of the population of San The mercurial hoodlum gratifies a refined and elegant tiste in obscene backnage, while his animal spirits find a graceful vent in throwing the adhesive mud-ball or the pat of garbage. The more solid quality of the editorial mind demud-ball or the pat of garbage. The more solid quality of the editorial mind de-mands the graver employment of composing the thoughtful epithet and the exercise, not quantended with during, which hurls the earnest lie. The ready and practical not inattended with daring, which hurls the earnest lie. The ready and practical Intelligence of the general reader, which partskes at once of the native joxous-ness of the hoodham and the studious culture of the editor, finos equal delight in the labors of either, and bestows impartial applianse upon the blackened character or the bespattered person of a victim. Hence it is quite as much in accordance with nature and numan nature that Mrs. Miller should have remunerative and inness to listen to her lectures in abuse of their busband, as that she should have procured a trained editor to compose and invent them, or that others of the craftshound reprint the composition at extended length. The News Letter, which is a blackguard deprefession, and rather prides itself upon being unapproached in its specially, confesses to baving read these reprints with much the same relish that a bog displays when kneed-drep in a swill-pail, and takes the opportunity to extend a fraternal hoof. when knee-deep in a swill-pail, and takes the opportunity to extend a fraternal hoof to the rest of the herd.

# "Laughter--Holding Both His Sides." -- Milton.

(From the London Satiric Papers.)

Sippings of Punch.

Overworked Pointsman (puzzled): Let's see—There's the "'scursion" were due at 4:45, and it ain't in; then, afore that, were the "mineral"—no, that must ha' been the "goods"—or the "cattle." No, that were after cattle's shunting now. Let's see—fast train came through at—— Con-found! And here comes the "express" afore its time, and blest if I know which line she's on !

The conduct of the mavy does not appear to be altogether unexceptionable. A report has reached as within the last twenty-four hours of an officer high in the service—in fact, an admiral—so far forgetting himself as actually to strike his Mag!

Oh, please, miss, will you give us two 'a pennies for a penny, and gi' me a drink of water, an' tell us the right time? An' father wants a pipe; and lend mother yesterday's 'Tizer!

Angustus (poetical): Look, Edith! How lovely are those fleecy cloudlets dappled over the — Edith (prosaic): Yes; 'xactly like gravy when it's getting cold—isn't it?

Quirks from "Figaro."

A vagabond contributor says he inscribed, or ought to have inscribed, the following lines in the visitor s book at the "Shakspeare Hotel," in Stratford-on-Avon, October 17th, 1872. He probably did, or ought to have done, nothing of the kind:

It nothing boots exchanging "saws" With canting dunces who proclaim The lightness of the world's applause— The worthlessness of human fame. Fame valueless !-they'll have it so,
And still will teach and preach the same, Until they chance to undergo The cheating done in Shakspeare's name. And own there's profit in renown.

- If we are to believe the news from the States-and I, for one, would as lief doubt the integrity of Columbia's nutnegs as the verity of her news-if we are to doubt the integrity of Columbia's nutnegs as the verity of her news—if we are to believe the latest advices from the States, I repeat: "Mr. Horace Greeley has returned to New York after an absence of ten days, having traveled 3,000 miles and delivered 200 speeches. He believes he has conquered in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana." Well may they call Greeley "old hoss" after this feat of 3,000 miles and 200 speeches in ten days—which is 300 miles and 20 speeches per day, else I don't know arithmetic. Well, too, may "old hoss" believe he has "conquered Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana." Twenty speeches a day, for ten consecutive days, cannot but have left the electors of these unfortunate States quite prostrate.

#### " Fun."

Blame not the organ-grinder, Spurn not his humble lay; It would be gentler-kinder, To send the man away Give him a groat to pay his fare, And bid him seek his native air.

A SENTIMENTAL APPEAL.

nder, Think you that Hatton Garden's gales No memories will bring Of odors of his native vales

In sweet Italian Spring? [more, Then give yes, give him twopence And bid him seek Italia's shore.

The monkey, round his neck that clings, Must memories inspire, Of his own distant toddling things, The pictures of their sire!

Aye, ask him what he'll take to go,
And bid him seek—well, Jericho!

THE FABLES OF ZAMBRI, THE PARSEE.—During a distressing famine in China a starving man met a fat pig who, seeing no chance of escape, walked confidently up to the superior animal, and said: "Awfni famine, isn't it? "Quite dreafful," replied the man, eyeing him with an evident purpose, "almost impossible to obtain meat." "Plenty of meat, such as it is, but no corn. Do you know, I have been compelled to eat so many of your people I don't believe there is an ounce of pork in my composition." "And I so many that I have lost all taste for pork." "Terrible thing this cannibalism!" "Depends upon which character you try it in—it is terrible to be eaten." "You are very brutal." "You are very fat." "You look as if you would take my life." "You look as if you would sustain mine." "Let us' pull sticks,' eaid the now desperate unimal, "to see which of us shall die" "Good!" assented the man, "I'll pull this one." So saying, le dew a fence-stake from the ground, and stained if with the brain of that unhappy porker. Moral: An empty stomach has no cars. - THE FABLES OF ZAMBRI, THE PARSEE. - During a distressing famine in Moral: An empty stomach has no ears.

"I hate snakes who bestow their caresses with interested partiality or fas-tidious discrimination," boasted a boa constrictor. "My affection is unbounded; it embraces all animated nature. I am the universal shepherd; I gather all man-

ner of living things into my folds. Entertainment here for man and beast!" "I

ner of living things into my folds. Entertainment here for man and beast!" "I sebould be glad of one of your caresses," said a porcupine, meckly: "it has been some time since I got a loving embrace." So saying, he nestled singly and confidingly against the large-hearted scripnt, who fied. A comprehensive philanthropy may be devoid of prejudices, but it has its preferences all the same. Another sinke, a nile long, having drawn himself over a roc's egg, camplained that in its present form he could get no benefit from it and modestly discied the roc to aid him in some way. "Certainly," assented the bird, "I think we can arrange it." Saying which she snatched up one of the smaller Persian provinces, and poising herself a few leganes above the suffering reptile, left of drop upon hit os smash the egg. This fable exhibits the felly of asking for aid without specifying the kind and amount of aid you require. the kind and amount of aid you require,

- The medical report of a surgeon in Kentucky (so says the Nashville Journal) records the birth at one time of no less than six children. We haven't got the report by us, but we think it likely that about a page and a half further on will be found the post mortene of the self-destroyed father, or of the mother, murdered by her spouse, in a state of-what the French call "extenuating circumstances.

#### CROSS QUESTIONS.

O, tell me! Hast thon ever been Where circumambient lodestars dash, Where evanescent whirlwinds creep, Where head ong torrents pause to dream Where leaps the solid lightning-flash, And wash their waistcoats in the steam, Where sombre palls blume the scene, While vnitures unrepentant weep Mid quivering cliffs of hippocrene. And echoes in French bedsteads sleep?

Yes, tell me hast thon seen on high The armor-plated frigates soar, While comets sat upon the shore ? For if thou says't so, my reply Is simply that thou tells a-misstatement.

— Short. Sighted Scholar: "Is that you, Tonald?" Second Ditto: "No, it's nac me!" First Ditto: "Is that you, Sandy?" Second Ditto: "No, its nac me!" First Ditto: "Is that you, Lachie?" Second Ditto: "Aye, it waur me every time!"

First Scotchman: "Hae ye bin to see this International yit, John' it's a bonnic sight, mon, well worth the money!" Second Scotchman: "The inside of it! on aye! I bin once. The sight was bonnic! but aye, mon, it was sume game ye ken! and so was the shillin'! an', to think, too, I could ha' seen it noo, for sarpence! heigh!"

## Our Financial Quicksand.

The public schools of San Francisco swallowed up nearly \$700,000 a year, and the fact is notorious that not two handred pupils a year are graduated who are soundly grounded in the elements upon which all higher education—whether acquired in advanced schools or by self-culture—is to rest. The graduates of the high schools advanced sensors of by self-culture is to rest. The translate of the load of the do, in one single branch of study mathematics appear to acquire proper knowledge; in others they are inexcusably deficient. A graduate's knowledge of history is a pitcous thing, and his ignorance of physical scance a marvel. A few boys, gifted with a natural hunger and thirst atterknowledge, teach themselves according to their opportunities, but of the remainder it cannot be said that they are taught, A graduate of the grammar schools has acquired nothing which will prove of prac-A graduate of the grammar senious has acquired nothing which will prove of practical usefulness in his further progress beyond the three R's—indeed, the knowledge of arithmetic is grossly detective. We think we are nearly right in saying that the mind of a child of average intelligence will be better cultivated by allowing it to read at its pleasure for the stated number of school hours daily in the books of a carefully selected library, than after the same term of attendance in the grammar selected library, than after the same term or anemone constraint some of our readers may remember a series of three papers on our pubsome of our readers may remember a series of the papers of our pubsome one of the functional Monthly. The schools lic schools communicated about three years ago to the thirland Monthly. writer pointed out the emptiness of much of the instruction attempted to be given, and the radical tai nre of the school course as a means of mental training. He traveled through the subject as one treading upon eggs, but eking out his comment by hint, wink and immendo, he disclosed in sufficient debit is blo comes so the sys-tem. We are not now to point out its specific defects nor to suggest a remedy. Any intelligent parent or tax-payer can discern the one, and belongs the duty of maturing the other. But we do point out that for this inefficient belongs the duty of maturing the other. But we do point out that for this inefficient and unsatisfactory system, the ety is paying \$700,000 a year—or \$20 per annum per pupil. New York pays about \$25 per annum per pupil; Phindelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Baltimore, from \$22 down to \$19; while only Boston pays more—or about \$410 per pupil—1 or which, be it observed, she obtains a course of teaching which we affirm to be of more real value at the end of half the course than that of San Francisco at the end of the whole of it. It remains to add that whatever reform is to come, cannot be looked for from within the system, because the teachers are either wedded to its routine or bound by esprit do corps to defend it. Reform cannot be expected at the hands of the Board of Education, because its members are too ignorant of the subject matter to deal with it at all. Retorm can only come from wighout -but it is greatly to be feared that we are all to busy to take it up. Meantime tax payers are really being swindled at the rate of \$700,000 a year-which is a great deal of money to waste.

#### The Last Smile.

We have all seen in print, and most of us perhaps on real living lips and faces, what is called a sardonic smile. Not all of us may be aware of the alleged origin what is clinical a sarronic smile. Not all of us may be aware of the aneged origin of that expression. The sardonic laugh of the ancients was an involuntary distension of the muscles of the mouth, occasioned by a poisonous plant grown in Saradinia; and persons who died of this poison had a smile on their countenance whence came about the meaning of forced, or affected, and grimacing smile. To a mere muscular mechanical movement is referred, by physiologists, the smile, so sweetly the reverse of sardonic, which is to be observed so often on the face of the dying, and of the dead. But under the spell of that suggestive aspect, one is in-clined to scout at a physiological reduction of it to its lowest terms, in the style of Horatio's objection to a certain post-mortem examination on the part of the Prince of Denmark that "'twere to consider too curiously to consider so." Rather one suffers one's feelings to find scope and devout expression in Keble's teaching, that

No smile is like the smile of death, When all good musings past Rise wasted with the parting breath, The sweetest thought the last.

Edgar Poe adverts somewhere to what he calls "that suspiciously lingering smile upon the lips which is so terrible in death." Between Poe and a Keble there is, in all things, a distinction with a difference. How differently from Gibbon would Keble have described the dying smile that unnamed here and marty—the quidam of Lactantius—who was burned, or rather roasted, before a slow fire, for tearing down the didict of historians. of Lactantius—who was burned, or rather roasted, before a slow fire, for tearing down the edict of Diocletian, and upon whom the executioners, zealous to revenge the personal insult which had been offered to the Emperor, exhausted every refinement of cruelty without being able to subdue his patience, or to "alter the steady and insulting smile," so the historian of the Roman Empire calls it, "which, in his dying agonies, he still preserved in his countenance." For, such of the bystanders as sympathized with the sufferer had not to wait till that tyranny of pain was overpast before the smile that sealed his bliss should be seen and felt; it was there from the first, and it was there to the last. No waiting for it as for that of the promised smile in Mrs. Browning's poem:

Weep not. I weep not. Death is strong.
The eyes of Death are dry.
But lay this scroll upon my breast When hushed its heavings lie, And wait a while for the corpse's smile Which shineth presently.

Nor is the last smile so uniform in its expression and expressiveness as some would contend. Not too literary is Mr. Proctor's stanza to be rendered, which save that

> All faces melt in smiles and tears, Stirred up by many a passion strange (Likings, loathings, wishes, fears), Till death—then ends all change. Then king and peasant, bride and nun, Wear but one!

Without, however, essaying in the least to differentiate among the specific varieties of the one generic smile, let us glance at a few recorded examples here and there, whether in the records of actual life, or as transferred thence to the uses of

poetry and prose fiction, to point a moral or adorn a tale.

The last glimpse Edmond About allows us of Tolla is when the whole town assembles to admire, for the last time, that flower of virtue and beauty. "Her face was calm and smiling; death had effaced all the ravages of disease: Tolla was again, for one day, the prettiest girl in Rome." Like Elaine, in the "Idylls of the King." King,

And that clear-featured face Was lovely, for she did not seem as dead But fast asleep, and lay as tho' she smiled.

Or the like Fidele, found by Arviragus within the cave.

Stark, as you see; Thus smiling, as some fly had tickled slumber, Not as death's dust, being laughed at.

Admired as one of the very happiest epigrams in the English language is Sir William Jones' translation of a penzee of Hafez:

On parents' knees, a naked, new-born child, Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled: So live that, sinking in thy last long sleep, Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep. - Cues from all Quarters.

If George Washington, after backing the apple tree, had turned with his little hatchet upon his father, what city in Japan would have been called to mind? Answer: Hackodada. Jesso.

#### Court Chat.

Accounts were recently given of the marriage of Emmanuel, Duke of Doggio Cniano, son of the King of Italy by his morganatic marriage with the Countess Marfafori. On the other hand, the death is announced of Prunce Albert of Prussia, brother of the Emperor Wilsiam, and who formerly contracted a similar albane with the Countess de Hoheman. Those two facts call attention to the left-handed marriages which take place in Germany between members of nobre families and women of an inferior condition, and which do not confer on the children issuing from them a right to the rank and nit e of the father. The following persons are among those who formed such unions: Frederick Wilbam III., Fither of the present Emperor of Germany, with the Princess of Liegaritz, mee Countess Harrach, who stell lives, respected by all the royal family of Prussia; Leonord I, late King of the Belgians, without Barrons-Mayer, King Fredinand of Portugal, widower of Maria II and regent during the minority of his son, with Mie Hensler, created Marquese Ed a: the ex-klector of Hesse, with Gertrade, Princess of Haman and Countess of Schmumburg, the Archduke Henry of Austria, with Mile Hotman, a singer, made Countess of Waldeck; Duke Louis of Basaria, with Henricht de Wallerse; and Prince Adalbert of Prassia, with Theresa de Barnim, mee Essler.

The Sydrownska Displotad, in an article on the death of the King of Swelen, says: "The King reserved that with a simple, manly composure, and then desired to take leave of those about him. Tearss-far too genu he to be courtly feel upon his emacasted hand es the circle of friends and servants kissed it. Charles cazed at his own hand and remark d: Look: in fingers are growing whit, already. "Your Majesty must not unbespate: there are probably pains yet to come, repeat the doctor. Thereat the King remained quark, with his caze steady, "as if he himself followed with his eye the advancing steps of death. Presently he strached out his arms, and asks." What is my pulse, Lundberg? "Forty, your Majesty," was the reply. "Still so many, marmained the King; but his voice was now so feeble that it was only a broken whisper. Then the voice of prayer was softly raised by the chaptain Orin, and afterwards the doctor mostened the King's brow with cologne water. He spoke once again, saying: 'I do not feel any chill in when das yet, but then instantly sank back, and, after a long sigh, passed away so tranquilly that only the skelful Lundberg perceived he was gone, and exclaimed, 'Now is your King no more!'

— The diploma of the princely rank of the Chancellor of the German Empire has just been completed, and 4 is said to be a truly flue work of art. It consists of three pages, the list of which is occupied with a bazon of the Prince's amortial bearings, the text being contained on the two remaining folios. In the center of the first mage are the arms of the House of Bismarck's namely, a trefoliot oak leaves. To the right and self stand two heraids bearing the arms of Alsace and Lorrance; in the surrounding border are portraived shewes of Danish and Austran flags, a chear of French standards being placed above. The crosses of —lsen and of Koeniggratz are suspended from the Danish and Austran standards, and the Iron Cross from those of France. This cross bears the portrait of the Emperor of Germany. The border is formed of columns and on a triumphal arch, representing the Air de Triumpha de "Etolic in Paris, and the basen ints of the columns are decorated with the Iron Cross and illuminated in the colors of Prussia and the German Empire.

Brighton never was fuller than it is at this present moment, and the elite of the fashion appear to be there congregated. The King's Road, Marine Parade, and the unrivated promenade of four miles inlength, is a signton a fine atternoon that can be seen nowhere esse. The aquarum continues to be a great attracting and persons are flocking from all parts of the country to see this most heautiful building, containing as it does so many "treasures of the deep." Several concerts are announced for every week for the next three months. In short, Brighton is more resplendent than ever.

Some excitement has been created in Rome by the elopement of a young lady of noble family with a waiter in a cafe. The fair truant was exceedingly beautiful, and is, or would have been possessed of a dot of 100,000 france. We have before now heard of Eurlesh ladies of rank making like meadliances, says our foreign authority, and fiving a wretched life afterwards, but that such an occurrence should take place in Haly is really astonishing.

The Familia tells us that Pio Nono has enfirely recovered his strength of body—and of language, too, judging by his late oration—and ascended, without assistance, two fights of the staircase leading to his apartments. Arriving at the last step he turned to the sediarii, and smiling, said: "I have made you cut a sorry figure."

A stained glass window, as a thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, has just been placed in the north side of the nave of Faversham parish church. The cost is about £50, which has been subscribed by the parishoners. The subject of the window is the raising of the widow's son.

The average number of field marshals of the British Army has been time out of mind four. By the death of Sir John Burgoyne and Sir Gorge Policek in the present year, the list has been reduced to two, and it is not there fore surprising to hear that the Prince of Wales and Lord Strathnairn are forthwith to be raised to that rank.

#### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

November 11.—It was Victor Hugo, I think, who said "cect thera cela." that the now kills the then, that the present exults in its destruction of the past. I could not help moralizing thereon, as I looked back on the world since my youth. This, which is love of dress and precociousness of knowledge in young girls, has killed that, which was simplicity and mirthfulness of innocence. Among men, this, which is love of pleasure, has killed that, which was enjoyment of life, and this, which is love of pleasure, has killed that, which was over of pleasure; and again, this, which is brutal debauchery, has killed luxnry. Sadder than all, this, which is the wentures, has killed that, which was the mother; and worse still, this, which is the butting out of infants, has killed the nurse and kills the child as well. Still deeper in the scale of wrong, this, which is the mistress, kills that, which was the beloved wife; and this, which is the vile woman, kills even the mistress. I could go on moralizing forever, this, which is the founding hospital, has killed that which was the cardle; this, which is an exhibition of pretty faces and well-shaped legs, has killed that, which was the utterance of the noble thoughts of the great masters of tragedy or comedy; philanthropy has destroyed charity, which, in its turn, is supplanted by institutions where tickets take the place of impulse. I cannot but think that the theory of the age is the conquest of good by evil, and of evil by something worse. The fact is, I am not well to-day, and have a nightmare of society and black dreams of humanity.

Nov. 12.—The sun is shining and I feel better. Went to Collie's garden and got a large bunch of violets, which I took as a peace offering to Mrs. B.—, as I had been so long without going there. Met Henry and he volunteered to go and lunch there with me. Lunch with that dame is the meal of the day, one of the objects of existence, a thing to study and to take pains with. She superintends its preparation, and when it is served falls on the good things in silence. Not a word is uttered until the appetite is more than satisfied, and certainly the condiments are very tempting. Henry said it reminded him of Wheeler & Wilson's new style of sewing machine, called "the eilent feed." In an hour's time, when digestion is effected, no one is more charming or more replete with intellectual conversation. Went to a small party at the H——s in the evening, the only feature of which was, that asthetic motoses in the bonbon crackers replaced the doggrel of the ordinary ones. Instead of—

"My heart with flame doth inly burn, I see your face wher'ere I turn."

I received an aphorism by Alphonse Karr, as follows: "When people fall in love, there is no great harm in their mutually seeing perfection one in the other; but if they seriously contemplate marriage, it is as well they should study one another faults, in order 10 know whether they could endure them for a lifetime or not." This idea of imparting doctrines with sugar-plums, savors a little of the moral pocket-handkerchief school; but still, is an improvement on the utter nullity of the old motto.

Nov. 14.—The weather was so lovely and the afternoon so warm, that I spent it on Kearny street looking in at the picture shop windows. I began at Show & Roos', where Brooks has got two paintings of grapes hanging on a wall. Brooks is like some children; when they have been praised for saying a good thing, they are continually repeating it. He painted some plums on a brick wall, and every-body was delighted with the picture; now we have the same brick wall, with grapes and leaves in relief, but the sense of freshness and surprise of novelty is gone. It was the same with his other pictures; he overstocked the fish market. I might say the same of Golly, much as I love Kaulbach, yet one even gets tired of looking at Gretchen's sweet fuce as she enters the church porch. There was nothing in Currier & Winter's, except those multiplied Prang's, and those colored photographs, which I dislike, however beautiful they may be, because child form is made voluptuous. There was a fruit chromo I saw spoilt by a fac simile of a large tumbler of beer; the lager was well copied, but the very idea of apples and peaches and plums and beer made me ill. In Niles' window was a beautiful piece of California fruit painting by Hahn; the coloring is very tender, and the light well thrown, but I question whether a peach would cast a reflection like that on a marble table. A painting by Wandesforde took my fancy very much on account of a group of trees in the right band corner. I have seldom seen pine trees better handled; the water is also good. Of the engravings I saw to-day I did not like any. I don't admire the modern school of long sweeping drapery, like those women in Currier & Winter's window; I think photography has ruined the grand old line engraving of good pictures. Looked at some pretty China ware, and went home, having idled away the whole soul is an offensive mass of decay. Yesterday afternoon, at the Mercantile Library, Mrs. C— handed a book to Frank M— with the remark, "Here a somehing that will do you good to read." It was

<sup>—</sup> Why is a Harbor Commissioner like the good boy in the Catechism? Because he reads Marks—learns, and inwardly digests.

#### Little Guinever.

"When Queen Gwinever of Britain was a little wench."
-Love's Labour's Lost.

Swift across the palace floor Flashed her tiny willful feet; "Playfellow, I will no more, Now. I must my task complete."

Arthur kissed her childish hands, Sighed to think her task severe, Walked forth in the garden land, Lonely, till she reappear. -LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST.
She had sought her latticed room,
Overlooking farry seas

Overlooking fairy seas.
Called Launcelot from a bowery gloom,
To feast of milk and honey of bees.

"Had we bid Prince Arthur too, He had shaken his grave head, Saving 'My holidays are few!' [said, May queens not have their will!' she

Thus she passed the merry day,
Thus her woman spake and smiled:
"All we see we need not say,
For Guinever is but a child."

#### The Antipodal Telegraph.

To an age which has lost its sense of wonder, the horse distemper easily overshandows the event of the week which is by all odds the most marvelous and inspiring. A news despatch from Australia, ria the Oversland Telegraph and its connecting cables, dated Melhourn, October 24th, was printed in our Saturday morning papers all over the country, from New York to San Francisco. The possibility of this achievement was of course contained in the successful working of the first Atlantic Cable, but it will still be long before we can find it perfectly natural that twenty-four hours only, or fewer, separate us from the antipodal continent which steam communication has just becam to make seem neighboring. The remarkable feature in this case is the building of a line eighteen hundred miles long across the wilderness, and almost desert, of which the English settlements in Australia form merely a tringe along the coast. It was an under taking certainly not unparalleled, but probably unsurpassed of its kind, and in its consequences is likely to resemble more our Pacific Rairread than our own overland telegraph. It has already made useful additions to the geography of the interior of Australia, and has becam to be used not only as the thread along which to string new settlements, but as the base of departure for several exploring expeditions in the waste on either side. It offers a fresh illustration of the value to mankind of the solitary labors of men devoted to science, when the perilous transcontinental pil-grimages of Burke, Stuart, and MacKinlay are followed within ten years by a telegraphic service that binds the colony to the mother country and the island to the maintland, and adds one more link to the solidarity of nations.—The Nation, Oct. 31st.

## American Lady Doctors Interviewed.

The Ellinburgh Courant publishes a very curious account of an interview with two American hady doctors, which gives a high idea of their perseverance, courage, and energy in carrying on their practice. The interviewer very naturally asked how they bore the physical labor connected with the procession. Dr. Blian replied that they had no work to encounter so bard as that done day after day and year after year by women who hold and amuse a fretful baby all day, who murse it all night, and then get up in the morning to wash and scrub, or sweep offices. Br. Blackmar said the extent of her rounds was on the average twenty moles a day is and this lady). Our dispensary patents are chiefly hoor foreigners, and one requires to have great moral courage in dealing with them. I have attended drunken women, I have walked over the belight in the building greasy and dirty from top to bottom. I have been met by insance women, and ordered off; and sometimes, in order to reach my patients, I have had to call in the police to take their husbands away. My life has been often in danger. Notweth-standing all that, I was never injured. I was taught from my childhood never to know fear, and to know that moral power was greater than physical gover. The Dischars raid she often found the husband drunk, the wife frantic, the friends frantic, those who were not friends more frantic still, but had never lost a case of that kind.

o mr. John Wise complains that boarding house keepers are ever on the scent for sailors' money. Mr. Wise may preserve his bosom unruffled: After Jack gets through the hands of Mr. Shipping Commissioner Stevenson, the boarding bouse keeper shall get as much out of him as the Barbary Coaster may glean from the drunk whom a policeman has already rolled, which equals the amount of whole-some nourishment remaining in a pint of shrimp shells from which Mr. John Wise has abstracted the succulent crustacean.

#### Special Brevities.

- Rev. George Rodgers, a leading Independent or Congregational minister of Dorsetshire, South of England, accompanied by a number of tenant farmers, has recently made a four of inspection through Minnesota for the purpose of selecting lands for a colony of 2,000 persons, well-to-do farmers, possessing a capital of from \$2,000 to \$10,000 each, and who are among the most successful agriculturists in the world. The delegations selected eight townships in Clay County, Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. A railway town, to be named Yeovil (in honor of the district from which many of the colonists came), has been set apart near the center of their track. Two hundred families will leave England in April for this colony, and the remainder, with their pastor, will follow during the season.—From the Glasgow Mail.
- The Pleasant Creek News (Australia) writes: "An unaccountable feature in connection with our deep quartz mines is being developed daily, which much surprises those well experienced in mining matters. It is the decrease of water as the greater depths are reached. In the Magdala shaft, at 950 feet the water has decreased to a minimum; in the Crown Cross Reef Company's shaft at 800 feet, a decreased to a minimum; in the crown Cross Reef Company's shaft at 800 feet, withstanding the two reefs recently struck, no extra water has been met with, and in the long drives of the Extended Cross Reef Company, at a depth of over 800 feet, the water is lighter than it was nearer the surface."
- The aeronant Eugene Pasqual, from Paris, last week went up from Hamburg with a colossal bulloon, measuring 118 feet in circumference and 65 in vertical diameter, and containing 35,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. At the hight of 500 feet he aeronant was seen descending by a trap in the basket, and hanging by one foot on a trapeze and performing several feets worthy of a Java bat. Both travelers handed safely on the other bank of the Elbe, after an hour and a half's navigation. Such exhibitions ought to be encouraged in a country which considers its population too numerous.
- An Indian paper prints the following as a bona fide copy of a letter from a Punjanb schoolmaster to an English gentleman who took an interest in him: "Hon Sir-I am most anxious to hear you are sick. I pray to God to get you soon at R— in a state of triumph. The climate of R— is very good and proves unhealthy. No Deputy Commissioner complains ever for want of climate. If you also come here, I think it will agree with your state. An information expectant or reversionary respecting your recovery state is expected, and I shall be thankful to you. I am, sir, e.c."
- The Norwalk Reflector says: "One of our citizens had occasion to kill, for her own use, a chicken belonging to her flock, which for some weeks, although doing the usual amount of "singing" that incicated a laying hen, had failed to supply her table with a single egg. On opening the careas, however, the singing and the non-production were fully explained: a chick nearly full grown was found hatched inside! The egg had probably been obstructed in its eggess from the body at the proper time, and being detained, had hatched in the manner indicated."
- The Birmingham Morning News says that the Rev. Arthur Mursell seems to be the "funny man" of the Baptists. At the meeting of the Baptist Union heread an extract from a letter of a poor minister: "I have a wife with one leg [laughter], seven children, and £65 a year, and it is close work." Mr. Mursell added that the thought the "wooden-legged wife was not a matter to laugh at, though he hoped it would be an argument for them to 'stump up' liberally," whereupon the meeting laughed again.
- A Paris correspondent says that the city looks very gay, and that trade, it appears, was never more prosperous. Great preparations are already making for New Year's Day, and Articles de Paris are being largely exported to foreign countries. Large orders, too, for ready-made articles of ladies' dress come from St. Petersburg, Odessa, New York and San Francisco. Australia, since the opening of the Suez Canal, has become a large purchaser of cheap Paris jewelry and boots.
- A bule of human hair has lately been abstracted at a railway station of Hamburg, en route for "Albion." The bale, ponderabile dictu, weighed no less than 141 pounds, and it came out that the capillary produce was chiefly derived from lunatic and other asylums, reformatories, penitentiaries, etc., and even some of the prisons of the highest class, as far as penalty goes. What a theme for a spirited chat with the ladies in the drawing-room!
- A correspondent says he has just overheard a prayer at Notre Dame. "Oh, beloved Joseph," murmured a rosy little laundress, on her knees before a flaming taper she had just lighted in his honor, "grant me a good husband, plenty of ironing to do, shirt-collars without starch, and charcoal without smoke; and to my dear old aunt an easy death. All these blessings as speedily as may be."
- An Indian Punch—the Indian Charwari—is announced for Calcutta. It is to be owned and edited by Colonel Percy Wyndham, is to be issued fortnightly, illustrated by "artists of acknowledged ability," and is to escherg everything savoring of personality, the great aims being "to laugh at and with our small world around us, and we hope they will return us the compliment."
- We learn from the annual report of the Registrar-General, issued recently, that marriage is more popular than ever among the population of England. In the year 1870, no less than 383,310 persons were married of nearly ten thousand more than in the preceding year.

#### Peeps at the Parsons.

The Parific is an organ which views. Christianity from a Congregational standpoint. In us hast issue its editor administers a few back-handed slaps at Methodism. He-says that in it there is "room for improvement in the derection of modesty." The is right. The Congregationalists are covered with modesty as with a garment, absolutely loaded with it. One of their very modest preachers—his man might be Stone, and it is gets his flock to relate to him at their little pecked load and big ones too, and then returns them to the church next Sunday. He "don't ment or to names." In which respect his stories fall a little behind those in the Day's broings. This delicate modesty of the Congregational type does not go unrewanted and many gather to the fold. Our editor continues: "Methodism is of comparatively recent origin." Challe of Methassach! how od is Congress of other contractively recent origin. Challed the Hothest of all things too quickly grown and a little overstrown. "Ha 'Now let Method sim wince. Not only the atrocons crime of being young and partenu, but overgrown. They grow faster than we do; they are more numerous, the "pillars" of their churches can junge more con that ones can. He goes on: "Many are its saints and few have been its martyrs." It sounds cur ous to hear one Christian denomination accusing another of having "many saints." Perhaps the writer used the term irronically. To the outer word, the word "saint has come to signify an obe hypocrate, a smooth-tongoed hawker of holy thougs, a canting "wesse," of the Chadband type. Which seet has the majority of this kind of saints it is not easy to say, but in the matter of martyrs the Congregationalists come in an easy first. It is oden these martyrs were thumberewed or broken on the wheel, now the refluement of a torture is attended by listening to the sermone of a Pond, a Holbrook or a Stone.

Where are the police? An outrageous lark was perpetrated on one of the little band of self-devoted Christian Young Men, who make a rittle heaven below, opposite the What Cheer House, Sunday mornings. They assembled as usual and sang that glorious old hymn commencing—

" Amazing Grace, what a time you had To save a wretch like me!

O, the foretaste of Heaven in their subserial strains! The effect was maryologs geveral thristory windows were thrown up and a corresponding number of faces protraided with alarm depicted their on, while the back-horses at the Paza snorted in amoze. Then the presiding brother, placing his hat on the present below him, did wrestle manifully with the dead in prayer. How-best, hereapon some carrier mided person, with makes aftershought, and without the fear of God before his vis, did place in said and corragit eggs to the number of lour, and after pressing them down with half a brick, did basely absent. The brethren's sair to the presiding brother, who, in the agitation of said wrestling-match had been observed to work his toes inrivously. On turning to go, the brother discovered that his new tendo lar that had a brick in it, and ah! worse behind the brick! He meekly brushed hear from his eye, and after praying for the obdurate heart that hatched this rotten-egg business, this eggselient man departed.

Rev. W. Briar informs us that he wants \$200,000 for the San Francisco Theological Semenary, and must have at least \$20,000 none. The alternative is apparing, for should the money not be forthcoming, a hundred straight heared, day-peptis-looking young Briars or Stones or Has elojah Coxes will be turned adult upon the coloring would be earn an honest liveshood. God forbut? All we who love the Lord are to reput to him dirar, not the Lord, at the Alameda Post Office. This sounds all very sweet, Birst, but don't you think your demand is a little wid, Briar? Think of Pickering, who also made a modest title demand of \$10,000,000 on the city, and who is now senk so low in the estimation of all honest extracts. Look at time as he sanks up etly along the street like a beaten cur, and take warning by him. It is not possible that the world must trundle along at right if that Theological Seminary should go to smash. If it was a Theological Cemetery now, in which all these theological county from the uttermost depths of our breeches' pocket.

The Daily Noon Prayer Meeting is saidly on the wane. The laboring men, for whom I was instituted, have failed into such apacing apathy that they are sunvising to give up even two-thirds of their didner hour to thint. The admensional arrangement of holding it from 1215 to 1 gave them a felt quarter of an hour in which to wask home, cat their didner and get to the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and yet they prefer to waste the moon-tde hour in the basson of their families, when Abraham's bosom and Brother Cox's button-up waistcoat are both partiag to receive them. They would rather did voter over their own dimers than come and partiake of the Christian Young Men's love-feast. O, thut beares' same in the very bond of sin and gail of imaging! The least is prepared. Brother Cox stands waiting to dish it up, the Oil of Gadness is poused out, the lamb of God is on the table, and still no guests! O for an Aminadab Sieck to strup a revival-among as it.

The Christian Advocate announces that "a supply of new Discipline has been received. Brethren will please send in their orders." This is about the best brand of Discipline ever othered in our markets. It is going like culorided cakes. It forms an excellent article for curl-papers, shaving papers and various other family bases.

#### "Ashes of Roses."

Oh sweet and shadowy woodland, By that early home of mine, How I reveled in your leafy bowers, Where glinting sunbeams shine. Ah! the Occident s proud towers

May steal the evening's smiles, But lovelier far the tintings are Of your memory-pictured aisles.

Oh fair and fragrant blossoms. Lowly lilies of the lea, How I loved your beauty in the hours

When hope was fresh and free! Now the sultry life-storm lowers, How each world-worn jewel pales, [mar, Which the earliest pass away, Where heart-dreams are that nought can And leave us far as the "gates ajar"

Of your tranquil wild-wood vales!

Oh hopes and haunts of childhood ! Why is it that we meet No after bliss that ever dowers Our lives with joys as sweet? Is the springtime with its showers So much holier than Earth s prime.

That life's pale star beams loveliest far In youth's untrammeled time?

Or is it as we wander Farther on our pilgrim track, That the world-worn spirit cowers And with fond regret looks back To those rarest earth-born flowers

That enshrine Eternal Day. ISABEL A. SAXON.

#### A Gird at Priests and Other Swindles.

[Extract from a London Letter.]

London, November 3, 1872.

I have just returned from a four months trip through Spain, France, Switzerland I have just returned from a four months trip infough Spain, France, Switzerland of and Germany. \* \* In Europe the "clergy" all wear some peculiar kind of toggery. There is less of this in Germany than anywhere else. We have got rid of sorcerers, when are we going to get rid of priest-? In some places the streets are crowded with ecclesiastics. In Spain we have monks; in France priests, with long-tailed coats - with a point turned up to the waist and then banging down like the state of the priest form priests are desired to the priest of the p a tail; in Switzerland they have decency enough to keep from making an exhibition of themselves; in Germany the streets are full of soldiers; in England full of tion of themselves; in Germany the streets are full of soldiers; in England full of parsons, and in Ircland full of young pimply priests and policemen, \* \* \* In London the Devil dodgers dress up very smart; some have have "cocked" at the sides; some wear silk aprons and gaiters; some wear long black coats, and shave as clean as a British soldier of the olden time; all wear a white rag about their throats—the only clean thing about them. Not one of them all can look you straight in the face—not one solitary man. The only attempt they make at this is when they are speaking to old maids, or to those bald-headed mental bats—the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The hang-dog look of these lazy gospel grinders is to me intolerable. They have all, more or less, that peculiarly sour, unmatural crime look, that is characteristic of "the cloth," no matter to which of the rescally little seets that afflict mankind they may belong—all are contaily danthe rascally little sects that afflict mankind, they may belong-all are equally dangerous to the liberty and welfare of mankind.

It seems to me that since hote's were first licensed, affairs have greatly changed. It seems to me that since hole's were first licensed, affairs have greatly changed. The present generation have to travel, and that fresh legislation is required some protection against unscrupulous landlords, \* \* \* I arrived in New York and went to the Hoffman House, on Broadway, where I slept two nights. We had a double-bedded room, and took our meals in the coffee room, where the cooking was very good and the charges very high. The charge made for the beds, or, as it was put in my bill, "room," was \$12. I asked how I had best get down to the Cunard Steamship Algeria, and was informed that they would provide me with a hack, and that the charge would be \$5.60. In my bill I was charged \$6, and had to pay slaxty cents for the ferry, both ways. The detestible way in which a traveler wader color of feating the twistors are being and the color of scattering the twistors are some of New when color of scattering the twistors are some of New to the color of scattering the princes. hack, and that the charge would be \$5.50. In my bill I was charged so, and had to pay slxty cents for the ferry, both ways. The detectible way in which a traveler is—under color of legitimate business—robbed by the brigand hotel-keepers of New York, call sloud for police interference. A traveler on ht to have the right to command a clean bed, in a good room, at a fair charge. We have no such goinging and swindling as this in San Francisco. When I return West it is my intention to do so by way of Quebec, as I have done before. It costs less and you avoid New York.

- Englishmen naturally think that there is no true laughter outside their own "tight little isle." Especially just across the Channel is there an utter incapacity "tight little isle." Especially just across the Channel is there an utter incapacity for the art. France, in return, thinks Enghand laughs like a horse, while the opinion of Cockneydom is thus summed up in one of the magazines: "I never saw a Frenchman laugh. They smile, they grin, they shrig up their shoulders, they dance, they cry "Ha!" and "Ciel!" but they never give themselves up to boisterous, unlimited laughter. They have always a rein upon their lungs, and their muscles are drilled to order. Their mirth does not savor of flesh and blood. It has no resemblance to the good, broad, humorous English laugh, such as belongs to a farce or fair. The Germans laugh sometimes, the Flemings often, the Irish always; the Spaniard's face is based, the Scotsman's thewed into a laugh; but a Frenchman never laughs. They smile, indeed; but what then? Their smile is like their song maicre, thin; their merriment saucezed and strained; there is in it some of the maker, thin; their merriment squeezed and strained; there is in it some of the acid of their salads, something of the pungency of their salaes; but nothing substantial; it is neither solid nor ethereal, but a thin between which and water, not of earth or heaven, good or bad, but villainously indifferent, and not to be admitted as mirth."

#### Immigration.

The subject of immigration has been sadly neglected by our State; in fact no attention has been paid to it. Trusting to the natural attractions as inducement for immigrants to seek us, we have expended no effort even to discominate a knowledge of the inducements of our soil and climate. Absorbed each in some selfish and personal object, we have permitted golden opportunities to durit by to induce from Europe and the Eastern States an immigration of industrious working people. We have foregotten that men and women are wealth to the State, and that the can demonstrable by figures that every laborer is worth to the State, and that charge industrious working people, demonstrable by figures that every laborer is worth to the community one thousand dollars, and that he adds so much to the aggregate wealth of the State. His value increases from year-to year, and is his inclustry he adds to the taxable value of increases from year-to year, and is his inclustry he adds to the taxable value of increases from year-to year, and is his inclustry he adds to the taxable value of increases from year-to year, and is his inclustry he adds to the taxable value of increases from year-to year, and is his inclustry he adds to the taxable value of increase of population. If there was any known animal that could be found in Europe and brought here at a cost of \$100, and upon arrival to be of the value of \$1,000, individual enterprose would be studied to an extressive importation. A working man can be brought from Europe at a cost of \$100 m gold; he is worth \$1,000 upon his arrival, yet because we can have no tangible property in him as a cleattel, we fail to see the profit and make no exertion to induce him to make his home among us. Let us suppose that the State should issue her twenty-year six per cent, bonds for ten misions of dollars as an immigration fund, paying to every able-bodied man or woman of good character and industrious habits half the expense of their passage to Caiformin, say \$50,001 paying to the transportation compa

### Bagmen in the Pulpit.

At a dissenting chapel not a hundred miles from London Bridge, there is much tittering on the part of the young and strangers, and some annoyance on the part of the older members of the congregation, at the peculiarly stoppy style in which the church announcements are rattled out by one of the ciders, being somewhat in the following style: "A concert will take place on Thursday by the United Apostolic Harmonies, nided by the Bond of Local Doxologists. Your early attendance is desirable, and you will act judiciously by bringing all the triends you can, as it is in aid of the chapel debt. Apply to me for tickets after the services. Or, "Our Make and Female Bible Classes will meet as usual after dinner, to which except/body, irrespective of age or condition, is respectfully invited. Those seathedbars who have not paid their last quarterly subscriptions are reminded that for the conduct of public worship in the place, their money is needed, so that they will greatly oblige by paxing forthwith. The ladies of the Dorcats society will meet for the conduct of public worship in the place, their money is needed, so that they will greatly oblige by paxing forthwith. The ladies of the Dorcats society will meet for the conduct of public worship in the place of the Dorcats society will meet for the again, "I have been requested to annotince that dissolving views, to pay off the debt on the school-room, will take place to-morrow evening. Tickets three-pence each; nearryed scats sixpence. Penny reading on the following night. Our passion of the conduction of the conduction of the debt of the a shallot for poying off the debt olan shares. Only £10 are required to complete the usual drawing. 'Rock of Ages cleft for me, let me hide myself in Thee!' "South London Press.

Literary gossip relates that the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg has just obtained an annual subscription of 300,000 france and been enriched by several donations of great value, among others a Koran written by the hand of O-man. Them MS, is more than twelve hundred years old, and the memas of Samurcand call it "the sacred pen." Some of its passages are still stained with blood, according tradition. Osman, it is said, was reading the book when he was killed. This MS, is the only one remaining of the literary treasures formerly secreted at Samurcand by Tamerlam, and forms consequently one of the most ancient and precious monuments of Mussalman literature. Among the other MSS, presented to the library is an autograph piece of poetry composed by the Empress Elizabeth Petrowna, and twenty-elight letters of A. de Humboldt to the Count Cancrine.

#### Conflagratory -- Unsafe Insurance.

The average annual loss by fire in the United States during the past ten years (exclusive of the Chicago fire) has been about sixty millions of dollars. These losses embraced risks of all grades—first-class, hazardous, extra hazardous, etc. losses embraced risks of all grades—rist-class, hazardous, extra hazardous, etc. But among those accounted first-class are the particular risks—fire-proof buildings and their contents—which have involved a loss of two hundred millions in Chicago and one hundred millions in Boston; in other words, this first-class risk has involved losses to more than double the amount of all other losses, including the hazardous—so-called. This is proof that these good risks are in fact many times more hazardous than those rated as such. The country has proceeded during these many years past upon the hypothesis that buildings constructed of bricks, stone or iron—no matter what their size, how closely or how largely aggrega ed, or how or iron—no matter what their size, how closely or how largely aggregated, or how great their aggregate contents of combustible material—were safer than buildings constructed in a manner less obviously "fire-proof." Our reasoning appeared sound, but experience has demonstrated its fallacy; demonstrated it, because the conditions for the same sort of fires as those which have devastated Chicago and Boston, exist in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany and other large American towns. The essential condition creating this risk is, that an enormous volume, embracing millions of cubic feet contents, of combustible material are so stored that fire can be communicated throughout the entire mass after it shall first have got under sufficient headway, that is, has come to generate sufficient beatway, that is, has come to generate sufficient beatway. communication transfer that the enter mass after a small rest have got miner cohesion of or to transfuse the material used in the walls crete to resist it. In the breath of a blast-furnace of this magnitude and activity it is seen that the material commonly called fire-proof acts as it would in smaller blast-furnaces—that is, crumbles, or heats to redness, freely transmitting the heat to its contents, which are first raised to the verge of combustion, and, ignited in that state, consume with a rapidity allied to the instantaneous combustion which is familiar in the phenomenon of explosion. After this gigantic blast-furnace has once been got at work, the part played by water in the extinguishment of smaller fires is seen to be no longer operative. The only check is attained by blowing up the buildings (fire-proof operative. The only check is attained by blowing up the buildings (fire-proof ones) which contain further stores of combustible material, and, falling with their contents into a more heap, will no longer burn freely. It is evident that in creating these vast masses of combustible material, we have created a risk which we have failed to provide any means of controlling. It is not sufficient to attribute the the whole disaster to a particular form of roof. That is to mistake one of the accidents of the danger for the real source of danger. We have seen enough to know that were there no such thing as a Mansard roof, yet if one the modern great mercantile blocks of buildings, filled to the fifth story with dry goods cartellly arranged upon shelves and in cases for ready combustion, were to get fairly afire, no material or form of construction would prevent the contents of adjoining blocks from bursting into flame. The fire of the first block creates a rush of air, that rush of air drives the flames as in a blast-furnace, creating a heat of some hundreds of degrees Fahrenheit, which is impelled against the fron or stone of the adjacent buildings; this material becomes heated to the verge of redness, and the contents burst into a sea of flame by the moment that the first flame from the woodwork of the building is observed. It may be true that the form of the Mansard roof is tents burst into a sea of name by the moment that the first name from the woodwork of the building is observed. If may be true that the form of the Mansard roofs radically defective; it is certain that the absence of proper fire-walls may be at least as mischievous a defect. But present evidence begets a strong suspicion that the abolition of Mansard roofs and the construction of fire-walls, would not alone extinguish the "extra hazard" which lurks in the present enormous volumes of combustible material which are placed in one mass divided by walls, whether brick or stone or iron-with narrow streets running through the whole which serve as lines to create the draft and "blast," in the heat of which, we are toid, granite blocks split with detonation and iron heats to the verge of reduese. This serve as flues to create the draft and "blast," in the heat of which, we are fold, granite blocks split with detonation and iron heats to the verge of redness. This condition for the occurrence of a conflagration exists in every American city having a population of sixty thousand and upward, with one exception—Sun Francisco. In Sun Francisco there are no circumstances creating risks, other than those which have been successfully dealt with in all time, and for which we possess the appliances which have never failed to prove adequate to these demands. To-day San Francisco is entitled to insurance upon her first-class risks (so called)—her "fire-proof" buildings and their contents—at lower rates than any other American city. There are no such five-story blocks, piled to the roof with goods and covering many contiguous squares, as those which caused the destruction of Chicago and Boston. There will never be such blocks. The practical conclusion from an insurance point of view is not, perhaps, that rates in San Francisco ought to be lower, but that those in Eastern cities must be higher. Eastern companies are telegraphing their agent, to raise the rates on us—a raise made to cover their own "extra hazard," not ours. Our own insurance interest is in position to take advantage of this newly discovered state of things (for such it is in effect), and expand tiself at home. We believe, and the facts experienced thus far support the conclusion, that San Francisco Insurance Companies can do profitable business in San Francisco at rates with which Eastern companies, carrying their duncerous Eastern city risks, cannot permanently compete. The practical conclusion is that the particular form of investment likely at this moment to be in some disfavor—the local insurance stock—is really one of the most promising that can be taken up. Those who preserve the clearness of their head and read events aright, are stocks now.

#### Changed.

My office cell is close and dim,
With dinzy lights, and shades profound;
And giant ledgers, grave and grim,
Like surly jailers hem me round:
And dreamy flies are humming low
The single time they seem to know.
I've tried—how long I cannot say—
To get this wretched column right;
But when I've got a little way
It slowly vanishes from eight:
And then the page becomes a gray—

And then I seem to fade away.

This bright without; it seems a sin
To seek this cell and think of gain;
To see the sun reflected in

The ripples on the window-pane.

My prison doesn't seem to fit

A summer's afternoon a bit.

I feel that fact with pain, 'tis true; But still the feeing's not so clear As when, at booyant twenty-two, I carned my sixty pounds a year: Within this office dim and low— And that was thirty years ago! To cheer this gloomiest of grots,
The beams in which I longed to bask
Would steal between the chimney-pots,
And catch me dozing o'er my task;
Aud, borne along the friendly ray,

And, borne along the Iriendly ray,
I'd glide, in fancy, far away.
One "fairy form" would meet me—one—

In whose society I d stray,
Through meadows go den with the sun,
In such an interesting way,
Astonishing the very boughs

With sweetly incoherent vows.

And even now - though I'm aware
That thirty years since then have past,
And horribly reduced my hair, [vast -

And made my boots and waistcoats Yet, even now, that kindly ray Will often carry me away.

My wayward fancy has began
To seek another gold, that needs
No unspiration from the sun.
I do not check my tancy's range—

years ago! I fear I rather like the change!
Moreover, now I never rove
With "fairy forms" beneath the trees;
Nor tell my sorrows to the grove;
Nor whisper sonnets to the breeze—
There is a dame at home, you know,

- Fun.

#### Truly Scientific Punishment.

Who might not like my doing so!

As a substitute for the "cat" as a punishment for garotters, the demoralizing effects of which have been so much commented on recently, a correspondent of an evening London paper suggests the use of electricity. What we evidently want the says is a means of inflicting deterring pain, unaccompanied by physical injury, and this the cat does not afford us. It has a further defect that its indirect consequences are adduced to mitigate or suspend the punishment entirely. Thus Cohen received only half his deserts because the precious creature had got acoid. Now the phenomena of electricity or gaivanism put in our hands the very agent required. Every one knows that a gaivanic current of any force can be passed through the human frame from a degree which is hardly perceptible to one which resembles the breaking of the bones; or the sensation, according to the mode of application, may be a gentle tickling, or one nearly simulating the touch of hot iron. But this is only a part of its merits: it is absolutely harmless, nay, positively beneficial in many cases, as its frequent medical use testifies. Further, it can be used and applied exactly in the required degree, and no more, it is indeed that the criminal has suffered enough he can be inherated from all trace of pain that very instant. No lacerated flesh, no livid weals will be left to make Mr. Peter Taylor or any other gentleman sicks no brustalizing of warders or officials will take place under my system. Let no one hastily say that this is a prostitution of science to purposes of forture. The torture I assume as granted that needs no defence; but I contend that the galvanic battery enables us to apply it in a way somewhat corresponding to the progress of the age. I do not see why science should not assist us in punishing our criminals as well as in the thousand other things it does every day for us. If may be objected that the schemes a mere fance shoundly thrashed for their misdeeds—as I flevoutly hope they will soon be sunless, of course, my gaivanic torture he a

It is not often that the generous mind finds food for gratification in the record of judicial proceedings. But to ourselves a fund of tender contemplation, diere free from sadness, is derived from the following announcement: On Sadroday, during the trial of a case before U.S. Commissioner Sawyer, D. T. Sullivan, Esq., whaled U.S. Dist Arty Morrow. Even the joy which these words breed is not without alloy. Had we read that the counsel then joined arms and whared the U.S. Commissioner, it should have seemed that the eternal fitness of things was justified and the kingdom of heaven indeed at hand.

Non-Punctuality of the Fair Sex.

No lady is ever punctual; no lady ever yet had the remotest idea of the duration of five minutes, or an hour, or any other longer or shorter space of time. Indeed, the supreme indifference of women in a matter which men are taught to regard as of vital importance, at once stamps the superior sex as above and beyond the control of mere conventional rules. Men's actions are governed by time; it is the most importance at lement which enters into business calculations. The whid rush of the locomotive is governed and its safety assured by attention to time. Time for the male animal denotes the position of a ship upon the ocean, or it tells the truveler his path in the trackless desert. But a woman is always above the vulgar aids which are found indispensable by the mere animal man. Time never enters into her caiculations, or occupies a single moment of her thoughts. She is always late when she keeps an appointment; she devotes precious hours to dressing, and will any day lose a train for the sake of putting on her gloves. The odd thing is that she never thinks of the irritation which she causes by her disregard for the rules of punctuality. A gentleman who grumbles because he has to wait an hour while the fair object of his affections is putting on her bonnet is "a brute." Time indeed passes with wonderful quickness while the fair one is displaying her ribbons before the glass, or trying the effects of color or the grace of fold of some new addition to her wardrobe. We are quite willing to allow that the fault of non-punctuality, if the indeed a fault, is one of a very venial character. The aberrations of the feminine mind, like the movements of the spheres, admit of some approach to calculation; and although the most experienced observer may sometimes fail to tell what portion of her orbit a lady may occupy at any given hour of the day, he may make a pretty accurate gueses sometimes by the aid of the useful rule of contraities. An allowance of an hour or two to admit of the fair co may make a pretty accurate guess sometimes by the aid of the useful rule of contraries. An allowance of an hour or two to admit of the fair comet coming to her right place in the social firmament in the evening will usually be a sufficient margin, provided she has not particular reasons for being very much behind. You may always predict with absolute certainty that she will be quite ready to go to the theater when the play is half over, and that you will blunder with her into the concert-room just in time to disconcert or annoy the finest soprano on the platform. If the reader has ever had the pleasure of going shopping with his wife or sweetheart, he will understand what we mean. You are always dressed and ready a few minutes after the fatal expedition has been arranged, and you stroll about the room, killing time as best you may, until the lady appears. It is useless to read, for she has promised to be ready in a moment; you will not write that note which ought to have been dispatched to Jones by last night's post, there would not be time to scrawl half a dozen lines. You kick your heels and swing your umbrella until the fatal truth springs upon you that you have sacrificed the best portion of an hour. When the fair one appears she always has to put her gloves on in the lobby while you stand with the door half open in your hand, and if you gramble ab uit delay, she protests that she has not been five minutes over her toletic. The best part of the morning has gone before you stop of doors; but the worst portion of the business is to come. You sit in agonies in the draper's shop while your companion, apparently in pursuance of some profoundly wise principle, is giving tion of the business is to come. You sit in agonies in the draper's shop while your companion, apparently in pursuance of some profoundly wise principle, is giving the assistant all the trouble she can. Silks and ribbons are tossed in picturesque confusion on the counter, and as the heap grows larger the fair one finds it proportionately more difficult to make up her mind. You expect every minute that unhappy assistant will lose his patience and begin to tear his hair from sheer vexation, or that the proprietor will vote you both a nuisance, and request you to leave the shop. The purchase, when it is made, seems shamefully disproportioned to the trouble which has been given, and you leave the establishment with the conviction that you have sacrificed a morning and contributed to sour the temper of an amiable that you have sacrificed a morning and contributed to sour the temper of an amiable draper's shopman, and all for the sake of a roll of ribbon or a half-dozen handkerdraper's shopman, and all for the sake of a roll of ribbon or a ball-dozen handkerchiefs. Perhaps you have some business of your awn to attend to, and you find
yourself, at the appointed time, a mile or two from the place. Your companion
you find is terribly excited by the various bonnet-shops which you pass in your
walk; you are continually stopping, and are compelled to atter a number of meaningless adjectives in praise of the gems of fashion which are exhibited behind the
plate-glass. You, of course, are hopelessly late for your own appointments, and
the delay has disarranged your business for a whole day. But no argument of yours
conviction was the first companion that time is of wast investical in wide of the property of the place of the pl the delay has disarranged your business for a whole day. But no argument of yours can convince your fair companion that time is of vast importance in mundane alfairs. She regards people who are constantly consulting their watches as old fogies, and those arrangements of life which depend upon punctuality as relies of a barbarism which will wholly disappear when she and her sisters take the vulgar affairs of life into their own hands. Oddly enough, the strong-minded sisterhood display quite as much contempt for time as their weaker and charming rivals. A woman of business will make an engagement at eleven and keep it at three. She will procrussinate until the opportunity for concluding a transaction has gone by; and, wonder of wonders! if she be as plain as a Gorgon, she will talk for hours of the fashions, and of such trifes as the best style of trimming for her new dress. At it is quite useless to expect any reformation on the part of woman in reference to punctuality, we would recommend all newly-married men to adopt the scientific punctuality, we would recommend all newly-married men to adopt the scientific method, and study the diurnal aberrations of their better halves. There is some times a method in madness, and law may be evolved out of the apparently hopeless chaos of the workings of nature. The course of the domestic orbit must first be studied, and the position and place of the fair one noted in every portion of her daily path. Exceptional affairs, such as theaters, dinners, balls and kindred matters, require special study; but when the law has been evolved out of the chao; it may be possible for the wise spouse to indicate, at any hour of the day, the probable place of the fair one. - Civilian.

#### Requiescat.

More was buried with you, love,
Than just the beautiful clay
You left to chill the passionate kiss,

You left to chill the passionate kiss, When you passed from our life away. More was buried with you, love, Than golden hopes and dreams, Than all the glittering halo hung Round a true heart's noble schemes.

More was buried with you, love,

For, O, when the heavy sods lay straight,
Than the spring of your young renown. In the black December weather, a life
And the glow of the fresh green laurel leaves The light of a home and the strength of
That were weaving to make your crown. Were left 'neath their weight together.

There were many around your grave, love,
With an honest tear and prayer,
But one, as she knelt beside, knew
Her youth, too, rested there.

—All the Year Round.

#### Polish Customs.

A Polish funeral strikes an English eye as being a very disorderly affair. In England all is done "decently and in order;" the coffin with uts flowing pall, the mourners walking "with solemn step and slow "behind the corpse. Here, on the mourners walking "with solemn step and slow" behind the corpae. Here, on the contrary, the bare coffin is placed on an open hearse, on each side of which walk the undertaker's men, dressed in a long black cost bordered with white cord debt sign of mourning, and hats of an indescribable shape; neither round nor square, neither straight nor crooked, unique of their kind. The funeral procession I speak of a Catholic funeral—18 opened by a boy hearing a large crucifix; he is followed by the priest or priests; then such male friends as choose to bear tapers; then the hearse, followed by the female mourners and a miscellaneous crowd, pushing and jostling, praying or quarreling, according to their disposition, all ranking and striving to be nearest the body. Arrived at the grave (the corpse Is rarely taken to a church), the office for the dead is said or sung, and then the nearest relative present throws the first handful of moid on the coffin, saying. "May the earth rest lightly on thee." It will easily be imagined, that when performed solumly and reverently, this action is profoundly touching. That the first earth which fails on the coffin of a parent should be placed there by the trembling hand of the son, and with that earth should fail the tear of fails grief, is a custom so full of the son, and with that earth should fall the tear of filial grief, is a custom so full of real feeling, that we could wish it were adopted by ourselves. But, alas! no of real feeling, that we could wish it were adopted by ourselves. But, alas, no sooner has this first handful been thrown in, than the crowd push forward, each scratching up a handful of earth and throwing it pell-mell into the grave. The scene is too disgusting to describe. The last time I assisted at a funeral. I saw men, women, and children, beggars by the score, all pushing and screaming around the open grave. The grave-digger, fired of waiting until those had done jostling and fielding, at last jumped into the grave, and stamped down with his feet the superincumbent centrh. This curious mixture of reverence and disorder is not confined to funeral solemnities. To spit on the church floor, or to dispense with a pocket-handkerchief during mass, is a usual habit, not only with the poor peasants, but with persons who ought to know better. Yet, in spite of this, noting strikes a stranger's eye more forcibly than "the exterior devotion of the Poses." It is an everyway occurrence, and especially during Lend. to see women lying flows. ing strikes a stranger's eye more forcity than "the exterior devotion of the Poles." It is an everyday occurrence, and especially during Lent, to see women lying flat on their faces in the middle of the church with their arms stretched out so as to form a cross, during the whole service, a long sermon included. Or course people are obliged to step over them to reach their places. The exceeding indelicacy of such a proceeding requires no comment; but to those who inquire why the Poish peasantry of this nineteenth century are still as ignorant, as superstituous, as eved-ulous as those of the sixteenth, it affords a clue to the answer. The peasants are not allowed to have any self-respect; they still consider themselves as beings innot allowed to nave any self-respect; they still consider themselves as beings inferior to their masters, and, in consequence, not permitted to aspire to a higher degree of civilization. All their relations with their employers tend to foster this sad state of things. Their cottages are holes such as no English farmer would permit a laborer to inhabit. Their bed is straw, sometimes stuffed into a piece of sacking, but more often spread on the bare earth. The tables and stools are of the rudest description; and as to household comfort, it is unknown. It will hardly be rudest description; and as to bousehold comfort, it is unknown. It will hardly be credited, but it is a fact, that many of the peasants prefer this state of pagery (pardon the word, reader; it is the only right once, because it is an exact contrast to the condition of the German peasant. Once let a Pole imagine that anything aensible or practicable is German, and he will refuse to use it. As a case in point, I may state that the German children have light and yet capacious knapsacks strapped to their shoulders in which they carry their books, copy-books, etc. to school. I once ventured to suggest to a Polish lady the utility and comfort of this knapsack. The child holds himself straight, his hands are free, in case of rain, to carry his umbrella, and his books are spared many a timble into the mud or snow. Never shall I forget the air of disdain with which she sad, "My son is not a German." A few minutes afterwards, "my son" passed through the room with his hooks and slate tucked under his arm. Before he reached the hall-door, two very distinct cracks told the fate of the slate, and back came the boy for a piece of string to the the whole together. It is patriotic not to use a knapsack.

—Chambere Journal. - Chambers' Journal.

— The Supervisors want five hundred headboards for the cemetery. If blockheads will serve their turn, twelve superior articles can be secured in the Board of Education.

#### New Books from A. Roman & Co.

THE FORMS OF WATER IN CLOUDS AND RIVERS, ICE AND GLACIERS. By John Tyndall, L. L. D., F. R. S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is the first of a series of works on a comprehensive range of scientific subjects, to be edited by the leading thinkers of all countries, and known as the International Scientific Series. In this volume Professor Tyndall introduces himself particularly to the young, avoids technicalities, so as to adopt his style to unscientific readers and render it explanatory and easy of comprehension.

THE PRAIRIE. A Novel. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is an old acquaintance in a new garb, the last of the ever-popular "Leather Stocking Tales," and far too familiar to our readers to need any further comment than to say that it is handsomely gotten up, with striking illustrations from the pencil of F. P. C. Darley, and published in Appleton's best style.

A WAITING RACE. By Edmund Yates. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

To say that a work is from the pen of Edmund Yates is to say that it is well written, well planned and well sustained. This, his latest effort, is hardly up to the author's usual standard, but it will amply repay perusal.

We also find at A. Roman & Co.'s, Appleton's Publishers, "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," by the author of "The Heir of Redelyffe," and "Half Hour Recreations in Popular Sciences," being No. 5 of that series. This number is by Prof. H. Schel en and others, and treats of nebulæ, comets, meteoric showers, and the revelations of the spectroscope regarding them. "Coral and Coral Islands" is by Professor Dana, of Yale College.

The Dominion of the West. A brief description of the Province of British Columbia, its climate and resources—the Government prize essay of 1872 by Alexander Canefield Anderson, Esq. J. P. Printed by Richard Woltenden, Government Printer, Victoria, B. C., 1872.

This work has been laid on our table by W. R. H. Adamson, the Immigration Agent for British Columbia. It is a book both interesting and instructive, and especially ada ted to the purpose for which it has been issued—viz drawing attention to the province as a field for emigration. The author says: "To sum the qualifications of British Columbia as a field for settlement, I may succinctly state that, though it may never become a large exporter of cereal products, like the Western States of America or California, it possesses within itself all the requisites for success, and the power to support, in connection with its varied industries and its external relation, a population, at least, of several millions in ease, happiness and comparative affluence." As a work of indisputable literary excellence and varied information, we commend it to the perusal of all classes. Copies will be supplied gratis by Mr. Adamson on application, or by post, from 315 California street.

California - For Health, Pleasure, and Residence. By Charles Nordhoff, Author of "Cape Cod and all Along Shore," etc. New York: Harper & Bros.

This work, which purports to be a book for the guidance of travelers, settlers, and invalids, is one of the most interesting volumes for the general reader which it has been our pleasure to peruse for some time. Or all the States in the American Union there is none, no matter from what point of view it is regarded, to which a greater amount of interest attaches itself than California. All the romance which a more enlarged acquaintance with its resources revealed. Its products, its magnificent scenery, its chunate, and its inexhaus-libble resources, are at the present day exciting the greatest wonder and astonishment among those who are acquainted with its peculiarities. From the author of the volume which now lies before us, we learn that if there is one place on earth in which climate and natural products combine to constitute a terrestial paradise, it is California. Our author is never weary of dwelling upon the climate, its adaptation for the cultivation of fruits and farm produce, and its healthulness and wonderfully restorative effects upon invalids. The triple purpose of the work as a guide to tourists, settlers and invalids, furnishes as with much information of a technical character, but it is all given in such a manner as to read like an attractive romance, so wonderful, not to say incredible, is the greater part of its substance. The author tells us first of the journey out from the East, and of the many points of interest on the way, and having arrived at the end of the journey—that is, the commencence of the Californian tour propermuch useful information is presented for the traveler's guidance. Afterwards come in succession the discussion of questions agricultural; and on others, including that regarding "John" the Chinaman, advice is given to settlers and invalids. In the last chapter we get a glimpse of the old Sparish Californian like on, in other words, a peep into the carlier Californian history. In all the last chapter we get a glimpse of the old Sparish Californian like on, in other words, a

#### Special Brevities.

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- The medicine-chest of one of the abandoned Arctic whalers was broken open by some of the Esquimaux natives, who, thinking they had found a prize, proceeded to swallow the contents of the bottles. The survivors describe the result as startling, for the doses were too large for the constitution of even an Esquimaux. Several of the partakers died, and others wanted to, but couldn't.
- A sale of Messrs, Lamborn, Cock & Co.'s music copyright has just taken place at Messrs, Puttick & Simpson's rooms, Sir Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen" realized £1,837; his "Woman of %amaria," £590. John Thomas's "Welsh Melodies" sold for £1,537, and Callcoth's "Sacred Half-Hours" fetched £408. The three days' sale produced nearly £15,000.
- The Turkish Metropolitan press has been increased by the publication of a new paper in Stamboul, called the Bedr (or "Full Moon"), which aspires to be at once a political, financial and literary organ of Turks of the more cultivated class. It is to appear daily, except on Sundays and Fridays.
- There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 2,600,000 horses, which represent a demand of about 998 millions of nails (or 5,574 fons) per actium. More than 2,000 tons are made for exportation; and, at an average of £60 per ton, the annual value of the trade is little less than half a million sterling.
- "One who has been flogged" writes a very sensible and agreeable letter to a contemporary about the sensation and result of flogging. Of course he is against that practical proceeding, but it it only brings out such excellent writing it is an argument for the continuance of the practice rather than the contrary.
- The French markets, writes a correspondent, are literally gorged with provisions. In Normandy and Brittany the purchasing power of a franc is considerably greater than it was last year. In Paris there is also a sensible reduction in the price of food.
- A Sheffield manufacturer informs us that he was offered the contract for the army razors—5,800 dozen a year for three years, at five shillings a dozen—and a good profit he could have made out of it, if his workmen would have worked.
- It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned.
- The London Mirror of October 19th records eight anonymous donations of £1,000 each to London charities, making a total of forty-two donations of similar amount during the current year, in addition to one of £10,000.
- By the death of Mrs. Taylor, the divorced wife of Mr. John Henry Gurney, half a million of money comes into the hands of the liquidators of Overend, Gurney & Co., for the benefit of the sufferers.

#### Court Chat.

- Before Mr. Home's famous seance in Paris, which caused the Emperor to turn pale and leave the room, and which cuded the sojourn of the spiritualists in Paris at that time, there was another negotiator with the spiritual world, whose remarkable prophecy is now being much talked about in the French city. The lady who tells the story is the wife of an American General of some distinction. She was on a visit to Paris during the days of the second R public, and was accompanied by another girl, a young lady from New York, who was very eccentric and also a somnambulist. One day the letter said to her friend, "Notice the first three persons of distinction whom you meet during the next week. They will be a Prince, a writer and a soldier. Twenty years hence they will have played a most prominent part in history. As for France, Republican now, she will have again become Republican after ceasing to be so for a score of years." The young American smiled incredulously; nevertheless she determined to note the persons she met. At the first ball she went to she remarked a rather short man with a wooden face and moustache. She asked who he was, and was told that his name was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he had just taken the oath of fidelity to the Republic. The next day, at a grand dinner, she found herself next to an officer of rank, who took her fancy, and on inquiry, she learnt that his name was MacMahou. A day or two later the young American and her father took their places in the train, and a short, middle-aged man sat himself next to them. He turned out to be M. Thiers. The young lady of twenty years ago, now the sedate matron, is once more in Paris, and finds the prophecy of her somnambulist friend thus far fulfilled. But there was a further prediction which Mrs. General is too discreet to reveal, for it might make some persons very sad, and she does not wish to be "invited" to leave France.
- For a long time the jewelers' windows have glittered with Alsatian rings, crosses, buckles, ear-rings, pendants; whatever gems the artist could manage to shape into patriotic symbol found an instant and ready sale; the milliners adorned their magazines with Alsatian scarves and dresses; the stirring song, "Alsace and Lorraine," is to-day in the Parisian theaters, cafes, and streets what the "Marseillaise" was at the beginning of the war; and now, crowning triumph of all, femiline fashion has declared itself for once and always on the side of patriotism, the leaders of French society, the dames du monde, having, by common consent, decided to be photographed in Alsatian costume.

- The intended tiger fight at Johore was favored with very seasonable weather. The P! is left for Johore early on the 28th of August, with a mandor of gentermen from Sangapore, and having taken on beard some officers from the Risson man-orwar, preserved to the scene of action, arriving at Johore, after a fine passage, about eleven a w. The Maharajah had made every preparation for the record on of Prince Alexis, who are ved at about eleven. For the projected tiger and baffalo contention there had been created two rung fences of stout libiona trees, one within the other. At one end of the space between them was the tiger, and at the other the buildo, the latter backind a drop-scene of sadeloth, and the former behind one of plank. Over the center place was a platform manned by natives, who were appointed to raise the certains in front of the two leading performers of the appointed signal. The Prince having arrived, and the antience air expectation, the two centures were drawn up or raised, and stripes and built stood cis-signs. The tiger see mid only wishful to immediately sneak away, but the buildio charged the upget at once, knocking it about dreadurily. Every endeavor was made to arouse the cannage of the tiger, but it was soft no avail. At last, by means of rope and prices, the tiger was raised by the neck and let fall upon the back of the bufful, and after making a last grasp at his neck, fell off, and was minediately butted and pounded to death by the energed bufface. It is reported that a bottle of arrack was previously given to the bufful, and some opain to the tiger, in order to raise the metal of the one and tone down the fercetty of the other.
- A Chancse ide, as a work of art of much value, having been presented to his Royal Highness the Prence of Waas, the Messrs Battee and Kett, woodscarreers, Cambridge, have been engaged and have now nearly completed a pageda in which the idea is to be placed. Shortly the pageds, which is eaborately carved, will be forwarded to Sandrugham, and will stand near to the entrance to the manifold with the visible through attree-work, and doubt ess casely inspected by visitors. The idea is made of metal, and is a great carnesty.
- The State having clasmed from the Emperor Napoleon a sum of four million frames, advanced on the Cavil List at the outbreak of the war, notice has best given to MM. Postri and Rouher that the house occupied by them would be considered as Imperate properly and seized on that account. This, however, it is said was prevented by the Emperor Napoleon resently sending a check for the four millions, accompanied by orders to self the house to the highest budders.
- A momerial cross has been erected in the grounds of Sir Percy Shelley, at Boscombe Peace, to mark the intended burial ground of the family. The design is by Lady She bey, and consists of a semiptured base of rock work, from which springs a rough fit tree, naded in the form of a cross. The insertation on the rockery is unseed lead letters, the words being. The restriction of The work has been excented in white marble, under the personal superintendence of Lady Shelier.
- It is gratifying to know that her Majesty the Queen has addressed to Lord Shaftesbury an autograph Is the expressing, in the touching language aspiral by experience, her deep sympathy with the distinguished phindiffereps in his recent heavy domestic affliction. It is particularly pleasing to find the Throne echoing the sentiments of the uninstor, the factory and the cottage in such a case. The functal of the Countess took place at St. Gives s, Wimborne, Dorset.
- The coming visit of the Shah to Europe is confirmed. In Spring next he will first visit the Russian Court at St. Petersburg, from thence pass on to Berlin, after which he will proceed to London. He will prove avisit to France also, and will go to Vienna at the time of the Universa. Exhebition there. The Emperor of Austra, has invited him to be present, and a special envoy will start from Vienna to Tele ran shortly bearing the official invitation.
- There is a story going the rounds that M. Thier's tailor sent him a dressing gown some inches too long. Madame Thiers, her sister and a lack fround were present at the tryingson, and noted the number of inches necessary to shorten it. All three ladies, severally and unknown to each other, effected the afterstren, and when the head of the State next essayed it he found it had been improved into a jacket.
- The splendid steamship constructed in 1850 by the Thames Iron Ship-Building Company for the Pontall and named the Immunoluta Commencione, so a passage to Engand for disposa, by private sace. This is one of the nost beautiful sent yachts ever constructed in Impand. She carries s briss 18-pounders—the total cost being £21,560. She will be offered for easi in London.
- Baron Rethschi'd has so'd "King Alfred," who was second to "Blue Gown" in the berby for £ 000. He goes to Sweden. The Baron also sold "Brother" to Martyr for £300 to go abroad. Baron Rethschild will run no more horses till April next year.
- "Madame," inquired Leibnitz of Queen Sophia Charlotte of Prussia, "can your Majesty conceive the unfinitedy liftle!" "Of course I can," was the royal repartee, "what a question to ask the wife of Frederick the First!"
- Some one who has been westing about royally lately, says that Quoen Victoria's horses were worth £10,000; Kai'ser William's £13,000; the Austrian Emperor's nearly £39,000; King Leope of \$218,000, and the Sultan \$£100,000.
- The New York clubs are adopting the European custom of putting their servants into gorgeous liveries. They are getting round the corner fast in the Republic land.

#### Robert Leighton, the Scotch Poet.

E. J. Leighton, widow of the late Robert Leighton, the Scotch poet and author of the "Bapteesement o' the Bairn," recently printed in the News Letter, writes from Liverpool enclosing a copy of "The Laddic's Lamentation on the Loss o' this Whittle," and other poems by the same author. In their notices of Leighton's death the Liverpool and Scottish papers vie in praise of his beauty of character and loftiness of mind, and the Mercury quotes four of his lines upon William Rathbone as his own best epitaph:

> Mourn not for him-his finished acts applaud; He did not merely play, but lined his part; And now—his immortality in God And in the human heart-

In 1869 Routledge and Co. published in New York Leighton's "Scotch Words, etc." and a second edition of his volume of "Poems." The Scottish American (New York) said of Leighton, on the occasion of his death, that his worth had but begun to be known. It may be remembered that a memorial volume on the death of Lincoln was published under the title "The Tribute of the Nations," which incorporated Leighton's lines concluding

"And, dying, leaves his name without a stain."

Mrs Leighton writes, "This brought him a copy of the volume. I never saw him so proud of any distinction as receiving that book and showing it to friends afterwards," Mrs. Leighton expects to publish the remainder of her husband's poems. this winter through Strahan & Co. As a future taste of his quality, we print the subjoined graceful poem entitled-

THE NEGLECTED CANARY.

Overhead in the lattice high It saw the crumbs swept from our door, Our little golden songster hung, Feeding the sparrows in the yard. Singing, piping merrily, With dulicet throat and clipping tongue; And were it only free as they!

Singing from the peep of morning To the evening's closing eye, When the sun in blue was burning,

Or when clouds shut out the sky; Foul or fair, morn, eve, or noon, Its little pipe was still in tune.

Its breast was fill'd with fairy shells That gave sweet echo to its note,

And strings of tiny silver bells
Rang with the pulsings of its throat;
Song all through its restless frame. Its very limbs were warbling strings;

I well believe that music came E'en from the tippings of its wings; Piping early, late and long,
Mad with joy and drunk with song!

O; welcome to thy little store,

Thy song repays it o'er and o'er. But playful June brought holidays, And bade our city hearts prepare To leave awhile our beaten ways

For sandy shore and breezy air, Some busy days the needles flew And, though no special heed it drew, Our warbler up above us there
Was each one's joy—but no one's care.
The noise of preparation rang

Until our little minstrel sang

Almost unheeded, and-unfed; Singing on with trustful lay Piping through the livelong day.

But how it spared its ebbing well, Or how eke out its lessening meal, We may but guess, we cannot tell— We only think, and sadly feel. It saw the kittens on the floor

Regaled with plenty from our board;

Weknow not if its song grew weak
As thirst and hunger gnaw'd apace; And when to the accustom'd place, It came its food and drink to seek, We cannot tell if bleak despair Rose in its breast when none was there!

Or whether springing to its perch, It piped again the merry strain, Alighting to renew its search-Search and sing again, again. We cannot tell, our busy brains

Unconsciously drank in its strains; Nor miss'd at morning, noon, or night, The sweet unrecognized delight.

But when the day to leave came round, "Ah, who will tend the bird?" we said. 'Chirp, chirp! sweet, sweet. Alas no sound
Of wing or note! And is it fled?"
We look d into the cage and found

Our little minstrel cold and dead ! And scattered on its little floor The chaffy remnants of its store; The last drop in its well was drain'd, And not a grain of seed remained.

We laid it in a little grave, And wondered how so small a thing ntil our little minstrel sang

All were piped the merry stave
That made our hearts and household ring.

That made our hearts and household ring. Surely it was not this that sung. But something that has pass'd away-The life that rang thro' limb and tongue—Ay, call it spirit if we may; Which haply in some other sphere Repeats the song that charm'd us here.

For life is sacred—great and small—And he that notes the sparrow's fall May keep a higher home for all.

Near Mylor Church, there has flourished and fought for the last three years a jealous and aggressive gander, who has spared neither man nor beast in his office amongst his geese. In one of his attacks he got a broken leg, and, though partially recovering, he was condemned for sale at the market on account of his had temper, and so taken by a neighboring farmer. For all this he was a favorite, and proving tough and muscular to the touch of his new master, he has been provided by him with a wooden pin or leg, and he still stumps about as vivacious and pugnacious as ever. He has a "list to port," but this adds dignity to his gait.—Land and Water.

#### Carlotta's Daily Life.

A correspondent of the Liego brazelic souds to that paper from Brussels a description of the constituous and manner of life of the Empress Carlotta in the chellen of Tervmeren. Her physical state is represented as being as good as if ever was, and much better that two years ago; but there is no change for the better in her intellectual condition. She has degenerated to a sort of consecus child-shows, but without the cast tends by a sone in the rooms of the challent, where she has described in a sort of consecus which shows, but without the cast tends by a sone in two rooms of the challent, where she her self-attends to at the cares of her small monage. Her doctor is the only person to whom she seems attached, and who exercises a decayer influence over the receives him every marked, for helf an hear, and appears quieted after these interviews. The two division of their individuals of all ranks who composes ber houses hold are for from enjoying such tayor, the Empress accepts their attentions with regularization, and frequently representations that the survey marked for held an hear, and appears quieted after these interviews. The two division of her had any other things using so left to attendants. She spends the greater portion of her day individuals of all ranks who expenses accepts their attendions. She spends the greater portion of her day individuals to legraphe dispatches to X spoleon III., whom she still supposes is at the Tulicenes, and in conversing with spirits which haunt who says the upper stories of the caste, and of which she alone, as she boasts, understands the anguage. She is found also of spirading out rice to file the first of her time. Strengs to tell, she seems to have lost all affection for her kinsfolk, even for her bracher, and the second represent represent the ledies of France and Mexico. She flatters one, and speaks harshy to another, and thus spends portions of her time. Strengs to tell, she seems to have lost all affection for her kinsfolk, even for her bracher, and they some the pos

#### British Museum Photographs.

The British Museum is no longer stationary. Practically, the unrivabel collection brought by Great British from the ends of the curth is now discrib table again throughout the world, and in a form that you may sit down in yair drawing-room and introduce to your trends the treasures of the British Museum. It is only as the great work which Messes, W. A. Manself & Co., the well known fine art publishers, have undertaken is completed, that its extraordinary proportions and value are perceived. Messes Mansel are publishing, in suitable portfore cases, magnificent photographs of the contents of the Museum. Mr. S. Thampson is the aftist, and the set of nearly one thousand photographs on cards, measuring is in by 14 m., is classified and cata caused so that it becomes a unique and, in a sense, perfect histories, collection. We can hardly imagine anything more serviceable to the student of art, one seeking to fill his mind with the highest conceptions of past ages, than to possess these plates. It is impossible, however, to suggest a find to their utility and significance; and their general attractionies, except to studieds, is certainly general than that of the misseum itself. The price of each photograph of the marker bust of Hercules, 825; or 832, mable bust of Homer; 200 or 202, views of the Exyptian gulleries; or 730, fifteen engraved stones, or 365, the winged man-headed from from Numond, or of any other object that may occur to bim, and he will be startunely surprissed at the perfection of the representation. The seven sections of the work are as foolows. Part I, Prechistore, Ethnological and christy collection; 2, Ezyptian Antiquities 3, Assyrian Antiquities; 4, Gracian Antiquities; 5, Erussian and Roman; 6, Autquittes of Britan, 7, Seass of Sovereigne, Corporations, Monasteries, etc. Any portion of the photographs can be procured separately.

## The "News Letter" in a Literary Row.

Some day, when it is all over, a very amusing chapter neight be written on the Twain-Hotten controversy. So far, we think, the smart publisher of Piecadilly has got rather the best of it. "Twain's "letter, some weeks ago, in a contemporary, was not at all up to his usual "Mark," and Mr. Hotten a nawor was very elever indeed. The dean of the author of "The Jumping Freg." going down to Piecadilly incognito, to have a lock at Mr. Hotten, and Mr. Hotten, seeing at once through the device, and hailing hom effusively much to the humorist's chagrin as "Mark Twain." is intensely amusing. And this really happened. He was introduced to Mr. Hotten as "Mr Brese," but Mr. Hotten told him, "If you are not "Mark Twain," you are so uncommonly like him, that the soomer you get home the better, for the people will be expecting lots of good things from you, on account of your likeness. "The ostensible cause of the difference is, that Mr. Hotten availed himself of a privilege which, rightly or wrongly, undoubtedly exists, and gave "Mark Twain's "scattered writings to this country without his consent; but we are told the real secret of the soreness is a chaffing paragraph the Piecadilly publisher sent to the San Francisco News Letter. Whatever it may be, it is good fun for the lookers-on.—London Figaro.

#### "Laughter -- Holding Both His Sides." -- Milton.

[From the London Satiric Papers.]

64 Fun."

FERDINANDO AND CHARLEMAGNE; OR, THE RIVAL CURATES .- A CLERICAL "LAY." There were two curates, mild as lambs,

Who feed in pastures shady, And both of these they fell in love

With just the same young lady.

Their godpapas, 'twas very plain, Had tried to do the grand O, The name of one was Charlemagne, Of the other, Ferdinando.

But pretty district-visitors, Who came with each to parley, Abbreviated one to "Fred" And the other one to "Charlie."

The lady's name—but stop, my muse, Andidon't go any faster— She was a nymph well worth the love Of either reverend pastor.

She might have been to either one

Affectionately lenient;
But, when they wooed her both at once,
She found it inconvenient.

Now Freddy was a dreary soul, Just like funereal hearses; While Charlie was a lively youth, And wrote her pretty verses.

So down amid those rustic glades, And "all among the barley. The lady frowned on Ferdinand, And cherished chirpy Charlie

And Charlie took long walks with her, Admiring rural beauties,

While Ferdinando stopped at home And did parochial duties.

You'd scarce expect in cleric breasts To find such sad gravamen; [roused, But, bless you, curates, when they're Are just as bad as laymen.

But even lambs-net lambs at least-Have spirits, people tell us, And Ferdinando, when cut out,

Grew furiously jealous.

He spread through all the parish round Reports exceeding sinister,

And letters wrote anonymous About his brother minister. And still this lofty lady was

To Ferdinando snarly; And still she beat the parish bounds, Day after day, with Charlie.

So Ferdinando, bent, you see, His rival upon hurting

Went to papa and said that she With Charlemagne was flirting.

He also sat him down and wrote
To Reverend C. a letter,
And said, "Just stop your walks abroad
With—So-and-so—you'd better."

Then So-and-so, she cut him dead, Said C., "I tell you what, sir, I'd bring an action, were you worth The powder and the shot, sir.

"If we were laymen, you would be Corporeally licked, sir; But, as it is, I beg you will Consider yourself kicked, sir."

They parted thus. And Charlie soon With "So-and-so" was mated; While, to convert the savages, Sour Freddy emigrated.

MORAL

And warning take, both clerks and lay, With rivals don't get heady, Or you may have to emigrate Like misanthropic Freddy.

## Sippings of Punch.

CATECHISM UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Free Kirk Elder [preparatory to presenting a Tract]: "My friend, do you know the chief end of man?" Bagpiper [innocenty]: "Na, f dinna mind the chune! Can ye no whustle it?"

MRS. MALAPROP says wonders will never cease. She hears that there has been a letter in the paper about sending "money by telegram;" so she supposes the next thing will be that people will send the clothes to the wash, and the dinner to the bakehouse, and the children to school by the eccentric telegraph.

AN AWKWARD COMPLIMENT.—Mrs. Flirtington [coquettishly]: "I'm afraid you are bored, Mr. Amoret! You would sooner be walking with some young lady!" Mr. Amoret [with native readiness and gallantry]: "O, no, indeed, Mrs. Flirtington. I.—I much prefer the older ones!"

GENTLE PATERNAL SATIRE.—Irate Parent: "O, yer don't want to go into business, don't yer! O, yer want to be a clerk in the Post-horfice, do yer! Post-horfice, indeed! Why, all you're fit for is to stand outside with your tongue hout, for people to wet their stamps against?"

PITY THE POOR GAROTTERS!—Joe Huggins: "O, please, sir, don't! Mr. Peter Taylor says as I'm delicate, and a coward, and didn't ought to be flogged!" Mr. Bull: "Ah, indeed! Your friend, Mr. Peter Taylor, should have reminded you of that before you throttled the old gentleman. Let him have it soundly, warder."

LIKES HIS MONEY'S WORTH.—English Passenger [by the Night Mail North]: "Confounded tedious journey, this!" Scotch ditto: "Tejious! Sae it ought to be! [With a groan.] Two pun' twalve and saxpence, second class—manustr's!"

THE SAME—WITH A DIFFERENCE.—Scene, a shop. One of the "Young Ladies" shows a costume. Brown thinks it lovely. Stout Mrs. Brown tries one on. Brown is not so sure about it now.

Fixed Ideas.—In the Mind of Man.—That he is overworked; that his constitution requires stimulants: that, if he had them, he could not this moment most a few hundreds to the greatest advantage; that smoking is good for his nerves, his worries, his literary pursuits, his toothache, etc.; that he ought to belong to a club, that he could retorm the army, do away with the income tax, manage the railways better, and make a large fortune by keeping an hotel; that he knows agood class of wine; that he could win a heap of money if he were to go to Homburg; that medicine is alchumburg; that he could preach as good assermen himself, that he should soon pick up his French if he went abroad; that he mist win on this year 5 berby. In the Mind or Woman.—That she has nothing fit to put on; that things ought to be bought because they are cheap; that there is company in the kutchen; that she is not allowed sufficient momey for housekeeping; that she never goes out anywhere; that her best black slik is getting awfully shabby; that she requires a change about the month of August; that the railowance is too small; that she never looks fit to be seen; that cook drinks; that there is always "a glare," that there is somebody in the house; that Mrs. Orphinston is dreadfully one off, or dreadfully made up, or not so early good leoking after all.

dreadfully made up, or not so very good leoking, after all.

SHORTHAND NOTES:—Mr. Button tap again. We are beginning to fear the bung must have come out.—Mr Tay for has been denouncing the cat. No color ultra creptalum; i. v., bet the tailer stick to the goose!—Stanles has been admisted a member of the Worshipfi Company of Tarners. What quasification?—ob. he did Livingstone a good turn? He got his lathe there, and his peaser subsequently from the Geographical Society's a pologetic dinner.—Mr. Massey, at Tiverton, cailed a "London Correspondent" who had libeled him in a local paper a "liar." He might have been satisfied with calling him a "London Correspondent" It would have sounded better, too!—Min and Wick will be preduced at the Prence of Wales's, on the withdrawal of Massey. After money, matrimony.—A deputation is reported to have been "correlaty received" by Mr. Ayrton. There rea it is no believing the papers nowadays?—Compaints of the slow progress of the Purchase Commission. Purchase seems rather a sell?—The Author of the new farce Charles the First writes a long screed of garbied extracts to the Sametond to prove that his partnari of Cromwell is correct. If so, why put out at first that plea of dramatic necessity!

THE HEAD AND FRONT OF HIS OFFENDING.—Fond Father (who has taken his little boy to Mr. Fitzs ick's studio, to see his fine painting of a saint's head, decidedly of the sire's and conventional school; "Web, Charlie, what do you think of it? Did you ever see so fine an old head as that before?" Charlie; "Other "Charlie, of the sorter." Father: "Where "Charlie: "Why, on the pomatum pots, to be sure!"

INCORREGIBLE.—The Meenister, who comes across Donald beating his better half. "Hech me, Dannald! and what's this ye're up the? Hoot, toot, mun! Dinna ye ken that wunnum is the weaker vessel!" Donald: "Then mair's the need o' givin' her a guld hoopin!"

A CONEXERCY. We cannot understand why the sapient magistrates who refused a license to Cremorne and granted one to the Argyll are described as "of Middlesex." We should say they were unmistakable old women.

Poprise.—At Chicago there are shooting galleries for the exclusive use of ladies. Although it is not stated, we conclude that the ladies are unmarried, and that their weapon is the "pop" yeu.

Julius Schubette has arrived in San Francisco " for the purpose of acquainting bimself with the mussed affairs and art curitvation of Carifornia." Julius Schubette has come to the right place. He will strike it rich—he will. In art California pans out the biggest kind. In musse, she is on it all the time. When our girls square away at a piano, they make ivory howl. When they begin to wardle, the saw-fi er puts away his diminished instrument. The way our painters tackle the canvas and sing hinseed would make the old musters squeal. When a California equipiest waitzes in with his troved, he just sendps the old Greek cocks' heads off. Art and music are our strong point. On these cards we order it up an the time. We rather flatter ourselves we hold over maning Europe, and raise her out of her boots. We are on it bigger than a house. If Schubette wants music and art, he need not go browsing around outside of this ranch. He can just put up his shebang and freeze to us, and we will not go back on him. Justics is a bully bey with a glass toy, and bet your life we will treat him white. When a man comes from Europe to hunt art cultivation in California, he is our pard. We are not the boys to let the bully son of a thiref find any slouch about us. We put that man through nifty—you bet you. Julie—put her there!

The blow which has long threatened the commercial supremacy of San Francisco is about to fall, and the rival city on the right side of the bay looms hideously in the future. Oakland has taken the preliminary steps "to dredge out San Antonio Creek to a depth of six feet, and thus open up its harbor to the commerce of the world." The evil is upon us. Through the despening groom there beams but one ray of hope: The estimated cost of this colossal work reaches the sum of \$15,000. Oakland may not be able to raise the money.

#### Laissez Faire.

"Prophete rechts, Prophete links, Das Weltkind in der Mitten."

To left, here's B., half-Communist, Who talks a chastened treason; And C., a something-else in ist, To right declaims on Reason.

B., from his "tribune," fulminates At Throne and Constitution, Nay, with the walnuts, advocates Reform by Revolution;

While C.'s peculiar coterie
Have now in full rehearsal
Some patent new Philosophy
To make doubt universal.

And yet—why not? If zealots burn,
Their zeal has not affected
My taste for salmon and Santerne.

My taste for salmon and Santerne, Or I might have objected:

Friend B., the argument you choose Has been by France refuted; And C., mon cher, your novel views Are just Tom Paine, diluted;

There's but one creed—that's Laissez Behold its mild apostle! [faire; My dear and honorable confreres, Although you push and jostle,

Not your ephemeral hands,—nor mine, Time's Gordian knots shall sunder,— Tom laid three pipes of this old wine: Who'll drink the last?—I wonder?

-Austin Dobson in St. Pauls.

#### Coquettes.

While a girl is young, and all her powers of fascination are unimpaired, the game of coquetting is a very enjoyable and engrossing one. It tickles her vanity to be surrounded by a group of gentlemen, all of them anxious to obtain a smile or a word from her, to the ignoring of the others. It is very entertaining to her to see the half-disguised mortification and jealousy of the majority if, for the time being, she favors one more than she does the rest. She feels naturally elated at the thought that she can bring those to her feet who make such a stir in the outside world. that she can bring those to her feet who make such a stir in the outside world. That is an acknowledgment of her influence which no one can ignore; and if it is a matter of considerable difficulty to bring a man to her feet, when at last success crowns her efforts her triumph is very sweet indeed. There is the pleasure of spurning him, and boasting to her friends that she bas made one more conquest. Besides, the labor itself is an agreeable break in the dull monotony of her life. In order to display her many points to the best advantage, she has an opportunity of exerting those intellectual powers which might otherwise lie dormant. She is troubled by few twinges of conscience on account of the misery and heart-burning she causes, for she regards the whole tribe of men as her lawful prey, who are to be treated just as her own sweet will directs. If the stupid creatures choose to betreated just as ner own aweet will directs. If the stuput creatures choose to become gloomy misanthropes because they are played false by a coquette, that is their lookout and no concern of hers. Besides, she has an undefined impression that men's hearts can only be wounded temporarily; they are such big, burly, coarse creatures that it is not likely they should possess such acute sensibilities as frail woman. One or two rebuffs will do them a great deal of good by knocking some of the superfluous conceit out of them. And so at the outset of her career the coquette plunges into the amusement of dirting with infinite zest, and does as much damage in a short time as possible. But as she grows older her triumphs become fewer and her disappointments many. Her powers of attraction grow less; unconsciously she acquires an overbearing demeanor, the natural result of her victories. She gets the notion into her head that men are bound to admire and pay victories. She gets the notion into her head that men are bound to admire and pay their homage to her; that, as a superior creature, she has a right to demand their openly expressed admiration. And so she does not take the trouble to make herself very agreeable to them. She assumes a half-defant attitude, and snubs and ridicules them most unmercifully. Strange as it may (and does) appear to the coquette, they do not like this sort of thing, and are not attracted thereby. The consequence is that they rather avoid than court her society. She becomes, too, as fittal and changeable as an April day; one moment she will be gushingly sentimental and confidential, and the next cold and distant and bitingly sarcastical. Then, again, her reputation gets impaired: for at last the truth leaks out that she is a coquette, People docting to also the property in fluence for they ship in page of they here the decime of the page of they are for they ship in the page. ple decline to place themselves within reach of her baleful influence, for they shrink be decime to piace themselves within react of ner oakent limitence, for they strink back from the probability of being trifled with. Her voice is to them as that of the syren, and her eyes as the light of the will-o'-the wisp, luring poor mortals on to a miserable fate. And so, if she is not altogether avoided, her society is courted only by those who mean just as little and are as heartless as she is, who are proof against all her assaults, and who have no objection to carry a flirtation to its most extreme limits, and end the matter there. They will press her with meaningless compliments, and praise her in defly-turned sentences; but the compliments have no charm for her because, she knows they are meaningless, and ser very different ments, and praise her in defly-turned sentences; but the compliments have no charm for her, because she knows they are meaningless, and are very different to those which were addressed to her in earlier times by clumsier but more sincere admirers. And the delights of a true friendship are denied her; she is deserted upon the first opportunity; for in dealing with her men have few qualms of conscience. She is only getting paid back in her own coin. The end of the matter is that she, too, frequently becomes really crossed in love; the man upon whom she has set her heart ignores her as a heartless coquette, nor can all her devices bring him to her side. Then is she miserable, and feels what a mistake she has made, But her humilisation is not computer. As years roll on, admirers grown scarces and. But her humiliation is not complete. As years roll on, admirers grow scarcer and scarcer until there are none left. She becomes soured in disposition, and ultimately develops into a waspish old mail or contracts a loveless marriage. Granhic.

#### Peeps at the Parsons.

We purchased our little gir. a Noah's Ark the other day, and she is never tired of secting the anima's wask up the gangway two-by-two, the cat arm-in-arm with the camel, and the elephant bringing up the rear. She artlessly inquires what they found to eat in the original Noah's Ark, and why the tiger did not devour the sheep.\(^1\) We ted her she must understand it in a figurative sense. Rev. J. B. Staart, a Cincinnati clergyman, says Noah's Delinge was impossible, and must be received "in a figurative sense." He is evidently arriving at the cenclusion put forth by Bishep Coleuse ten years ago, who battered with his mexorable logic so ruthlessly upon the first five books of the Bible that to all independent flunkers, both among our clergy and laymen, those old legends are as dead as the story of the Labors of Hercines. Coleuse was vituperated, standered, hooted at, everything but answered by those who advocated the compact verbar inspiration of the Bible. They conspired to oust him from his diocese, they attempted to geet him from his church by violence. But the seed he sowed is bringing both fruit, and every now and again some cloreyman wakes up, like our Cincinnati trend, in scared to find binself behind the times, asserts that this or that Biblead story is unreasonable and must be taken in a "digrative sense," steals the Bishop's thunder to prove his assertion, and then looks round with a self-satisfied air and says:

"Are we not liberal" See how we keep pace with the march of thought:" The modest grace with which they make a virtue of necessity, the cool check with which they turn round and accept the situation when they find themselves hopelessly cornered cannot be equaled outside the pale of the church. One of them will start up soon and give us permission to consider the notion of a milion bracket. They also off from the questions of the personality of God and the whereabouts. The destries shore of the first hardy a maining problems among preachers. They shy off from the questions of the personality of Go

The patrons of the Christian Advecate must be a hard lot. The reader on opening this sheet finds scattered broadcast over it warnings to "deanquents" to "pas up without delay." He turns to the next page and finds instantations that he is no gentaeman unless he has paid a year's subscription in advance. Looking inside he is startfed by "True's cr. Resurt." He is by turns cajoled, denounced, threatened, implored, bribed, entreated to send on his money. He is advised to travel from house to house until he gets up a club of thirty: whether this is a sort of penance to be performed with peas in one's boots does not appear. The re-ward is not a penary indulgence, but a family sewing machine. He reads with ambigament that any one who sends a pear's subscription in advance will receive gratis a photograph marriage certificate, beautifully runninated with a wedding ring in the center in the innocent beaks of two turtle doves. Everybody ought to have one; it is worth more than the paper if you took it for twenty years. There are lines ruled at the foot for the names of your children to be recorded, and the motto. "B essed is he who birth his quiver full of them?" There are fourteen mes in all, which is evidently the number of children an able-bodied Methodist is expected to contribute. If his quiver runs over that number, he can turn over to the banks.

"It would tench a heart of stone to witness the Sunday morning religious service at San Quentun," says Dr. Gibbons, Secretary of the Prison Commission. This pions ferror among the convicts. Is a truly gratifying result of missionary habor in our presens. In the East our brethren of the pulpit are so eaten up with zeal that they commit amaterial remains in order that they may be sent to labor among the poor eminish. Rev. W. Wilson, of Asheville, N. C., has just started on a nine-years' sojourn in the Penetendiary for lighway robbery—ali zeal of course, but the jury could not see it in that aght. The Rev. Mr. Green was so consumed with zeal for the spiritual welfare of the poor convicts that while in charge of a dourst-bring Baptist congregation he committed forgery, and is now serving a five-years term in the Indiana State Prison. Ministers of San Francisco, "Go and do likewise!"

"The use of tobacco, except medicinally, is unbecoming to a Christian minister." The San José Conference says so. Now parsons, as you are the best triends we have in the world, here is how you can fool these old counterblasters no profamity intended—as often as you chews, without going up on the roof for onely contempation. To be sure it may involve a little lying, but gentlemen of the cloth are allowed to do evil that good may come. Well, then, swear you have an attack of larguagitis electrorum—elergyman's sore-throat—and the doctor, it be known anything, will be sure to preservine nicellinar funnigatio, a pipe of tobacco for it. Twing' Don't say who told you. No thanks. It you want a hair of our head in memory, to bequeath as a rich legacy to your children, call and examine our hair-brush.

Bishop Pierce says: "Faith is not a paroxyam, but a habit." He never saw Haltenjah Cox foaming at the mouth in the attempt to "convert" some poor weak-muded grit. His faith in the expectation of standing in the immersion-pond and pawing her wet body with his fat hands creates in him a very raoid and dangerous paroxyam.

#### Old Servants.

Old servants are not always unmixed blessings. Their virtues are, no doubt, numerous. Their devotion is unquestionable, their integrity above suspicion, and their industry undeniable. The fact that they have grown old in the service of their employers is sufficient evidence of this. But then they have counterbalancing defects. As a rule, they are not particularly good tempered, and, invariably, they are fond of meddling in affairs which concern them not. After a certain time has elapsed they think they are quite justified in constituting themselves members of a family, and speak as if it is out of the power of any one to sever their connection with it. This, as a proof of their faithfulness, is very cheering, but occasionally it leads to unpleasant consequences. They are too often of a garrulous tendency, and nothing pleases them more than to gossip confidentially with kindred cronics about those whom they serve. Occasionally, by these means matters are made public which those most interested would rather remain private. If a young hopeful reaches home "screwed," or if there are occasional domestic disagreements, the fact becomes known, and, as usual in such cases, loses nothing in the telling. They consider that they ought to be consulted—in an indirect way, at any rate—before a matrimonial, alliance is arranged, and deep are the murnurings if such an They consider that they ongs to be considered—in an indirect way, at any rate—before a matrimonial alliance is arranged, and deep are the murmurings if such an one is not to their liking. They will not be withheld from circulating unfavorable criticisms in reference to the wolf who is invading the fold; and their impotency only makes them the more bitter. In short, there is no department of the domestic system into which they do not consider that they have a perfect and indisputable right to enter. Over their fellow servants they exercise what is, perhaps, a whole-some terrorism. Stern is their discipline and inflexible their rule. There are few domestics who fail to quail before their stern glances, or to move with alacrity when they command. Whatever indulgencies they claim for themselves, they are when they command. Whatever indulgencies they claim for themselves, they are inflexible in their determination that their underlings shall take no liberties, but on the contrary, be made to know their places. These old servants do, sometimes, stand in a certain degree of awe of the absolute head of the household, and yield them an implicit if not an unquestioning obedience. It is the sons and the daughters whom they have, perhaps, nursed as children, that they attempt to tyrannize over, and whose authority they scornfully reject. They are at once the good and evil geniuses of youthful beings. Though quick to scold an unlucky culprit themselves, they are the first to comfort him when he has incurred the marked displacance of father or mother. In his hours of tribulation the young rascal may safely fly to them for consolation and substantial comfort, when he will be called all the endearing names which a human tongue can be expected to utter. But if he interferes with their cherished arrangements, violent is their wrath, and though shortlived, to the youthful mind it is terrible while it lasts. They are instrumental in shielding many older offenders from the effects of their wrong-doing. But, long after the children have grown up, they treat them with much affection but I little respect, shielding many older offenders from the effects of their wrong-doing. But, long after the children have grown up, they treat them with much affection but little respect, and upon the former attempting to exert authority are wounded to the quick. They have certain ideas as to what the sons and daughters of their masters should do, and are pained to see them acting in opposition to them. Occasionally, of course, old servants quarrel with those whom they serve, but they resemble a worn-out dog inasmuch as their bark is worse than their bits. It is in vain for any master or mistress to think of sending them about their business. When told to take warning they intimate that they will do no such thing; they have stood by the family up to the present time, and are not going to desert it in their old age. they number that they will do no such thing; they have stood by the family up to the present time, and are not going to desert it in their old age. But when they see things as they ought not to be, they must speak; and the poor creatures depart mumbling and grambling to their own territory. They quickly forget that anything has been said about their leaving, and go on just as if nothing had happened. In-deed, it is questionable whether some of them could be taught to regard a notice to tees, it is questionable whether some at ment come to Edignt's Greater a notice to leave in any other light than a ponderous jobe; and it is certain that many would have to be positively ejected before shey would depart. The house is there any definition in both they have a vested interest as long as they live.—Liberal Review.

— N. Burr, for having in his possession certain cold chisels and other burglarious instruments, has been held in bail on the charge of intending to use them criminally. A merciful presumption of innocence would suggest that Mr. Burrhad secured these tools in order to prevent their coming into the hands of unprincipled parties, and his heart is probably now wrung at the thought of his scheme of simple philanthropy thus wrenched from its purpose. Upon equally plausible grounds Mrs. Fair might be dragged to the dock upon a charge of intending to commit adultery. We clamor for the release of Mr. Burr.

During the Italian flood a party of travelers were water-bound in a railway station, and appeared in danger of drowning. "We have all deserved it," exclaimed burly Father Duruani, "we are all evil," and he seated himself in the only arm chair, which he retained during the night, although there were ladge among the passengers. The self-possession of Father Duruani in lace of a danger by which he was obviously not born to die, is less admirable than the tact with which he illustrated his simple confession of depravity. We cheerfully admit the reverend father's claim to be a fellow sinner and fellow hog.

#### Leaves from a Lady's Diary.

November 18. Mrs. C— fetched me to see her new semi-country house. It's awfully Elizabethan, which does not snit with the extreme newnoss. When flowers have clustered round it, and a few weather stains and winters have mellowed it, then the aspect will be more in keeping with the architecture. She has one pretty Summer house in the garden, which is lighted by stainet-glass windows. I could not help thinking, when sitting in it, that the world sees the same taings through different colors. Through the red window pane, the excitable, the passionate, poets and lovers, see Nature all affame, and, as it were, with fire in the hearts. Through the cold shades of gray, matter-of-fact men look upon the dulp prosaic sides of a subject; the green inspires one with hope; through the deep colors, almost amounting to black, look the philosophers, the passimists and the men of reason, who only perceive the littleness of all things and the small values of great men, as well as dry bones in all that is lovely and beautiful; whilst in direct contrast to them, the flushed pink or rose color is for the optimists, who regard everything in its brightest aspect. Henry always looks through the latter pane, whilst I more naturally turn to the sombre. He is ever suffering disappointment.

Nov. 19.—Went to a meeting of the ——Society. W. B.——was there for a short time, and as I looked at his stern, yet henevolent face. I thought how the world and money-making change a man. Here is a type of our earnest forefathers, as we see their hard, firm-set features in the old engravings, and that same intellect which founded States and made laws, is now engaged in combinations to create a monopoly or forestall a market. Of course one cannot expect in this age the austerity and assecticism of past generations, but atill one cannot but complain of the increasing number of wind-bags, who make all the noise at a meeting, who take up all the time and bore one to death without being imposing. These oily, smooth, smiling, yielding, gliding frauds, without force of character, self-esteem, principle or conscience, without energy or any redeeming point, except excessive impudence, are to be found in all communities, and there is a striking specime of the animal in our society. He interferes with us, and I verily believe would put on petticoats to be made an honorary member of the committee.

Nov. 20. Went to see Mrs. Chanfrau. The play is stapid enough, but she acts and dresses like a lady. Mrs. Bowers is the only one I loke better. Reterring to the title of the play, Marriage and its Shadous, Henry made one of his bad jokes. He said he supposed it meant mothers-in-law. He had been to a funeral in the morning, and always comes back cross from them. This is the age of funeral, Formerly a few sad mourners followed the coppse with unfeigned grief. To day a crowd, who would not have walked out of their way to help a man, attend his funeral with summated sorrow. A lawyer, who is looked upon with suspicion, or a fool without a client, thes, and forthwith the Courts adjourn out of respect for his memory. A child is born, and there is slight fuss; its life is a berce strie, but when it dies it is universally complimented. There is neglect at the beginning, opposition during the term and glory at the end. If the dead could but hear! Some people always take off their hats when they meet a hearse. It's the same sentiment. If the soul could but stay in the body until the last speech was made at the grave in order to take up the culogitums as certificates or vouchers to the judzment seat, it might at least put them in as justification or qualification of the sentence.

Nov. 22. Glad that the horrid Mrs. Pair could not lecture: glad that she could not get into the hall. Men, when their passions are roused, especially when they have previously been weak, are as cruel as she was, and the slightest spark might have added more shame to the community respecting the woman. And yet I cel curious to know what she would have said and what she meant by "Wolves in the Fold." Had she lectured, afthough I would not have gone and rany circumstances, yet I would have liked to be there to see the various passions that would have been roused. At the same time Henry tells me that the mob which surrounded the doors was a pretty rough lot. Let her go to the "Sunny South" and repent. Here the world will not let her be sorry for her sins.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

## Tuesday, October 1st.

GRANTOR TO GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
J A Neal to D H Mesa	Livermore-Lot 3 in blk D	2 195
F Perrero to P Catanich	Same—Lot 2 in blk 12	240
Robert White to Eliza J Benson		ARU
AUDICIO II MICO CO MILLEO DOMONIA	30x25	2.750
Ennice G Clark to Eliza Farnsworth	Geary w Laguna, 50x137:6	1
College H'd Ass'n to H Anthony	Lewis and Craut, w 192:7, etc	300
Garden Tract H'd to H Andelund .	Carr s Paul av, 25x100	350
Mission & 30th St H'd to C Mayer .	Bemis sw Roanoke, 23x100	385
John C Dixon to Leland Stanford.	Bemis sw Roanoke, 23x100	1
Chas Adams to Anna H Crowell	Pennsylvania av and Butte, 150x100	5
Same to Prentiss Crowell	Pennsylvania av s Butte, 50x100	5
Bay Park H'd to Martha Stapleton	32d av w H, 50x100	790
Maria Ray to E J Conn	Sanchez s 20th, 105x28:6	500
Wm J Hogan to Mary A Hogan	Central Place s Pine, 20x58:6	Gift
Eliza Holt to John Wooll	California w Leavenworth, 137:6x137:6;	1 000
Details Daniello to Many Daniello	also, Market sw 7th, 25x165	1,000
Patrick Donnelly to Mary Donnelly	Fell e Webster, 27:6x120	Gift
Wedne	sday, October 2d.	
Pay Warr Wd to M D Jones	I ota 1 0 2 and 4 blk 400; also lots 7	
Day view if u to in r somes	Lots 1, 2, 8 and 4, blk 490; also, lots 7,	\$3,000
Same to same	10, blk 540 Lots 6, blk 425, and lots 5, 6, 7, blk 456.	2,000
Same to A F C Engert	Lot 8 blk 533	500
Same to E B Beck	Lot 7 blk 588	500
Tide Land Com'rs Jos Marchant.	Lot 7 blk 76; lot 7, 18, blk 578; lot 6 blk 76	2,262
Bay View H'd to Fred'k Crighton.	Lot 13 blk 539	500
Wm B Stephenson to J A Reed	Undivided 1/4 Market nw, 140 sw 15th,	
	sw 50x115, subject to mortgage	1,000
Same to Louisa Stephenson	Undivided % same, subject to mortgage.	1,000
Julius Ephraim to Salomon Meyor	Undivided & same, subject to mortgage. Subdivs 11, 12 and 13, Haley's Map 1 of	
	Precita Valley Lots	1
John Denehy to Honora Moran	Chattanooga s 21st, 26x125	1,500
Wm B Hooper to R D Chandler	Hyde and Chestnut, se corner, s 137:6 x	14 000
Contone Make to Wes P Warner	e 137:6—subdiv 50-vara 799	14,000
John F Ponton to Chan O'Hara	Same Clinton s Brannon, 25x75—subj 100-v 317	9,00 <b>0</b> 91 <b>0</b>
Same to Thomas Doule	Clinton w 225, etc—sub 100-v 317	910
Edward Barry to John Whigmore	Main se Mission, se 68:9 x 137:6	1
Colum Hd Ass'n to G H Sanderson	Lots 36, 37, 38, blk 96	
Column 11d 2188 it to d 21 Sanderson		1,200
Thurs	day, October 3d.	
	IT 440111 400	
Bay View H'd to Wm A Woodward	Lot 13 blk 465. Lots 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, blk 512. Lot 10 blk 510.	\$ 500
Same to R R Patridge	Lots 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, blk 512	2,500
Same to A Rosenneid	Lot 10 DIK 510	509
Jahr Campbell to Orlanda Fuller	Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, blk 529. South Park Ave, 122 w 2d, se 130, sw 21	4,000
John Campoen to Orlando Funer.	nw to intersec s line S P Ave ne to be-	
	ginning; also und 1-26th S P'k Garden	2,700
J M Gardner to C B Amy	Stockton n Broadway 23x68—sub 50-v 82	6,600
J B Whitcomb to H Wilder	Lots 1461 to 1465 inclusive Gift Man 3	1,000
Geo E Grimes to J B Whitcomb	Lots 1461 to 1465 inclusive Gift Map 3 Same	302
Hamilton Sq H'd to Annie M Bauer	Lots 8, 8, 10, 44, 45, re-recorded	3,906
Jabez B Knapp to Hugh R Kimball	Same Lots 8, 8, 10, 44, 45, re-recorded Lots 5, 6, 10, 11, blk 365; 4 blk 1030; 9, blk 154; 4, 13, blk 246; 1, 16, blk 244, 2,	3,000
	blk 154; 4, 13, blk 246; 1, 16, blk 244, 2	
	DIE 284; 19 DIE 187; 1.2, DIE 201—8 81	
		10,000
- 2		

## Friday, October 4th.

Sam'l Gilmore to Charlotte Green . 28th av	se K, 50x100 9 720
R F Morrow to A E Head Spear	e Folsom, 127:6x127:6
B C Randolph to Bernhard Nathan Post e	arkin, 25x137.6 3 150
Rob't Christian to P H Stanton Broad	v e Orizaba, 24:10% x125, R R Hd
Assi	also, 1 share No 20 sd corporat n. 60
A V Wakeman to Camilo Martin. Lot 63-	blk 22, S B Water Lots 300
C L Newman to John Hinkle   Missio	aw 3d, aw 25, etc sub to mort 5
T II Henderson to John Sharp 4th s 3	inns 99 6775
Odd Feliows Cem to C M Boyd Let 1,	hon Rose Adhom Con Bloss C
Compatible and to the table	bou Ben Adhem Sec Platt 3 1,476
Samuel Gilmore to A M Arbel 29th av	ne 125 nw J, nw 25x100 360
Same to Omund Olsen 29th av	ne 100 nw J, nw 25x100 360
Michael Miles to Rob't Murdoch 10th av	and Q n cor. 850×100 3 000

## Saturday, October 5th.

	_
Jos Holden to J W Harding Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, blk 175; also Dwight and	
Gambier, sw cor, s 281 2 nw 269 6 n	
	OFO
	850
A O Galdieon to obs w Heat I fee ita .m-1814 200	500
Tide L'd Com's to J S Hutchinson Lots 9 to 19 inclusive, 7, 8, 23, blk 708	475
Jonas Lincoln to Fanny Lincoln. Lots 39, 40, 41, 42, blk 54, City L'd Ase'n (	ift
	ift
Geo H Higgins to Thos Prince Greenwich 210 w Taylor, s 120x20 2.	1116
Z,	THUR
Junction H d Ass'n to H Heigg Lots 1 to 5 inclusive, and 12 to 17 inclusive.	
blk 7 and 12, and lot 13 blk 11	750
Robt Llewellyn to E Denman et al. Polk and Washington, nw cor, 65x100 6.	0440
to be beautiful of a beautiful of all the transferring to the Cot, no 2100   0,	UUU

## Monday, October 7th.

Jacob Muller to Anna Muller Lots 46 and 47, Spring Valley H'd	Gift
T C Fogarty to Dan   Rogers Fremore and Haight w 137:6 etc	7,500
Tide Land Com'rs to N Galloway Lot 17, blk 55	240
Jules Bernard to J Godchaux Und 5 acs of tract of 94.73 acs O Lands.	
being in Sec 12 T 1 S R 6 W	BURKUE
T P Riordan to N M Lenhart De Haro s Sonoma, 33:4x100	800
Edw Barry to Alex E Smith Dor and w Church, 25x116	500
John Kingston to Edw Mealey San Jose Road strrove, 8 30, etc	1.300
Samuel Levy to Eva Levy Stockton n Sutter, 24x57:6	Gift
F Bernheimer to A E Sherman Fell w Webster 25x137:6	1,500
John Rosenfeld to Chas S Cram Tyler w Buchanan, 68:9x137:6	10
Alphens Bull to same Same	10
P Wynant to George C Holladay. Octavia and Washington, se corner	1
L Levy by sheriff, to Geo T Knox. Laure! Ave w Buchanan 51 loves	KIRS.
H S Gates et al to H S Gates, Prest Portion sundry blks Outside Lands	89
J P McCurrie to S W Holladay Clay e Octavia, w 6 n 255:4 e 89:10, etc.	N N
S W Holladay to A E Head Washington and Gough, sw corner	4,000
Egbert Judson to A E Head Und vided portion Robinson Truct	10
John Center to Samuel Crim Portion sundry Mission blks	10
Bay View H'd to Wm Craig   Lots 10 and 11 blk 493	1.000
Buena Vista H'd to L F Knight., Lot 37 blk 107.	1,000
Jas Faulkner to G B Mussante Vincent s Union, 40x59:9	1,210
	2,020

## Tuesday, October 8th.

Jos S Friedman to Ernst C Hoger. Water lots 9 and 10 blk 572; also 10 and	
Tide Land Com'rs to J S Friedman Lot 10 blk 583	\$ 144 120
Same to same Lot 9 blk 572	156
Same to same Lot 10 bik 579	125
John Mason to S A Thomas Chattanooga e 90 n Horner n 40 x 117:6.	1.85
J B Thomas to J B Haggin Clay e Taylor, etc, subdiv 50-vara 628	700 4,965
Bay View H'd to C D Bonestel Lot 16 blk 514	500
S P Collins et al to Ann Brandt Lot 6 blk 1, Map of 33 lots belonging to	
8 P Collins and others, being in Counties of San Mateo and San Francisco.	
Same to Mary Murphy Lot 5 blk 1, same	5
C F Robinson to John R Jarboe. Brannan sw 7th, 50x275	3,000
O F Muelberg to John Barron Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6	1
PS Bennett to John Yule Fillmore and Wildey, 27:6x81:3	3,000
Bay View H'd to Joseph de Forest Sundry lots in blks 434 and 433  Same to same	4,000
Same to Jas H Drake Lots 6 and 11 blk 457	1,000
Same to Abraham Gallatin Lots 14, blk 434; lots 10 and 11 blk 511	1,500
Junction H'd Ass'n to R J Hackley Lot 14 blk 12	15500

#### Wednesday, October 9th.

Wednesday, October 9th.		
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20 20 30 50 15 850 em 1 000 000 650 450		
000 em 500 275 100 000 000 000 000 000 100 250		

E L Sullivan to Smith Brown. Undivided 5 acres of tract of 250 acree of Chas Worner to Philip Goldanth. Undivided one-third Minnesota s Nevada, 100x100.  T B Bishop to Geary St Ex H Aas'n Protion sundry lots in bik 261 1,000 JN Risdon to Ris Iron & L Works Howard and Beale, ac corner. 2,500 John Center et al to J Bensiey et al Ramasan n Center, 519 ac 68:3. 10  Tuesday, October 15th.  Bay View H'd to Moses Adler. Control of the Control of Stone Control of Stone Advanced Control of Stone Control	Atonus	ay October 14th.	
TB Bishop to Geary St Ex H Ass n Portion sundry lots in bik 201 1,000 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to Jacob S Rose. A J Bowle to Barry Sweeney. 19th w Polsom, 25x95 also Cala w Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J W Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J W Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J W Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W Bowle to Fabrica Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W Bowle to Fabri	E L Sullivan to Smith Brown	Undivided 5 acres of tract of 250 acres of	ez 000
TB Bishop to Geary St Ex H Ass n Portion sundry lots in bik 201 1,000 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to J Bensley et all Kanssa n Center, 81:9 se 68:2 100 John Center et al to Jacob S Rose. A J Bowle to Barry Sweeney. 19th w Polsom, 25x95 also Cala w Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x87 also lot 5 bik 301 W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J W Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J W Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W A J W Bowle to Eugene Lies Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W Bowle to Fabrica Fillmore, 25x89 also Cala W Bowle to Fabri	Kate A Bulkley to Wm R Wheaton Chas Worner to Philip Goldsmith.	Capp 175 n 17th, n 50x105 Undivided one-third Minnesota's Neva- da, 100x100	1,000
Bay View H'd to Moses Adler   Lot 18 block 499   163   163   163   163   164   163   164	J N Risdon to Ris Iron & L Works	Portion sundry lots in blk 261	2,500
A J Bowie to Eugene Lice			
A J Bowie to Eugene Lice	Bay View H'd to Moses Adler Geo J Harris to Harry Sweeney Jacob Frankel to Jos M Lord	Lot 13 block 499 19th w Folsom, 25x95 Middle s California, 50x89; also Cala w	\$ 500 168
Bay   Park it d to Robert Campbell   Bush e Taylor   22:11x100   6,000			8,000
E McColgen to Susan McColgen.  L P Gautier to Est of J C Gihon. S P Kimball to Henry Marshall.  Geo F Sharp to Mary F Wood. F S Spring et al to Honora Moran. Sub 14 bits 20, Map of H de Univ M Surv Chas Adams to Joseph Williams. D J Tallant to B Bonnet.  Laurel Hill Cem As'n to R Lowry A J V Winkle H E Winkle. Octavia and Ivy, 40x75. Gift Isaac Lipman to Cath Madesen. Clipper e Sanchez, 50:11x114. 700 Get H Lowegrove to Alpheu Tsibot. Dawret Det Same to Same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to Same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Tide Land Com'rs to F J King. Lote 7 to 10 inclusive blk 535. Same to same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Total Land Com'rs to F J King. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to Same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to Son McPeck. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to John McPeck. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to John McPeck. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Roth McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Roth McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Roth McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son McPeck. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535	Jas Miles to Eliza Thomas	Pinc e Taylor, 28x84 Lote 36 and 37 blk 558. Bush e Taylor, 22:11x100. Valencia a 29d_lote 190 to 184 inc Red	720
E McColgen to Susan McColgen.  L P Gautier to Est of J C Gihon. S P Kimball to Henry Marshall.  Geo F Sharp to Mary F Wood. F S Spring et al to Honora Moran. Sub 14 bits 20, Map of H de Univ M Surv Chas Adams to Joseph Williams. D J Tallant to B Bonnet.  Laurel Hill Cem As'n to R Lowry A J V Winkle H E Winkle. Octavia and Ivy, 40x75. Gift Isaac Lipman to Cath Madesen. Clipper e Sanchez, 50:11x114. 700 Get H Lowegrove to Alpheu Tsibot. Dawret Det Same to Same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to Same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Tide Land Com'rs to F J King. Lote 7 to 10 inclusive blk 535. Same to same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Total Land Com'rs to F J King. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to Same. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to Son McPeck. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to John McPeck. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 535. Same to John McPeck. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Roth McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Roth McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Roth McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son McPeck. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Same to Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Son the McCrum. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535	Bay View H'd to John Siebe	House Tract	1,000
E P Gautier to Est of J C Ghoan   S P Kimball to Henry Marshall   Outside Lands   F S Pring et al to Honora Moran   Chas Adams to Joseph Williams   D J Tailant to B Bonnet   Dupont S California   By J Tailant to B Bonnet   Dupont S California   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Clipper e Sanches, 50:11:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Lote 17:01:114   Octavia and Ivy, 40x75   Gift   Beaac Lipman to Cath Madesen   Lote 10:10:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 10:10:114   Lote 10:10:114   Lote 10:10:114   Lote 10:10:114   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 11:10:114   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Same   Lote 11:114   Dovight and Bowdoin, 20x100   Same to Sa			5,500
Wednesday, Uctober 1647.   \$602	L P Gautier to Est of J C Gihon	Webster n of Filbert, 25x87	100
Wednesday, Uctober 1647.   \$602	Geo F Sharp to Mary F Wood I	Pine e Jones, 27:6x137:6—sub 50-v 1033. Sub 14 bik 20. Man of H'de Univ M Surv	1
Wednesday, Uctober 1647.   \$602	Chas Adams to Joseph Williams I D J Tallant to B Bonnet	Mississippi n Butte, 25x100	13,000
Wednesday, Uctober 1647.   \$602	A J V Winkle H E Winkle	Lot 1684	90 Gift
Wednesday, Uctober 1647.   \$602	G H Lovegrove to Alpheus Talbot S	Onpper e Sanchez, 50:11X114	580 400
Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Lot 5 blk 13.   500			
Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Lot 5 blk 13.			
Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Lot 5 blk 13.	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King	Lots 7 to 10 inclusive, blk 535	\$ 602 1,197
Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Lot 5 blk 13.	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King	Lots 7 to 10 inclusive, blk 535 Lots 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430 Lots 7, 8, 21, 22 blk 34 Lots 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34	\$ 602 1,197 500 1,075
Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Lot 5 blk 13.	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King Same to same Same to same Same to T L Barber Same to John McPeck. Same to Robt McCrum	Lote 7 to 10 inclusive, blk 535	\$ 602 1,197 500 1,075 602 1,104
Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Lot 5 blk 13.	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King Same to same Same to same Same to T L Barber Same to John McPeck Same to Robt McCrum Bay View H'd to David Dick David Dick to Stephen W Dick	Lote 7 to 10 inclusive, blk 535.  Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Lote 7, 8, 21, 22 blk 34.  Lote 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lote 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535.  Lote 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 53.  Lot 14 blk 485.  Same	\$ 602 1,197 500 1,075 602 1,104 500 300
Thursday, October 17th.   Say View H'd to D F Coughlin   Lots 8, 4, 5, 12, 13, blk 485.   \$2,500 W P Brackett to John Gorman   Union e Mason, 20x58   1,750 Edward Durkin to Nathar. Jonas   Tehama sw 5th 21:11x75   2,500 H S Gates et al to W H Davis   W 28th 8 A, 46:5x233:8   29 Tide Land Com're to E T Crane.   Lot 7 blk 556   200 Esame to same   Lot 8 of same   200 Esame to same   Lot 8 of same   200 Esame to same   Lot 10 of same   200 Esame to Louis Levinsky   O'Farrell e Van Ness ave, 13:9x120   L5:11   25 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King Same to same Same to same Same to T L Barber Same to John McPeck Same to Robt McCrum Bay View H'd to David Dick David Dick to Stephen W Dick Sunan Hall to C F Marwedel Thos L Hall to Same L Sacha to P Hebrew Ornh Asvim	Lote 7 to 16 inclusive, blk 535.  Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Lote 7, 8, 21, 22 blk 34.  Lote 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535.  Lote 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 58.  Lote 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 58.  Lote 14 blk 485.  Same  same  Telegraph R'd at intersec a line Huuter's	\$ 602 1,197 500 1,075 602 1,104 500 300 1 7,201
Thursday, October 17th.   Say View H'd to D F Coughlin   Lots 8, 4, 5, 12, 13, blk 485.   \$2,500 W P Brackett to John Gorman   Union e Mason, 20x58   1,750 Edward Durkin to Nathar. Jonas   Tehama sw 5th 21:11x75   2,500 H S Gates et al to W H Davis   W 28th 8 A, 46:5x233:8   29 Tide Land Com're to E T Crane.   Lot 7 blk 556   200 Esame to same   Lot 8 of same   200 Esame to same   Lot 8 of same   200 Esame to same   Lot 10 of same   200 Esame to Louis Levinsky   O'Farrell e Van Ness ave, 13:9x120   L5:11   25 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King Same to same Same to same Same to T L Barber Same to T L Barber Same to John McPeck Same to Robt McCrum Bay View H'd to David Dick David Dick to Stephen W Dick Susan Halt to C F Marwedel Thos L Halt to Same L Sachs to P Hebrew Orph Asylum Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington	Lote 7 to 16 inclusive, blk 535. Lote 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430. Lote 7, 8, 21, 22 blk 34. Lote 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34. Lote 1 to 14 inc, blk 535. Lote 18, 14, 15, 16 blk 58. Lote 18, 14, 15, 16 blk 58. Lote 18, 14, 15, 16 blk 58. Same Let nw Mission, 108x26. Same Point Road, containing 11.55 acres. Lote 5 blk 13.	500
Thursday, October 17th.   Say View H'd to D F Coughlin   Lots 8, 4, 5, 12, 13, blk 485.   \$2,500 W P Brackett to John Gorman   Union e Mason, 20x58   1,750 Edward Durkin to Nathar. Jonas   Tehama sw 5th 21:11x75   2,500 H S Gates et al to W H Davis   W 28th 8 A, 46:5x233:8   29 Tide Land Com're to E T Crane.   Lot 7 blk 556   200 Esame to same   Lot 8 of same   200 Esame to same   Lot 8 of same   200 Esame to same   Lot 10 of same   200 Esame to Louis Levinsky   O'Farrell e Van Ness ave, 13:9x120   L5:11   25 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   16 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x125   17 Esame to Louis Levinsky   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison   Rincon Plac Harrison	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King Same to same Same to same Same to T L Barber Same to John McPeck Same to Robt McCrum Bay View H'd to David Dick Busan Hall to C F Marwedel Those L Hall to same. L Sachs to P Hebrew Orph Asylum Noe Gard H Un to M J Pilkington Railroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily E L Sulivan to Michael McNaily	Lots 7 to 10 inclusive, blk 535.  Lots 1 to 24 inclusive blk 430.  Lots 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lots 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lots 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lots 1 to 14 inc, blk 535.  Lots 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 53.  Lots 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 53.  Lot 14 blk 485.  Same  let nw Mission, 108x26.  Same  Telegraph R'd at intersec's line Huuter's  Point Road, containing 11.55 acres.  Lot 5 blk 13.  Lot 11 blk T.  West 12th s Ft Lobos ave, 25x120.	500 135 400
Bay View H'd to D F Coughlin.   Lots 8, 4, 5, 12, 13, blk 485.   \$2,500 W P Brackett to John Gorman.   Union e Mason, 20x58.   1,750 Edward Durkin to Nathar. Jonas. Tehama sw 6th. 21:11x75.   2,500 H S Gates et al to W H Bavis.   W 28th s A, 46:3x233:8   29 Edward Durkin to Nathar. Jonas.   Lot 7 blk 556.   200 Edward to same.   Lot 7 blk 556.   200 Edward to same.   Lot 7 blk 556.   200 Edward to same.   Lot 8 of same.   600 Edward to same.   Lot 10 of same.   300 Edward to Same to same.   Lot 10 of same.   300 Edward to Same to Same to Lot 10 of same.   300 Edward to Edward t	Tide Land Com'rs to F J King Same to same Same to same Same to John McPeck Same to John McPeck Same to Robt McCrum Bay View H'd to David Dick David Dick to Stephen W Dick Sunsan Hall to C F Marwedel. Thos L Hall to Same L Sachs to P Hebrew Orph Asylum Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Bailroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia.	Lote 7 to 16 inclusive, blk 535.  Lote 1 to 26 inclusive, blk 535.  Lote 1 to 8, 21, 22 blk 34.  Lote 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lote 1 to 6 inc, 23, 24, blk 34.  Lote 1 to 6 inc, 25, 24, blk 35.  Lote 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 55.  Lote 13, 14, 15, 16 blk 58.  Lote 14 blk 485.  Same  Ist nw Misslon, 108x26.  Same  Point Road, containing 11.55 acres  Lot 5 blk 13.  Lot 11 blk T.  West 12th s Pt Lobos ave, 25x120.  Pine w Jones, 50x1376.  All prop real and per l in name 1st party  Columbia n 23d 26x100.	3,500 136
W   Fracket to John to Nathar Jonas   Tehama sw 5th, 21:11x75   2,560   H S (Jates et al to W H Davis   W 28th s A, 46:5x233:8   230   Fide Land Com'rs to E T Crans   Lot 7 bits 556   230   Same to same   Lot 8 of same   600   Same to same   Lot 8 of same   600   Same to same   Lot 10 of same   600   Same to same to same   600   Same to same to same   600   Same to Lot 8 of same   600   Same to Louis Levinsky   Cal Build & L Soc to Ann Kelly   Nincon Pl se Harrison, 25x125   1.531   Same to Louis Levinsky   Cal Build & L Soc to Ann Kelly   Rincon Pl se Harrison, 25x125   1.531   Same to same   Lot 9 bits 583   125   Same to same   Lot 9 bits 583   125   Same to same et al   Lots 7 & 18, 14, bits 517   530   Cal Build & L Soc to Edw Kennedy   Howard s 23d, 20x122:6   1,400   1.400	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington! Eatiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook	Lot 5 blk 13. Lot 11 blk T. West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120. Pine w Jones, 50x137:6. All prop real and per l inname 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.	500 135 400 3,500 1 prem
Same to same	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington! Eatiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook	Lot 5 blk 13. Lot 11 blk T. West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120. Pine w Jones, 50x137:6. All prop real and per l inname 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.	500 135 400 3,500 1 prem
Same to same	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington! Eatiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook	Lot 5 blk 13. Lot 11 blk T. West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120. Pine w Jones, 50x137:6. All prop real and per l inname 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.	500 135 400 3,500 1 prem
Solomon Sweet to Fabian Toplitz, O'Farrell e Van Ness ave, 13,97120.   1,900	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington! Eatiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook	Lot 5 blk 13. Lot 11 blk T. West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120. Pine w Jones, 50x137:6. All prop real and per l inname 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.	500 135 400 3,500 1 prem
Cal Build & L Soc to Ann Kelly.       Rincon Pi sc Harrison, 25x135.       1         Tide Land Com'rs to Thos Lipper.       Lot 18 blk 583.       125         Same to same       Lot 9 blk 583       125         Same to same et al.       Lots 7, 8, 13, 14, blk 517       530         Walter J Monell to Edw Kennedy.       Howard a 23d, 20x122:6.       1,400	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington! Eatiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook	Lot 5 blk 13. Lot 11 blk T. West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120. Pine w Jones, 50x137:6. All prop real and per l inname 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.	500 135 400 3,500 1 prem
Bame to same . Lot 9 blk 583 . 135 Bame to same et al . Lots 7, 8, 18, 14, blk 517 . 539 Walter J Monell to Edw Kennedy . Howard a 28d, 20x122:6 . 1,400	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington! Eatiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook	Lot 5 blk 13. Lot 11 blk T. West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120. Pine w Jones, 50x137:6. All prop real and per l inname 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.	500 135 400 3,500 1 prem
	Noe Gard H U'n to M J Pilkington Latiroad Hd No 2 to M McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. E L Sullivan to Michael McNaily. Jas S Kennedy to Joseph Perkins. Librada Rodrigues to Cesare Olivia. City and County S F to B Cook Thursday, Bay View H'd to D F Coughlin W P Brackett to John Gorman. Edward Durkin to Nathas. Jonas. H S Gates et al to W H Davis Tide Land Com'rs to E T Crane. Same to same. Same to same. Same to same. Solomon Sweet to Benj Levy. John Lynch to Angelo Terrea. Solomon Sweet to Fabian Toplitz. Same to Louis Levinsky Cal Build & L Soc to Ann Kelly	Lot 5 blk 13.  Lot 11 blk T  West 12th a Ft Lobos ave, 25x120.  Pine w Jones, 50x1376.  All prop real and per'l in name 1st party Columbia n 23d, 26x100.  October 17th.  Lots 8, 4, 5, 12, 13, blk 485.  Union e Misson, 20x58.  Tehama a w 5th, 2:11x75.  W 28th s A, 46:3x2338.  Lot 7 blk 556.  Lot 3 of same.  Lot 8 of same.  Lot 10 of same.  O'Farrell e Van Ness ave, 27:6x120.  Pinckley Place w Pinckney Place, 26x26.  O'Farrell e Van Ness ave, 27:6x120.  Rincon Plac Harrison, 25x126.	\$2,500 1,750 2,500 2,500 2,500 200 200 3,600 1,010 1,501 1,501 1,501 1,501 1,501 1,501

## Friday, October 18th.

Friday, October 18th.		
L. Ponton de Arce to Cam Martin   Sundry properties in southern part city.   \$ 1		
Henry Pierce to J P Morrow Hyde and Chestnut, 137:6x137:6; also		
Wm Mcars to Vincent Politeo         Beach w Jones, 13:6x137:6         15,000         900           Jas L King to Edw Ehrenpfort         8th nw Harrison, 20x65         25           Ellen Childs to Edward P Buckley         Lombard w Stockton, 20x69:6         1,400           Cornelius Stagg to Wm S Fitch         Silver sw 3d, 25x80, subj to \$2,000 mortg         2,000           C A Spaulding to Benj Holmes Jr.         Lots 34, 35, blk 54, City Land         2           R A Thompson to T L Thompson         Noe and 17th, nw corner         5		
Saturday, October 19th.		
T P Riordan to Lizzie Harnett		
Monday, October 21st		
Maeonic Cem'y As'n to J Friedman Lot 99, Fountain Plot		
to be nan-way bet Nevada and Wood, thin straight I to beg; also, 11th and		
along s I Folsom to Nevada, se I75, n top thaff-way bet Nevada and Wood, the in straight I to ber; also, 11th and Harrison w cor, sw 101:6, etc		
Tuesday, October 22d.		
A W Piper to John Weiler Lot 212 blk 187, Central Park H'd \$ 750 John Weiler to A Casamayou Same Lot 218 blk 187, Central Park H'd \$ 50 Same Lot 211 3 15 17 19 21 23 25 and por 27 of sec 26, also, lots 13 to 25 inc, por 27 28 sec 25 16 to 21 inc, por 22 of sec 24. 3, 580		
A W Piper to John Weiler   Lot 212 blk 187, Central Park H'd   \$750		

## Wednesday, October 23d.

H N Tilden to Flint Tract H Ass'n	Und 78.90 of Castro s 15th, w 184:6, etc.	\$ 500 83
A B Richardson to D L Watson	Lot 33, sec 20	1,900
Bay Vew H d to Adam H Lieb	20th and Shotwell, 47:6x95	10,000
Same to Henry Lieb	Let 12 bik 539 Polk and Francisco, 137:6x137:6	500
C M Brenner to P A Eakins	West 27th n B, 70x120	3.000
Jane Reynolds to S F Sinclair	Com 137 6 c : Beale a l Folsom, 115x22.6 Lot 1311, Lone Mountain Cemetery Co !	124
Tide Land Com'rs to J Drinkhouse	Lots 9 to 20 inc blk 457	1,449
	land s 18th, s 11:40, etc	1.000
Day view if a todas opiers	Pots a and to pig 201	1.00

## Thursday, October 24th.

Tide Land Com'rs to M Riordan Lots 5 6 7 22 23 24, blk 38	pret
Tide Land Com'rs to M Riordan Lots 5 6 7 22 23 24, blk 38	Gr
Peter Tighe to Chas O'Brien (Tary s 5th, 25x5)	
No. of the same and the same an	1.80
Moses Heler to Wm Matthews 8th e 155 s Folsom, 30x130	,,,,,
Wm Matthews to Moses He'ler sthe 185 s Folsom, 30x120	
Moses Hetler to Lazard Lion 8th e 215 s Folsom, 30x120	
Voe Garden H d to Levi Markiey   Lot 1 blk 4	50
kay View H d to same Lot 5 b'k 537	50
Laur : H Cem ty As'n to J Morgan Lot 1995	45
dary Herra d to Bridget Meyers. Lot 12 blk 325, Golden City H'd	70
	6,50
LA Proche to Bridget Yost Bright n Sherman, Fixlow	15
Wm B Swain et al to S J Corbett., Pacific w Laguna, 68 9x127:8	4,00
	6.70
	4.10
ER Harris to Ann Desmond Columbia Place's Ruttledge av. 80x25	-45

## Friday, October 25th.

8 A Woodbury to Edw Durkin 1	Ne cor Maple and Broadway, e 298, etc .	\$ 1
Anthony Lee to George Goodman !	Leav'th's Broadway, 20v5s	1,600
Pt Lobes Ave H d to R Ewing 1	Lota 61 62 63 72 68, blk 242	1.610
John A Sutter to George Fisher lo	Cal'a e Dupont, 20x60	1
Hib S and L Soc'y to O Livermore, I		55,000
O Law emore to D J Tallant 3	Name	5
	Pine e Scott, 55x187;6; a so. Bush and	
	Baker sw cor, 137:6x137:6; also, 50 v lot	
	5 blk 198, W A	500
Bay View H'd to T W Brennan	Lots 4 6 blk 495, and 2 14 15 blk 240	2,500
	Virginia e 150 s Colusa, 50x200	216
	Virg to a c 100 s Colusa, 50x200; also, lot	
and dipper to war a dipper	18 blk 583	325
Ray View H'd to Lease Lankershim I	Lots 6 11 12 13 14 15, blk 496	3.000
	Pine e Taylor, 24x84	3,250
Adam Mongos to W. manus Sahneslee	Ellis and Taylor, 25x67:6.	8.00
		500
	Lot 6 blk 465	
	Everettine 4th, 30x8)	2,500
John L Hant to Wm Gladwin I	Howard and 21st sw cor, 127:6x245	400

## Saturday, October 26th.

August Hemme to Eliz M Stark Post w Larkin, 25x120	\$7,000
Jos Naphtaly to August Hemme	503960
Wm Hollis to H B Chace	2,800
Hirvey Hal to John H Pohlker Howard n 26th, 5x115	400
Mis n & 30h at Ex H to F McNulty Lot 9 blk 13.	350
Tide Land Com'rs to C Clark Lots 9 10 11 12 blk 566, and 7 14 blk 566.	858
Same to same Lot 12 b k 55	230
C P Robinson to S L Jones Und : Water lots 672 to 679 inc, 681 682	
683, also, and a of e a 693 694 695;	
, also, and - 680, S B b.k 29	5
Bay View H'd to Chas Brooks Lot 11 blk 492	500
Wm H Brumfield to S T Weston 18th e Howard, 24x100	1,400
J C Duncan to Marg't E Lovett Lot 1 blk O, Railroad H'd No. 3	65
Same to Margaret Brown Lot 12 blk R, same	65
Geary St Ex H'd to T T Frickstad, Lot 22 blk 261	350
Same to K T Frickstad Lot 21 blk 261	350
B and L Soc'y to Mary McNally Harrison av and Shipley, 25x75	1

#### Monday, October 28th.

Fred'k E Hartman to H Steinegger Carolina s Colusa, 100x100; also, Georgia	
and Marin ne cor, 100x50; also, Geor-	
gia n Marin, 75x100	\$1,000
Geary St Ex H to G W Doherty Pt Lobos and 23d av se cor, 54:3x100	700
Caroline Calhoun to C A Calhoun . Farralones w Capitol, 200x125; also Far-	100
	FOO
ralones w Capitol, 180x125	500
C W Mulloy to Sam'l C Ellis Pine e Taylor, 28x84	6,800
Mary J Gerberding to John Gray. Bartlett's 22d, 40x125	1,500
J B Houghton to H S Dorland 18th w Guerrerot 25x218	1,150
E D Wheeler to D C Coghlin Fremont nw Folsom, 25x80	1
S Otis to Fannie M Hamilton Union Pl n Union, 60:6x60	150
Ios I, Folsom to D C Coghlin Fremont nw Folsom 25x80	650
Great Park H'd to Chas A Murdock 15th av n D, 127:6x25.  Bay View H'd to Wm Bihler 30th av nw I, nw 225, ne 200, etc	250
Ray View Hidto Wm Ribler 20th av nw I nw 995 no 900 oto	2,500
Fred'k K Mayer to Jas Lyng Noe s 15th, 75x110	2,200
	2,200
Reuben Isaacs to Israel Isaacs McAllister w Van Ness av, 137:6x120;	
also, 9th av and Q se cor, 300x100	
Rob't L Martin to Lydia Colvin Bay e Dupont, 40x114	5(
JR & H Fischbeck to SL & L Soc Pacific e Taylor, w 70 s 80, etc	6,250
Tuesday, October 29th.	
Bay View H'd to CW Bryson  Lot 16 blk 529	18 500
The state of the s	
	1 401
Owen Royars to Las Gartland Dore no Revent 95x75	
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75	
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75	
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75 Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 425; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to	1,40
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 425; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; Salt	1,40
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands	25,00
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess  16 inc blk 425; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; 8 alt Marsh and Tide Lands  H H Behr to John Guilford  5th nw Bryant, 25x82:6	25,000 2,500
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75 M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 lk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands Marsh and Tide Lands Sth nw Bryant, 25x82:6 Wm Monahan to Eben Swett Natoma ne 11th, 25x75	25,00 2,50 1,00
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland       Dora nw Bryant, 25x75         M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess       Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 8 alt Marsh and Tide Lands         H H Behr to John Guilford       5th nw Bryant, 25x82:6         Warn And Tide Lands       Natoma ne 11th, 25x75         Sam'l Gilmore to John Sc Crugh       29th ay and J n cor, 25x100	25,00 2,50 1,00
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland       Dora nw Bryant, 25x75         M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess       Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 8 alt Marsh and Tide Lands         H H Behr to John Guilford       5th nw Bryant, 25x82:6         Warn And Tide Lands       Natoma ne 11th, 25x75         Sam'l Gilmore to John Sc Crugh       29th ay and J n cor, 25x100	25,00 2,50 1,00 - 36
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland         Dora nw Bryant, 25x75           M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess         Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands           H H Behr to John Guilford         5th nw Bryant, 25x82:6           Wm Monahan to Eben Swett         Natoma ne 11th, 25x75           Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough         29th av and J n cor, 25x100           Benj G Lathrop to Jos B Iredell         i Francisco e Powell, 22:11x68:9	25,00 2,50 1,00 - 36
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland         Dora nw Bryant, 25x75           M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess         Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; 5 alt Marsh and Tide Lands           H H Behr to John Guilford         5th nw Bryant, 25x82:6           Wm Monahan to Eben Swett         Natoma ne 11th, 25x75           Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough         29th av and J n cor, 25x100           Benj G Lathrop to Jos B Iredell         Francisco e Powell, 22:11x68:9           Simon Wormser to Henry Connor         Vallejon D-ovara 227, 20x50	25,00 2,50 1,00 3,50
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland   Dora nw Bryant, 25x75   M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.   Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 429; 7 to 14 inc blk 429; 7 to 14 inc blk 429; 7 to 14 inc blk 429; 7 to 16 inc blk 429; 7 to 17 inc blk 429; 7 to 18 inc blk 429; 5 alt Marsh and Tide Lands   M	25,00 2,50 1,00 3,50
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75 Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 lbk 415; 1 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 425; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 415; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 415; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 5 lbk 482; 5 lb	25,00 2,50 1,00 - 36 3,50 - 3,60
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland   Dora nw Bryant, 25x75   M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess   Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 8 alt Marsh and Tide Lands   M H Behr to John Gnilford   5th nw Bryant, 25x82:6   Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough   29th av and J n ocr, 25x100   Benj G Lathrop to Jos B Iredell   Francisco e Powell , 22:11x68:9   Vallejo n 50-vara 227, 20x50   Oton B Lewis to S C Haetings   City Stip to 110   F E Hartman to Moritz Stuber   Folsom 5 17th, 75x122:6   Com nw cor of claim of G F & W Sharp   Com nw cor of claim of G F & W Sharp	25,00 2,50 1,00 3,50 3,60
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  H H Behr to John Guilford.  Sth nw Bryant, 25x82:6.  Wan Monahan to Eben Swett.  Natoma ne 11th, 25x75  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  Francisco e Powell, 22:11x88:9.  Vallejo n 50-vara 227, 20x50  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  Folsom s 17th, 75x122:6  Com nw cor of claim of G F & W Sharp where same intersects 1'd of G Hearst.	25,00 2,50 1,00 3,50 3,60
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 18 inc blk 428; 7 to 18 inc blk 431; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  H H Behr to John Gnilford.  Stan'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Francisco e Powell, 22:11x68:9.  Vallejo n 50-vara 227, 20x50.  Othy Sip 10 t 110.  FE Hartman to Moritz Stuber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  Were same Intersects 1 d of G Hearst, th n to 8 i Christy claim. e to cenee of	25,00 2,50 1,00 - 36 3,50 3,60
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  H H Behr to John Guilford.  Sth nw Bryant, 25x82:6.  Nam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Benj G Lathrop to Jos B Iredell.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor.  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  FE Hartman to Moritz Stuber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  Folsom s 17th, 75x122:6.  Com nw cor of claim of G F & W Sharp where same intersects 1'd of G Hearst, th n to s I Christy claim, e to fence of 1'd occupied by A Fuller, s to n 1 G F	25,000 2,500 1,000 - 36 3,500 5 3,600
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess  Lots 3 4 blk 412: 9 blk 415: 4 blk 416: 1 to 16 inc blk 426: 7 to 14 inc blk 426: 7 to 14 inc blk 428: 7 to 14 inc blk 428: 7 to 14 inc blk 428: 7 to 16	25,000 2,500 1,000 - 36 3,500 5 3,600
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  Marsh and Tide Lands.  Sth nw Bryant, 25x82:6.  Warsh and Tide Lands.  Sth nw Bryant, 25x82:6.  Natoma ne 11th, 25x15  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor.  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  FE Hartman to Moritz Stuber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  Com nw cor of claim of G F & W Sharp where same intersects Pd of G Hearst, th n to s I Christy claim, e to fence of Pd Coupled by A Fuller, s to n 1 G F & W H Sharp's Pd, w to beg, P N.  JK Basford to John B Hill.	25,000 2,500 1,000 3,500 3,600
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75 Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 lbk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; 5alt Marsh and Tide Lands Stann Gilmore to Dohn S Crough. Stann Gilmore to John S Crough. Stann Gilmore to John S Crough. Simon Wormser to Henry Connor John B Lewis to S C Hastings Francisco e Powell, 22:11x68:9. Com nw cor of claim of G F & W Sharp for the Connor of the Connormal	25,00 2,50 1,00 3,50 3,50 5 3,60
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  Wm Monahan to Eben Swett.  Natoma ne 11th, 25x75  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor.  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  FE Hartman to Moritz Stuber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornelius  Lots 8 and 13 blk 566	25,000 2,500 1,000 3,500 3,500 3,600
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  Wm Monahan to Eben Swett.  Natoma ne 11th, 25x75  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor.  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  FE Hartman to Moritz Stuber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornelius  Lots 8 and 13 blk 566	25,000 2,500 1,000 3,500 3,500 3,600
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland Dora nw Bryant, 25x75 Lots 3 4 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands Stand Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornellus Same to same Lots 8 and 13 blk 566 Stand Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornellus Same to 10s P Hale Stand Tide Land Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornellus Same to 10s P Hale Stand Tide Land Tide Tide Tide Tide Tide Tide Tide Tid	25,000 2,500 1,000 - 360 3,500 5 3,600
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 425; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 428; 7 to 14 inc blk 481; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  Wm Monahan to Eben Swett.  Natoma ne 11th, 25x15  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor.  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  FE Hartman to Moritz Staber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornelius  Same to same.  Lots 8 and 13 blk 566  E ½ blk 735  Blk 749	25,000 2,500 1,000 3,500 3,500 3,600 177 48 266 563
Owen Rogers to Jas Gartland.  M W Schweitzer to C Schulthess.  Lots 3 4 blk 412; 9 blk 415; 4 blk 416; 1 to 16 inc blk 482; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 426; 7 to 14 inc blk 482; Salt Marsh and Tide Lands.  H H Behr to John Guilford.  Wm Monahan to Eben Swett.  Sam'l Gilmore to John S Crough.  Benj G Lathrop to Jose B Iredell.  Simon Wormser to Henry Connor John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  John B Lewis to S C Hastings.  F E Hartman to Moritz Stuber.  Julia C Reis to August Dirking.  F K Basford to John B Hill.  JK Basford to John B Hill.  Tide Land Com'rs to J F Cornelius  Same to same.  John B Lewis C S C Hastings.  Lots 8 and 13 blk 566.  E ½ blk 735  Same to same.  John B Lewis C S Lots 6 and 16 blk 542	25,000 2,500 1,000 3,500 3,500 3,600 177 48 26 56 63 36
H H Behr to John Guilford	25,000 2,500 1,000 3,500 3,500 3,600 177 48 26 56 63 366 477

#### Wednesday, October 30th.

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
City Land As'n to T H Hall Lots 46 and 47 blk 24	\$ 180
W S Taylor to D E Easterbrook Morton w Kearny, 62:6x40	14,000
C A Uhrig to Wm H Grattan Por blks 340 339 421 422 and 437, O Land	5
Geary st Ex H'd to Freeman Trask Lots 5 and 6 blk 261	700
Pat'k Downey to Bridget Downey. Natoma and Russ, 25x75	Gift
Conrad Jacoby to C H Hoffman Lots in Gift Map 2	750
Frank McCoppin to F S Ellmaker. Com n fr 10th and e fr Guerrero, etc	5
Richard Tobin to same 18th e Guerrero, a 3:2% s 24:7%, etc	F FW0
Tide Land Com'rs to J Kingdon Blk 50	
Same to same	756
F S Ellmaker to City Grading Co. 19th w Valencia, w 75, etc; also, 18th e	
Guerrero, e 92:2½ etc	10,000
Bay View H'd to H F Williams Lots 3 4 blk 538, and 1 blk 487	1
H F Williams to Elander Heath Same	1,500
Mary F Wood to Cyrus Williams., Turk e Franklin, 68:9x120	10,450
John C Piercy to Geo Tilghman Pine e Taylor, 84x28	1,000
Ellen Lynch to Jas O'Brien Shotwell s 21st, 90x122:6	
Timothy Forde to C F McDermott, Sansome s Bush, s 40, etc	
Edward Barry to Samuel Crim  Capp s 19th, 15x122:6	
Bay View H'd to F C Siebe Lots 9 and 10 blk 492	1,000
Day view in the F C Sieue, Lote 7 and 10 tha 438	1,500
Same to Chas De YoungLots 1, 2, 3, blk 515	1,300
Samuel Gilmore to Eliz W Canham 29th Ave se of K, 25x100	.  360
	_

### Thursday, October Slat

Thursday, October Slat.		
Jan B Hacrin to Eliza Jane Hacrin	Clay e Taylor, e 48, n 187:6, w 58, th at	_
	en angle 45 deg, se about 21 % to a pt	
	deg, s and para let with Taylor 122 6 to	
	beg, sub 30-vara 628	1
Chas Doorger to Alfred Herman	beg sub 50-vara 638 15th as 5 A, 488127 6 Hampshire 17 se Folsom, 30:6x55 Pacific w Mason, 22x689 Broadway and Scott se cor, s 137:5, c	190
Condelia Gray to Bridget Hobbert.	Parision Mason System	2,000
F S Smith to same	Broadway and Scott se cor, s 137:6, c	4,000
	131.0' 1) 121 0' 1/ 30' 6/6.	3,110
John Dolan et al to Mich'l Reese.	Lots 1 3 3 41 to 48 mc, Haley Purchase	3,600
Friday	y, November 1st.	
		\$ 600
Jas E Hamilton to Ellen Ke lev	Lot 13 blk 388 S San Francisco H'd Ass'n Same	600
Fol'm and How'd P U to A Allen	Lot 59 Lot 10, 11, blk 425 Harmson se, 300 ne 3rd, ne 50x160	1,(000
Bay View H d to C H Warner	Lot 10, 11, blk 425	1,000
David Hudson to Orch'd H'd Ass'n	Lots 1 to 9 inclu, 16 to 33 inclu, 40 to 48	2,000
200100 22000000000000000000000000000000	me'n, b k 470 Hudson Garden and Or-	
WHILE I A VALUE OF THE PARTY OF	inclu, b k 470 Hudson Garden and Or- chard Tract	14, 495
D W Connely to John S Hager	85 sub 50 vara 313	31,500
Geary St Ex H'd to J Buck Smith.	Lois 12 and 10 Dik 201	700
Samuel Gilmore to Rose Politeo	28th ave se K se 35x100	360
Jas E Gordon to John Benseley et al	Colust and 50x100 lot 9 blk 218, also,	1,000
H F Williams to B Seguine	Potrero Ave a Alamoda, 57x200	4,100
Real Estate Associates to W Hollis	Scott and Turk, 63x137:6	1
B Adait to G A Coursen	Pac w from e lu e 50 vara 15, 20 10x137.6	8,000
Ray Park Will to same	Sol av w C 50×100	730
Aaron Rieser to John Everding	Lots 9 30, bik 707 - Salt Marsh & T Land	55
Tide Land Com'rs to Aaron Riceer	28th ave & K se 80x100 Colusi and 50x100 lot 9 bik 218, also, lot 6 bik 296, Golden City Hd Ase'n Potrero Ave s Alamosta, 50x200 Scott and Turk, 63x13776 Pac w from c line 50 vara 15, 20 10x1376 Lot bik 72, Laurel Hill Homestead 33d av w C, 50x100 Letts 930 bik 707 - Sait Marsh & T Land Letts 8 9 20 21, same Wyoming av sw Sickles av, sw 160, cfc Kilia e Scott, 30x76	110
Ches Wintern to T B Robertson	Wyoming av aw Sickles av, sw 100, etc. 1	1,305
Same to same	Und & Polk and Wash'n, 528% x198	3,000
Wm Ware to W C Ralston	Und & Bush e Battery, 45x91	5,000
Same to same	Wyoming av sw Sickles av, sw 160, etc Klils e Scott, 30x75. Und & Polk and Wash'n, 53x84 x193. Und & Bush e Battery, 45x91. Und & of und & Market & 10th, 272-6x195. Tyler w Pierre, 37 6x137:6	5,000
Saturda	y, November 2d	
D V Waldron to J C McKowen.	Dupont n Pine, 20x50- sub 50-vara 287.	\$85,000
James M Comming to A Rahwyler	Propose in Fille, Saxon- son Novakan, Trights6	1,030
David E Corbett to Jas O'Connor	24th and Vermont 100x125 sub P N III	5,300
Geary St Ex H'd to E B Beck	Let 43. b'k 261	350
Daniel Seals et al to Sarah Thayer	Green w Kearmy, 190x1:6	100
E L Sul ivan to Ferdinand Milies.	West 12th Ave, 25x120	400
Sav and L n Soc to it Fischbeck	Pacific w Mason, 22x68 9, also, Pacific s. 205 e Taylor, w 70, s 80, e 2:6, s 23, etc.	STEP SHOWS
	Settle, "Non-postus ander speak down, "	36
OF Cem Ass'n to Ann C Dolliver.	Lot 16 in Walhaila Ser Plat 7	
Monday		
,	, November 4th.	
	November 4th.	
College H'd Ass'n to Pat Sheehan	<u> </u>	\$ 310
College H'd Ass'n to Pat Sheehan Gestry St Ex H'd to W N Shelly. John Hen's to Jas McGovern	<u> </u>	500
College H'd Ass'n to Pat Sheehan Gesty St Ex H'd to W N Shelly. John Hen's to Jas McGovern Daniel T Winslow to L Hewman.	Lot 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166. Liberty w Church, 25x57. Battery in Bush, 25x877:6	1/4000
David williams to same	1.04 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 23x57 Battery n Bush, 25:8x77:6 Same	5:00 5:00 30,000
David williams to same	1.04 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 23x57 Battery n Bush, 25:8x77:6 Same	1,400 5e0 30,000 1 5
David williams to same	1.04 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 23x57 Battery n Bush, 25:8x77:6 Same	1,400 580 30,000 1 5 1 Gift
David williams to same	1.04 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 23x57 Battery n Bush, 25:8x77:6 Same	580 30,000 1 5 1 Gift 750
David williams to same	1.04 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 23x57 Battery n Bush, 25:8x77:6 Same	30,000 30,000 1 5 1 Gift 750
J Kenneds et al to Jennie Kennedy Frank B Kenneds et al to same. David Johnen te kierrich B Johsen Ger Gen. Ben See to Ed Edwards. Geary St. Ex. Hd to John O'Kane. Bay View H'd to Thoe O'Brien Paul Truet H'd to R. H Batbaway	Lot 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166. Liberty w Church 25x57 Bartery in Bush, 25x57:6 Same Same Same in Western Addition Same excepting lef in Tulare County Sondy lots in Western Addition Same, excepting lef in Tulare County Lot 30 blk 250, O'Nell & Haley Tract. Lot 30 blk 250, O'Nell & Haley Tract. Lot 45 6 7 8 10, blk 363. Lot 9 blk 559, lot 16 blk 587. Lot 1 blk 57, lot 6 blk 42; lots 6 8 blk 58.	1,000 500,000 1 5 1 Gift 750 8 500 1,000 2,000
J Kennedy et al to Jennie Kennedy Frank B Kennedy et al to same. David Jobsen to Bertth B Jobsen Ger Gen. Ren Soc to Ed Edwards Geary St Ex H'd to John O'Kane Bay View H'd to Tho O'Brien Paul Tract H'd to R H Hatbaway	Lot 4 block 8 Lot 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 25x8 Estrey in Bush, 25x87776 Same. Subdiv sundry lots in Western Addition Same, excepting lot in Tuisre County Sundry lots in various parts citi Lot 35 blk 350, O'Neil & Haley Tract. Lot 4 5 6 7 8 10, blk 563. Lot 10 blk 57, lot 6 blk 42; lote 6 8 blk 58 Sterensen 2009, 5x786	1,400 5:00 30,000 1 5 1 Clift 7:50 81,000 1,000 187
J Kennedy et al to Jennie Kennedy Frank B Kennedy et al to same. David Jobsen to Bertth B Jobsen Ger Gen. Ren Soc to Ed Edwards Geary St Ex H'd to John O'Kane Bay View H'd to Tho O'Brien Paul Tract H'd to R H Hatbaway	Lot 4 block 8 Lot 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 25x8 Estrey in Bush, 25x87776 Same. Subdiv sundry lots in Western Addition Same, excepting lot in Tuisre County Sundry lots in various parts citi Lot 35 blk 350, O'Neil & Haley Tract. Lot 4 5 6 7 8 10, blk 563. Lot 10 blk 57, lot 6 blk 42; lote 6 8 blk 58 Sterensen 2009, 5x786	1,000 500 30,000 1 5 1 Clift 750 8 500 1,000 2,000 187 180 700
J Kennedy et al to Jennie Kennedy Frank B Kennedy et al to same. David Jobsen to Bertth B Jobsen Ger Gen. Ren Soc to Ed Edwards Geary St Ex H'd to John O'Kane Bay View H'd to Tho O'Brien Paul Tract H'd to R H Hatbaway	Lot 4 block 8 Lot 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 25x8 Estrey in Bush, 25x87776 Same. Subdiv sundry lots in Western Addition Same, excepting lot in Tuisre County Sundry lots in various parts citi Lot 35 blk 350, O'Neil & Haley Tract. Lot 4 5 6 7 8 10, blk 563. Lot 10 blk 57, lot 6 blk 42; lote 6 8 blk 58 Sterensen 2009, 5x786	1,000 500 30,010 1 5 1 Gift 750 8 500 1,000 2,000 187 180 700 65
J Kennedy et al to Jennie Kennedy Frank B Kennedy et al to same. David Jobsen to Bertth B Jobsen Ger Gen. Ren Soc to Ed Edwards Geary St Ex H'd to John O'Kane Bay View H'd to Tho O'Brien Paul Tract H'd to R H Hatbaway	Lot 4 block 8 Lot 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166 Liberty w Church, 25x8 Estrey in Bush, 25x87776 Same. Subdiv sundry lots in Western Addition Same, excepting lot in Tuisre County Sundry lots in various parts citi Lot 35 blk 350, O'Neil & Haley Tract. Lot 4 5 6 7 8 10, blk 563. Lot 10 blk 57, lot 6 blk 42; lote 6 8 blk 58 Sterensen 2009, 5x786	1,000 500 30,000 1 5 1 Clift 750 8 500 1,000 2,000 187 180 700
J Kennedy et al to Jennie Kennedy Frank B Kennedy et al to same. David Jobsen to Bertth B Jobsen Ger Gen. Ren Soc to Ed Edwards Geary St Ex H'd to John O'Kane Bay View H'd to Tho O'Brien Paul Tract H'd to R H Hatbaway	Lot 4 block 8 Lots 31, 32, 35, 36 blk 166. Liberty w Church 25x57 Bartery in Bush, 25x57:6 Same Same Same in Western Addition Same excepting lef in Tulare County Sondy lots in Western Addition Same, excepting lef in Tulare County Lot 30 blk 250, O'Nell & Haley Tract. Lot 30 blk 250, O'Nell & Haley Tract. Lot 45 6 7 8 10, blk 363. Lot 9 blk 559, lot 16 blk 587. Lot 1 blk 57, lot 6 blk 42; lots 6 8 blk 58.	1,000 500 30,010 1 5 1 Gift 750 8 500 1,000 2,000 187 180 700 65

## Tuesday, November 5th. Jas A Gauley et al to Eliza Peck . | Filbert and Kearny, 20x60 . . . . . | 1,000

Jas A Gamey et al lo Eliza Peck Filbert and Kear	ly, 20x60 1,000	
City and Co of S F to John Dunne. Mission and Ridl John Kiernan to Sarah Melsted Fell, 165 w Gough	ey, 130:8x91, etc Prem	
John Kiernan to Saran Meisted Fell, 165 W Gongr	, 27:6x120 3,000	
Tide Land Com'rs to M Riordan Lots 9 to 20 inc, b	lk 764 378	
Same to Same Lots 1 to 8 inc an Cal Av H'd to J P Lowell Lot 9, blk 89 Excelsior H'd to J C Sack Lots 6 and 7, b.k.	1 21 to 24 inc, blk 857 1,071	
Cal Av H'd to J P Lowell Lot 9, Dik 89	330	
Excelsior H'd to J U Sack Lots 6 and 7, b.k	600	
San Migdel H'd to Same Lot 46		
Buena Vista H'd to Mary E H Runis Lot 25, bik 108	500	
Bay View H'd to Thos Coogan Lot 1, bik 492	500	
Tide Land Com'ra to Same Lots 11, 12, Dik 86	0, Tide Land Map 65	
San Miguel H'd to Same	60	
Wednesday, November		
Tide Land Com'rs to H McNeely.   Lots 3 4 and 5 blk	54	
Lucy N Randolph to A B McCreery Tyler and Baker	w cor, 137:6x275 5	
Paul Tract H'd to Herman Levy . Lots 1 and 2 blk 4	1,000	
Lucy N Randolph to A B McCreery Tyler and Baker r Paul Tract H'd to Herman Levy Lots 1 and 2 blk 4 Same to Samuel S Arnheim Lot 7 blk 58, and	blk 52 1,000	
Same to John C Moody Lots 6 and 12, blk City L'd As'n to Mary McCormick Lot 48 blk 49	6 1,000	
City L'd As'n to Mary McCormick Lot 48 blk 49	90	
S L Marks to Peter Short Por McDonald Ra W Burling to Maurice Dore Rand Rand Rand Rand Rand Rand Rand Rand	ncho	
W Burling to Maurice Dore Cal's and Powell	137:6x137:6; also, Pine	
and Powell 137	6x137:6	
Hillside H'd As'n to C B Young Lots 33 and 34 blk	118 (re-record) 1,300	
Hugh McCormick to J McCormick Lot 48 blk 49, City	Land Ass'n	
T Cushing to John Gronnen   Lyn w Frenklin 9	7.6-45	
Paul Tract H'd to Jacob Doblin. Lot 5 blk 58. Same to G D Plato Lot 4 blk 58, and c Paul Tract H'd to Gustave Rudolf. Lot 5 blk 56. Emil Robte to H F Schussler Jackson w Steine	500	
Same to G D Plato Lot 4 blk 58 and	blk 59. 1,000	
Paul Tract Hid to Gustave Rudolf   Lot 5 blk 56	500	
Emil Robte to H F Schuseler Juckson w Steiner	e 15:3 n 130, etc 5	
Ray View H'd to F P Ruckley I ot 2 hlk 494 and	4. and 13 blk 540 2.000	
Bay View H'd to E P Buckley Lot 8 blk 434 and Same to same Lots 3 4 5 6 and 7,	blk 484 2,500	
Thursday, November 7t		
Jas S Kennedy to Jos Perkins 13th w Howard, 24		
gage of \$15,000.	10,000	
Lafayette Woodward to R Rundle . Kentucky s Soland	, 25×100 600	
Paul Tract H'd to L R Townsend, Lot 2 olk 25,	500	
Paul Tract H'd to L R Townsend. Lot 2 blk 25 E L Sullivan to H M Newhall West 11th av n A, Tide Land Com'rs to E H Titter Lots 13 14 and 15 1	125x120 2,000	
Tide Land Com rs to E H Titter Lots 13 14 and 15	olk 73 528	
Same to same	7 blk 91	
Conege H'u As'n to Platte Burr Lots 19 20 21 25 26	01K 4; 1 % 3 4 19 to 24	
inclusive, blk 8,	4,500	
J Michelsen to T Winslow Lot 11 blk 25, City Lodice Adams to P Boulanger Dupout s Sacrame	Land Ass'n	
Louice Adams to P Boulanger Dupout a Sacrame	nto, 34:4 % x 137:6 250	
G J Whelan to Sarah Moon Mission sw 8th, 56	x102 1	
Paul Tract H'd to E Hochstadter. Lots 1 2 and 3, blk	33 1,500	
T G Johnson to Chas Morgans Hayes e Buchanar	, 27:6X12U	
E L Sullivan to John Joost A West 11th ave	75x100; also, West	
Geary at Ex H'd to J T Murphy Lot 25 blk 261	350	
David Manoney to S M Wilson 40 und acres Ranc	Laguna de la Merced 10	
Cornellus Collins to Marg't Byron. Lot 1469 Gift Map	3	
T C Jonnson to Wm Bremer Hayes e Buchanan	, 27:6x120 2,000	
Bay Park H d to Sidney Kelley Lot 12 blk 553	360	
Same to L C Kelley Lots 10 and 11 blk	553 720	
Peter Chrystal to A H Rutherford . Bush w Leav'th, 3	x137:6	
Wallace Borden to Geo Hein Lot 1 blk 7, Colleg	H'd	
Geary 8t Ex H'd to J T Murphy Lot 25 lik 251.  David Mahoney to S M Wilson. 40 und acres Ranc Cornelius Collins to Marg't Byron. Lot 1469 Gift Map T C Johnson to Wm Bremer . Hayese E Buchanan Bay Park H'd to Sidney Kelley . Lot 12 blk 553 .  Same to L C Kelley . Lots 10 and 11 blk Peter Chrystal to A H Rutherford . Bush w Leav'th, 3  Wallace Borden to Geo Hein . Lot 1 blk 7, Colleg H F Lynch to Margery Bradley . Harrison s 224, 512  City and Co S F to Wm Winter . Por Ontside Lands	1,400	
City and Co S F to Wm Winter Por Outside Lands	prem	

#### Friday, November 8th

aritaly, arovombos com.		
John Connolly to Wm Schmidt	4th and Brannan s cor, se 72 sw 100, etc \$7,000	
	Francisco w Dupont, 23:6x68:9	
J Christenson to F Mantell	Lot 2 blk 88, Excelsior H'd 125	
G V Castro to E A Bliven	Lot 419, W A 475	
L Gottig to D B Spangler	Lot 1 blk M, Eureka H'd 2,500	
E L Sullivan to John T Kirby	A and West 12th av ne cor, 100x57:9 800	
E E Koch to Leonard Scheu	Com 137:6 fr Lott and Fulton, 187:6x137:6 3,500	
Bay View H'd to Mark Moritz	Lot 4 blk 492 500	
	Lots 5 6 7 11 and 12, blk 538 2,500	
Same to A L Warner	Lot 10 and 11 blk 432 1,000	
Paul Tract H'd to Ann Ward	Lot 7 blk 27 500	
Same to Mark Moritz	Lots 5 and 6 blk 21 1,000	
	Lot 3 blk 34	
Same to Edmond Renehen	Lot 1 blk 47 500	
Same to Martin Buzzini	Lots 3 and 4 blk 51	
City Land As'n to M H Lester	Lot 17 blk 56	

Rhonald Mowry to C Mowry	Mowry's alley n Broadway and e Powell,	,
Danish of on the control of	w 70 n 17.6 c 2.6, etc	1,500
Paul Tract Hide C. H. W.	Mown's alley n Broadway and e Powell, w 70 n 17.6 c 2.6, etc. Francisco w Dupont, w 34.99, etc. Lots 5 and 6 bik 17, and 8 bik 22 Jessies w 2d, 22.6x75 Lot 8 and 9 bik 489 Lot 15 bik 489 Potrero av n Mariposa, e 200, etc. Biks 388 389.426 482, por 433 Lots 7 and 10 bik 457	1,600
Martin Kelley to James Mar	Lots 5 and 6 blk 17, and 8 blk 22	1,500
Bay View H'd to Jacob Rich	Lote 8 and 0 bit 196	5,000
Same to Wm Stuart	Lot 5 blk 494	1,000 500
Wm H Jessup to G L Wedekind	Potrero av n Mariposa, e 200, etc	4,500
Bay View H to S S F Dock Co	Blks 398 399 426 432, por 433	1
Same to Herman Levy	Lote 7 and 10 blk 457	1,000
Saturdo	ay, November 9th.	
Tide Land Com'rs to Lewis Gerstle	Lots 1 to 8 19 to 24,19 10 11 17, blk 77	\$5,355
Same to same	Lots 10 11 12 13, blk 522	2,504
Same to suge	Fractional bik 62	12,186
Paul Tract H'd to De C M Goodsell	Tot 4 blb 47 7 9 blb 17 0 blb 18	2,300
Rob't Mills to I S Allen	Green e Hyde 53v41	2,000
S P Collins to James Wheeland	Lots 1 2 3 4 blk 1, Map of 23 lots owned	140
A Monaulan at A contr	by S. P. Collins et al	1,400
A W Roumen to Pavelle Pennan	Sub 76 25 26, West End H'd Ass'n	400
M B Lichtenstein to B R Norton	I ote 1 to 19 inc and 27 to 58 inc. blb. 70	5
	Lots 1 to 8 19 to 24,9 70 11 17, blk 77 Lots 10 11 12 13, blk 522 Fractional blk 69. Fractional blk 101. Lot 4 blk 47, 7 8 blk 17, 8 blk 16 Green e Hyde, 533,41 Lots 1 2 3 4 blk 1, Map of 23 lots owned by S. P. Collins et al Sub 76 25 26, West End H'd Ass'n Bush e Kearny, 27:6568:9 Lots 1 to 12 inc and 37 to 58 inc, blk 79, subject to a mort zage of \$2,000.	4,000
Francis Little to Chas A Bauer	Mission e 8th, 25x85	5,000
Tide Land Com'rs to Jas Sherry	Lots 11 and 18 blk 55	480
Same to same	Lots 1 to 16 inc, and 15 and 16 blk 566	1,118
E L Nahl to Charles C Nahl	'West 10th our A 75-100	378
John Connoly to Sav & I. Soc'v	subject to a mortrage of \$2,000. Mission e 8th. 25x5. Lots 11 and 18 blk 55. Lots 1 to 16 inc, and 15 and 16 blk 566. Lots '9 to 20 inc blk 395. West 12th av m A. 75x120. 20th e Howard, 34x55; also, and ½ Laguna and Fulton, 120x110. Post w Powell, w 365x137;6, etc. [Greenwich w Mason, 23x120.	1,200
	guna and Fulton, 120x110	5,200
John N Williams to Enos Taylor	Post w Powell, w 36:6x137:6, etc	17,000
Julius Herzberg to C E Mattal	Greenwich w Mason, 23x120	3,100
Monday	y, November 11th.	
Honey Lubrace A. (D)		
Aremy sommson to Thos Ansoro	ots 31 33 Gift Map 3, 216 218 220 222 224 226 Holiday Map A; 42 to 49 inc P V L	\$ 500
T Ansbro to Rabbeta Blumenthal .	Same	1,000
H F Williams to Richard Conway .	Lots 505 to 510 inc, Gift Map 1	800
Mis'n & 30th at Ex H to J Driscoll	Lot 19 blk 5	350
H W Taylor to Wm A Donbar	Jora DW Harrison, 25x80	1,900
Garden T'ct H'd to Eliza Toohill	Lot 32 blk 9	685 350
Paul Tract H'd to J A Gilbert	Lot 2 blk 43	500
Abel Guy to James Dods	Sac'to e Gough, 35x127:6	5
Henry Hutton to P J White	Blk 365, and lots 3 and 4 blk 302, W A	450
Wm J Gunn to Ellen Hamilton	Same Poles Of 1970	5 500
Paul Tract H'd to John Durant	Lot 9 blk 59	500
Same to Mary Griffin	Lot 1 blk 52	500
J J Butler to Wm J Gunn	Dale w Church, 51:4x114	350
Louis Andre to Jas McMackin	Commercial e Leidesdorff, 25x59:9	4,050
E I. Sollivan to Marrit Landent.	Taylor n Bush, 25x91:8	5,500
J C Horan to Rich'd Albrecht	Fillmore and McAllister 130 fix 137 fi	8,500
John Sinclair to A T T V Dumont	Lombard w Dupont, 50x20: also, Church	0,000
	ots 31 33 Giff Map 3, 216 218 226 222 224 224 226 Holiday Map A; 42 to 49 inc P V L Same Lots 505 to 510 inc, Gift Map 1 Lot 505 to 510 inc, Gift Map 1 Lot 505 to 510 inc, Gift Map 3 Lot 188 to 1882, Gift Map 3 Lot 32 bit 2 2 Lot 2 bit 42 Lot 2 bit 42 Lot 2 bit 42 Lot 32 bit 2 2 Lot 2 bit 43 Sac to e Gough, 35x127:6 Bit 365, and lots 3 and 4 bit 302, W A Same Sutter w Baker, 25x137:6 Lot 9 bit 52 Lot 1 bit 52 Dale w Church, 51:4x114 (Commercial e Leidesdorff, 25x59:9 Taylor n Bush, 25x91:8 Lot 30 bit 52 Lot 3 bit 52 Lot 4 bit 52 Lot 4 bit 52 Lot 5 bit 52 Lot 52 Lo	3,000
	y, November 12th.	
W H Brumfield to John S Hand	Lots 19 and 20 blk 9 Noe Garden H'd	\$1,000
City Land Ass'n to Marg McAneny	Lot 5 blk 31	90
College H'd Ass'n to Edith D Roots	Lots by and 10 blk 0	3,800
John Center to Jeremiah McAnliffe	Mission s 19th, 30x122-6	SWAY.
Columbus Beach to Carrie A Beach	2d se Howard, 50x5:10; also, How'd and	
	Lots 19 and 20 blk 9 Noc Garden H'd Lot 5 blk 31 Broadway e Laguna, 34:4x137:6 Lots 8 9 and 10 blk 9 Mission s 19th, 30x122:6 2d se Howard, 50x5:10; also, How'd and 18th, 100x122:6; also, Fair Oaks s 18th, 49x135:16	
Alica P Jackson to some	42x135:10	7,000
Chilion Beach et al to same	Samo	4,500
Adam Menges to J C Mensedorffer	3d nw Brannan 36v160	23,000
W A Cory et al to R C Singer	Precita Ave w Bernal, w 70, n 94 etc.:	20,000
2	also, Precita Ave n, 50 e Bernal, etc.	3,000
Pat Rogers to Thos B Valentine	Undivided half 160 acres Outside Lands	1.000
M S Buckelow to A S Buckelow	15th av, 100 nw R, 25x100	275
W J Gunn to Mary Griffin	Scott 75 n Ellis 95x90	275 500
John Landers to Thos McInerney	Lot 11. Precitia Valley Lands	THE
John Landers Jr to Same	42x135:16 Same Same 3d nw Brannan, 36x160 Precita Ave w Bernal, w 70, n 94, etc.; slso, Precita Ave n, 50 e Bernal, etc. 'Undivided half 160 acres Outside Lands 15th av, 100 nw R, 25x100 Same Scott, 75 n Ellis, 25x90 Lot 11, Precitia Valley Lands Same Same	5

## Wednesday, November 13th.

Wednesd	lay, November 13th.	
E L Sullivan to Geo S Spratt	Pt Lobos av e West 12th av, 25x100 Hyde and Sutter nw cor, 62:6x50	\$ 400
Dennis Keating to Edw McGary Geo Robbins to Matthew Robbins.	Und % com 112:b from 8w cor Post and	
E L Sullivan to Beni A Prindle	Jones, 34:6x137:6. West 12th a Pt Lobos, 25x120. Lots 11 to 18 inc bik 712 Lot 8 bik 296, Golden City H'd. Lot 1 2 21 22 23 24, bik 823, Tide Lands. Lot 3 bik 13.	4,000 400
Tide Land Com'rs to Ferd Wagner	Lots 11 to 18 inc blk 712	215
H Ickelheimer to L B Sonnenberg.	Lots 1 2 21 22 23 24, blk 823, Tide Lands.	400 500
Mis'n & 30th at Ex H to A Sullivan	Lot 3 blk 13	350 500
Paul Tract H'd to J W Wesson G F Walter to Thos Williams A A Londerback to Wm B Carr	Lot 7 blk 6. Und ½ Tyler and Polk, 120x137:6	8,596
Same to same	Same	774 481
J J Medwan to Anna Ashley	Lots 6 and 7 blk 47, City Land Ass'n Lots 1, and 12 blk 3, College H'd; also,	200
MITS A MICVINES to A C Elmore	lots 4 5 and 6 blk 544. Haley Purchase.	550
Bay View H'd to B Bryant	Lots 2 and 3 blk 539, 2 3 4 13 14 15 blk 529 Frac'l blk 135 Lots 10 and 11 blk 8	4,000
Junct'n H'd As'n to Wm Kirkland	Lots 10 and 11 blk 8	700
E L Sullivan to Edward Supple	West 12th av n A, 25x120	400
	y, November 14th.	
Bay View H'd to Thos Agnew Cleary St Ex H'd to P M Bowen	Lots 1 and 16 blk 434	\$1,000 700
E L Sullivan to A H Baldwin	West 12th av s Pt Lobos av, 25x120	400
Same to Sam'l Fleming	West 12th av and Pt Lobos av, e 32:6 etc; also, West 11th av and A, 32:6x100	1,600
Abraham Levine to Julius Platshek	West 12th av and Pt Lobos av, e 32:6 etc; also, West 11th av and A, 32:6x:100 10th nw Folsom, 100x102:6; also, Turk e Leav'th, 25x137:6; also, Harrison sw 3d, 50x85 Lot 805, Gitt Map 2	_,,,,,
	3d, 50x85	25,000
Mary J Pritchard to S F Sinclair	Lot 805, Gift Map 2	50 1,150
J C Duncan to C W Clayes	Lot 805, Gift Map 2 20th w Valencia, 31x85 Lots 17 and 18 blk I, R R H'd As'n No 2 Lot 5 blk 175 Harrison sw 3d, 50x85 Lot 26 blk 52, R R Av H'd Ass'n Shotwell s 22d, 30x120.	130
Univ'ty Ex H Asn to W McCormick Julius Platshek to Edw McGarv	Lot 5 blk 175   Harrison sw 3d, 50x85	9,000
N Kovregin to I Archimandritoff.	Lot 26 blk 52, R R Av H'd Ass'n	720 Gift
College H'd Ass'n to Peter Bagley	Shotwell's 22d, 30x120 Lot 14 blk 12 Lot 238 239 256 and 257, Cobb Tract	300
Charles McInerny to Marg't Dolan.	I.ot 238 239 256 and 257, Cobb Tract	500
J C Duncan to Sarah Stark	Same Lots 1 2 3 and 4 blk S, R R H As'n No 2 Battery n Broadway, 60x77:6	260
		2,750
	, November 15th.	
wm G Ryder to Rosita Ryder	Und 1/2 Howard sw 5th, 57:6x80; also, und 1/2 Mason n Union, 20x97:6	\$ 1
Rosita Ryder to Wm G Ryder Adam Zalin to Ellen Higgins	Same	Gift 400
Jos G Ware to Benj Harden	Sundry lots in Garden Tract H'd; also,	
Christian Wegener to L Briordy	19 and 20 blk 551, Bay Park H'd Lombard and Hyde, 51:6x24:6	1,800
Garden Tract H'd to Jos G Ware	Lombard and Hyde, 51:6x24:6 Lots 21 22 and 24 blk 2	1,050
Tide Land Com'rs to L Wertheimer	Lots 19 and 20 blk 551 Lots 7 to 16 inc, 1 2 5 and 6, blk 547	4,427
Abner Reed to E L Goldstein	100 also lessehold interest of Grove e	1
Emile Grisar to Theo Le Roy	Battery's Vallejo, 77:6x35	780
Jas McKinley to Sam'l T Weston.	Polk, 86x100  Battery 8 Vallejo, 77:6x35  Lots 20 and 21 blk 5, Garden Tract H'd.  Lots 493 495 497 499 501 to 511 inc. G M 3	3,500
M S Whiting to Martha Brown	Lot 31 bik 10, Map A, People's H'd Lot 4 bik 165 Lot 19 bik 8, College H'd. Turk e Leav'th, 25x137:6	Gift 400
Platte Burr to Wm S Lyon	Lot 19 blk 8, College H'd	1
Spring V H Ass'n to M C Dettner.	Lots 24 and 25	8,200 181
Fred'k Mason to Henry Steinegger	Penn s Yolo, 17x100.	prem
Same to J W Winans	Lots 24 and 25.  Penn s Yolo, 17x100.  Por sundry biks in Outside Lands.  Por Outside Lands.	prem
Same to Paul Rousset	Same	prem
E L Sullivan to same.  J B Cerrutti to J W Winans	Same	5
E Drucker to Benj Ommen	Lot 86 bik 33, Fairmount Land Ass'n	prem 400
Fairmount Land As'n to E Drucker		381 Gift
D Fallon to Mary Fallon S F Dock Co to Bay View H'd	Post, 38 w Hyde, 18x34:6 Lots 9, 10, 11, bik 425, and frac'l bik 434, S F H'd and R R Ass'n	GIL
A M Hepburn to H A Smith	S F H'd and R R Ass'n	5 5
	1	

## Saturday, November 16th.

	,,	
M L Abramsky to Miss B S Morrie	Lot 16 blk 19, Market St H'd; also, blk 122, University M'd Survey	A1 00
Discount Valley Wides & E.C.	122, University M'd Survey	\$1,00
Pleasant Valley H'd to S F Sinclair	Lot 12 blk 270	1
Das Amorose to S L Marks	Sac'to e Powell, 23:7%x66:9 Chattanoga e 22d, 25x185 Lots 1 and 16 blk 599, and 9 blk 531 Mission e 17th, 50x122:6	5,000
R J Johnston to Jas McLeod	Unattanooga a 22d, 25x185	1,200
Bay view H d to M Greenwood	Lote 1 and 16 blk 539, and 9 blk 581	1,500
Thos Jones to Nathan Goldstein.	M1881on 8 17th, 50x122:6	950
		6
City Ex H d Ans n to J Stevenson.	Lots 1 and 7 blk 16 West 11th av n A, 25x120 Lots 8 to 13 inclusive, blk 529. Broderick n Union—lot 29 Union H'd, Hayes w Polk, 25x137:6.	400
E L Suilivan to Thos L Kaven	West lith av n A, 25x120	400
Tide Land Com to to E it Hammer	Lots 8 to 13 inclusive, blk 529	1,254
Jessie Gein to Aligust Lugorn	Broderick in Union-lot 29 Union 11 a	100
Ellen Galvin to Rosanna Keyes	Hayes w Polk, 25x137:6	4 000
Jeremian Galvin by exec r to same	Same Broadway and Octavia, 100x45	4,000
Wm Burnett to Thos L Schell	Broadway and Octavia, 100x45	5,000
Enz Wright to A I Burke	Lot 23 Mission St R R Homestead Lots 13 and 14 in 21	75
Paul Reservation H'd to Jas Snen.	Lots 13 and 14 in 21	700
Bay View H'd to Timothy Murphy	Lot 15 in blk 498	500
LE Rutter by Atty to Jos Kelly	Harris, 200 s Harrison, 80x25	2 000
Jos Kelly to O D Baldwin	Same	2,350
J C Duncan to H D Johns	Sadowa, 250 w Capitol, 50x125	1,030
Thos I Bergin to J B Luchsinger.	Minna, 80 aw Sta, 80x80	5,500
Frank Livingston to E F Hall	Lots 13 and 14 no 21 Lot 15 in blk 498 Harris, 200 s Harrison, 30x25 Same Sadowa, 280 w Capitol. 50x125 Minna, 80 sw 8th, 80x80 Tennessee and Santa Clara, 200x100 McAllister and Lyon, 137:6x137:6 Lot 10 in blk 8	10
Willett Culver to Wm H Gawley	McAllister and Lyon, 187:0x187:0	3,000
Noe Garn Ha Un to SE C Thayer	Lot 10 in blk 8	500
wm Nightingale to F H Drunel	Clay and Hyde, 60x64	2,700
Same to Pauline Lights	Lot 2, blk O, same	68
Bay View H'd to Robert Walmaby,	30th av, 150 se J, 75x100	500
J C A Nolting to John B Lewis	Everett, 175 w 8d, 20x80	2,000
leaac Lipman to A A Louderback.	Clay and Hyde, 60x64 Lot 2, blk O, same. 30th av, 150 se J, 75x100. Everett, 175 w 3d, 20x80. 18th av, 75 se H, 75x200.	10
Monday.	November 18th.	
		\$ 660
Paul Manat Gid to D P Donnellin	Lots 9 and 10 blk 90	500
Callery Hid Asin to Thee Names	Lot 7 bile 0	300
P. P. Putlante Cue Probent	Lote 90 and 9t blic 89 City Vand Aso'n	100
F F Dunnell to C U Stanger	Lot 3 bik 58 Lot 7 bik 9 Lots 30 and 31 bik 52, City Land Ass'n . Sac'to ne cor lot 6, bik 55, w 156, etc Varrennes n Union, 10x60.	100
Timethy Plump to Might! Woonnen	Turneyman n Tinion 10-60	1
DE Tittel to E A C C Tittel	Clementing we od 36=75	3,500
G Pietologi to I Christopeon	Clementina ne 2d, 25x75	3,000
Los H Jonnings to Jos Nowman	and 1/ lot 5 blk 44 Univity H'd Ass'n	150
F A Pouleau to Chas Fuchs	Und % lot 5 blk 44, Univ'ty H'd Ass'n Arkaneas s Yolo, 33x100 Lots 337 to 240 inc, Gift Map 4 Diamond n 22d, 115:9x50 Me Noe, 101:10x114	18
Corneline Colline to H S Boyland I	ote 227 to 240 inc. Gift Man 4	1,000
Non Gordon H d to Joe Koone	Diamond p 99d 115-0w50	500
Torminus H'd to some	M a Noa 101:10v114	1,000
Calch Rurhank to same	Loav'th and Clay 68-9v67-8	3,000
J Truchnicht to same	Leav'th and Clay. 68:9x67:6	9,000
Townsend Bagley to J R Corwin	Macres Outside Lands	1
Innetion H d As n to M Riddle	So acres Outside Lands Day e Douglass, 50x114 Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6 same Liberty w Church, 114x50. Bush and Steiner, 37:6x100. Lot 53 blk 4; 153 154 161 162 and 108, blk	850
H H Haight to G R Muhlberg	Stockton n Francisco, 50x68:6	1
G Muhlberg to John Barron	Same	3,000
Cenhes Turner to Rusina Riordan II	iberty w Church 114x50	500
Phillip Allie to Hannah Allie	Rush and Steiner 27-6x100	Gif
John Knetz to Jucob Bertz	Lot 53 blk 4: 153 154 161 169 and 108 blk	CF 84
The Parity of Acon Deleg	22: 234 to 237 inc, 183 blk 34, 77 and 78	
1	blk 10: 113 blk 24: 76 blk 19 Mission	
	blk 10; 113, blk 24; 76, blk 12, Mission and 30th St H'd Ass'n; also, lots in	
	Fairmount Land Ass'n	2,400
Tide Land Com'rs to C Thon 3	34th av nw C, 50x200	390
Tuesday	, November 19th.	
Martin Kelly to Samuel G Beatty J	Jessie sw 2d, sw 22:6x75-sub 100-vara 7	\$6,000
James Mee to Martin Kelly	Same Mission e 8th, 25x85	5,000
Esther Little to C A Bauer	Mission e 8th, 25x85	5
City and Co S F to Bridget Meyers I	owa s Yolo, 50x100	Prem

Martin Kelly to Samuel G Beatty. Jessie sw 2d, sw 22:6x75-sub 100-vara 7	186 000
James Mee to Martin KellySame	
Esther Little to C A Bauer Mission e 8th, 25x85	
City and Co S F to Bridget Meyers Iowa s Yolo, 50x100	Prem
Same to Mary Herrold Iowa 200 s Yolo, 50x100	Prem
City Land Ass'n to M C Harrington Lots 9 and 10 blk 48	160
Jos B Leonard et al to G P Baker, Harrison ne Spear, 91:8x45:10	5
Bay View H'd to Chas Steinbring, Lot 6 blk 487	500
Paul Tract H'd to G M Kutz Lot 3 blk 35	500
John Conlin to Elizabeth Inskeep Ltot 70 Red House Tract	2,815
Paul Tract H'd to C E S McDonald Lots 4 and 5 blk 34	1,00
Chas H Stanyan to Leopold Cahn. Sacramento e Van Ness ave, 64:6x127:8.	6,470
Geo Rosenberg to Jacob S Cohen, Hyde and Ellis, 137:6x137:6	5
G Rosenberg to same Same	

## Real Estate Transactions--Alameda County.

	<u> </u>	
GRANTOR AND GRANTEE.	DESCRIPTION.	PRICE
J B Scotchler to T McDonough	Oakland-N line 15th 32:3 w from Kirk-	
G W Howe to J Gray	Same—N line Seward 30:7 w from Wood	\$ 700
E Bigelow to H Demsey	Same—25 Chester x 125	600 500
Mason & Huff to D S Quard A Milton to F M Gilcrest	Same—35x90 sw cor 27th and Grove Same—100 San Pablo Ave near 28th x 100	500 1,250
J C Hayes to E S Davis	Same—E line West st 50 n from 7th th n 50x75	
J B Scotchler to C Storey	Same—S line 16th 82:3 w from Kirkham thence w 25x104:9	1,940
L Gihohn to D Wilcox	Same—W line Webster 206 n from 14th thence n 50x150	350 2,400
E Bigelow to A Winn	Same 50x90 se cor Filbert and 36	750
T J Murphy to J Edgar E H Jones to City of Oakland	Same-100x75 ne corner 13th West Same-A strip for Roadway San Pablo to	5,500
G C Yates to D P Belknap	Telegraph Avenue	5
E McGlanigall to E Bothwelt	Brooklyn—Se line Polk 125 sw from Har-	7,200
C J Hawley to G E Hawley	rlson thence sw 25x150	700
	Buena Vista; also 50 Buena Vis x 150.	1,400
J Uchtmann to E Clarviter J Jacques to P Schenet	Near Eden Landing—155¼ acres Near Pleasanton—120¼ acres	7,800
Durham & McKeown to J Coleman	San Leandro—100x255:6	4,300 500
J Atkinson to M Starr. R B Hall to T Nelson. J Manlin to C W Hathaway C W Hathaway to J Marlin	11 miles e from Mission San Jose	470
R B Hall to T Nelsou	Road Centreville to Vallejo Mills-4 acres	2,000
G W Hathaway to I Marlin	San Lorenzo Creek—160 acres Same—200 acres	9,900
O D F Dassel to H H Ellis.	4 miles se from Mission San Jose-120 ac	400
J M Estudillo to M Nugent	San Leandro Creek-A Tract	Gift
Linden H'd Ass'n to S Mayer	Near Oakland n city limits—52x100	550
O H'd Ass'n to J D Case	1 mile from same—90x110 4 miles from same—160 acres and 50 acres	5
J M Tewksbury et al to L Gill Jr L Gill Jr to L M Tewksbury Same to J M Tewsbury	Same—An interest in same	5
Same to J M Tewsbury	Same-Same	5
D N Hawley to B Roach	Oakland—E line Adeline 94 s from 3d th	F00
D McDougal to F Gonzales	Same—N line 27th 315 e from West st th	500
W Balza to A J Snyder	Same-50x75 se cor 9th and Washington	250 5,000
B McManus to T Ahern	Same-N line 16th 75 w from Clay 25x100	500
E C Sessions to J S Drum	(Same—S fine 12th at 150 e from Droad-)	4 800
J B Scotchler to C Partenscky	way the 25 x about 100. Same—N line 15th street 107:3 e from Cypress th e 50x209:6	4,500
L Exlof to J C McKeeven	Same—N line of 11th 364 from Centre th	1,400
J B Scotchler to A B Ames	e 156xI10. Same—N line 15th 82:3 e from Cypress	4,200
Constant D Was Weeken	thence e 25x104:9	350
Same to B Van Vranken P Thomson to L G Cole	Same—W line Webster 400 s from Wal-	350
G W Chapin to L L B Sawyer	Same—W line Webster 400 s from Wal- nut thence s 30x191 to Franklin Same—120x225:9 ne cor Avcatraz Avenue	1,650
F B Haswell to J H Tingman	and King street Same —Se line Taylor 120 ne from Madi-	750
	ison thence he 30x119	1,600
G Bird et al to O F Savings Bank.	Alameda Pt-50x100 & 2 lots each 25x100 Same-175x100.	1,394
Same to same	Alameda—1 acre near High street	50
D Dick to S W Dick	Same—S line Santa Clara Av 350 w from Oak thence w 100x211:8	500
McGowan & Briggs to R A Swain R A Swain to C R Bowen	Same—2 acs and a 12 ft strip near High st	5
R A Swain to C R Bowen	Same	5
S A Chapin to same	Near Alameda—5 acres San Paqlo Ave.	7,400
Oakland H Ass'n to various parties	1 mile from same—11 lots	60
P C Heslep to A G Sinclair	Haywood—100x2I1 with mill, etc	11,500
F D Atherton to M Seal	Same—7 acres Same—100x212	1,000
R Hayes to A Allen F D Atherton to F P Tomas	Near Haywood—2 acres	450 450
L Huff to C Baumberger	San Leandro-50 Ward Ave x 125	350
L Huff to C Baumberger L R Snow to A M Rosa W O'Brien to W S Moss	Same—100x125	400
W O Brief to W S Moss	Same—Lots H and part Gift Map blk 8.	564

CH F Brown to F Hook	Oakland 100v150 ow cor 10th & Wedican	@5.000
G M Fisher to A Drosboch	'Oakland-100x150 sw cor 10th & Madison Same-S line 11th 75 w from Webster th	\$10,000
	w 25x75	1,000
C A Tuttle to E S Forrestsr	Same -N line of Charter ave 338:1 e from	1 600
A Jackson to D Damon	Sam Pab'o Ave thence e 100x129;4 Same-Same-S line 15th st 90 e from West, thence c 50x207;6 to 14th st	800
22 Vacason to D Danion	West, thence c 50x207:6 to 14th st	8,500
J B Scotchler to various parties	Same=37 deeds lands in Regent St II d	
C P McCarthy to E E Markley	Same E line Brush 100 feet a from 4th	014
S Merritt to J Sohman	thence n 25x75 Same W line Madison 1470 n from 12th	Gift
	thence n 100x150	6,000
H Clark to F Jones	Same—E line Clay 75 n from 5th thence	
J W Peerson to F Worth	Same 100×25 no cov Chester and 2d atu	1,290
J W Pearson to E Worth	Same-100x25 ne cor Chester and 3d ste Alan eda-50x217:8 nw cor Santa Clara	*
	Avenue and Oak Same60x66 near Mastic Station	750
L McMackin to L Kennecke E B Mastick to G H Mendell	Same G0x66 near Mastic Station Same Undivided 5 acres Salt Marsh on	500
E B Mastick to G fi menden	the Estuary	350
Same to B I Alexander		350
Same to C'S Stewart	Same—Same Brooklyn Tp—4 acres Fruit Vale Ave. Same—One-half interest in 9 acres near	350
J Lloyd to T Gouldin A P Forbes to F Oliver	Brooklyn Tp-4 acres Fruit Vale Ave.	916
	Lake Merritt	2,250
H Robinson to Pac Cordage Co	Lake Merritt	344
G W Dam to R Turnbull	Same-231:3 San Leandro Road near Fit	1) 4 P C
H S Greely to R Gannon	Same—50x100 near Lake Merritt	3,150
C Cookley to A Joseph	On San Leandro creek-5 acres	1,600
J Livermore to F Aurreochea D Harvey to L Wilson	On San Leandro creek—5 acres Murray Tp—Rancho de .os Pesitas Near Mission San Jose—A Tract	200
F D Atherton to A G Oakes	Near Mission San Jose—A Tract	2,353
TR Marlin to T Mateon	Haywood -80x300 Near San Lorenzo-85 acres	5,272
TSUHd .ssh to W Peck	Near Berkeley 270x120	625
H P H'd Union to M Morrissey	Near Haywood 160x150	250
P Portois to M Macdonald O H'd Ass'n to various parties	1 mile n from tame-6 lots	30
J B Scotchler to C Keating	Oakend - N the 16th Street 132;3 e from	00
	Cypress thence e 25x104:9	350
J Cullen to A McBean	Same150x150 sw cor Jackson and 10th Brooklyn -150x150 cor Webster & Taylor	8,000 2,190
M M Tompkins to L M Tompkins.	Same- Sundry lots and blocks	Gift
P S Peck to L Jenks	Alameda - 150x140:6 se cor Clement Ave	
T Tenks to D Wellie	and Everett	1,500
L Jenks to B Wallis	Same	1,000
	and Everett street	1,100
Same to W Hurlbutt	and Everett street. Same—Lots 7, 8, 9 in Jenks & Mead H'd Haywood—230x400.	750
F D Atherton to C R Renshaw W Hayward to A Collins	Same—A lot	700 1,346
F D Atherton to H Geary	Same-100x225, 100x437, 100x212	500
Same to J Rulher	(Same-60x150)	300
A G Oakes to A Collins. W Mattox to M Stanton	Same -40x300	500 20,000
A Bernal to C P Railroad	Near Pleasanton-3 strips	407
		68
A Widman to R Widman C Brower to E G Stetson	Same-116 acres Brooklyn Tp-2 acres and 13 acres Red-	1
		5
B Richardson to same. J Ludwig to C Mohr. C P Rastroad to C McLaughlan. W P R R Co to H S Slicer. H S Slicer to C McLaughlin. M Herry to M Gallacir.	Same	400
J Ludwig to C Mohr	Near Mount Eden - 14% acres	1,379
W P R R Co to H S Slicer	27 miles e 1m Haywood - 591, 320, 650 acs	3,101
H S Slicer to C McLaughlin	Same-Sundry tracts	1
		1,500
J F Hetennegger to D Bruce F Garcia to M G Cobb	An interest in San Antonio Ranch	· · · · · ·
		30
T Harris to D M Davis	7 miles se from Livermore -160 acres. Lynn-50x100. Oakland Regent St Homestead - Lot 25	2,000
L. Farrier to L. Edmonds	Caldand Recent St Hamestead Let 25	150 70
		400
J S & J Scribner to C J Shipman.	Union City - Portion blk 35	150
C Knittle to Musser & McCare	Union City Portion bik 35	2,500
F Aurrecoechea to J & L Green	Near Livermore's 400 acres	2,000
W F Imlay to J Buchanan	I miles we from Alagrado 25 acres	3,700
R Perr n to C H Pollard	Time of troil arealists of arter	
Citi D. Hand on I. T.	Near Mayhew's Land'g - 1 int in 1900 acs	11,250
C II Pollard to L Levison	Same Near Livermore's 400 scres. 4 miles se from Alvarado 25 acres Near Mayhev 's Land'g - 12 intin 1900 acs Same - 12 interest in same Same - 222 acres.	11,250 5,000

E Hunt to F K Shattuck Oakla	e also 195y200 bounded a by Grave	
F Kluegel to G F Allardt. Same M A Reilly to Mrs A A Goodfellow Same	nd s by 1st and 2d	
M A Reilly to Mrs A A Goodfellow Same	et thence s 100x44 to Chestnut 6,00 -W line Wesler 177 n from 14th st	
A P Flinto to E I CraneSame	-87:6x100 ne cor 12th and Brush 6,2	35
E B Walsworth to L Schaffer Same F Warner to E Wilkins Same	-62:6x106:5 and 100x125 Telg'h Av -50x125 near San Pablo Ave -E line Adeline 360:4 n from 14th	12
; the	nce n 58:4x127 1.4	
K Ashcroft to J Croke Same	-116:9x296:6 nw corner Adeline	00
ORE Associates to JE Brickley   Brook	dison, Clay and Fremont, less 150	
L McMackin to C KrutzAlame F Siloa to M C SiloaSame	eda-66x200 near Mastick Station. 5	00
A P P Co to E Senba Same	-Various lots near High st and arf Franchise 6	ift
W H Harnden to A W Hastings Same	-11/4 acre on Broadway Gi	ift
C T Mills to Divinity Church Same	r High street. 6,3	
G H Kellogg to J J & L Hall Same	-31/2 acres Fruit Vale Avenue and	10
W J Nickerson to Collins & Jones Same	-Interest in minerals on 41/2 acre	00
J H Putnam to J L Graves  San I	$eandro = 50 \times 125 \dots 2.2$	200 300
W Linekin to F Polishinski Inity	vood -200x100	375
F D Atherton to G Texeira Near M Libourn to F Williams Centr M McNamara to W H J Brooks Six m		750 750
S U H'd Ass'n to H A Smith Near M Fragley to B Connelly Near	Berkely-120x125:4 5	550
J D Wilson to J J Scotchler Same	75:3x120	20 <b>0</b>
Same to H E Bartlett  Same	-190x155. ous Tracts.	5 5 1
L J Hardy to T MoranOakla	and-West line Myrtle 119 n from 3d	500
W Benitz to G H Barrett Same	-125x100 se cor 10th and Franklin 3,0 -54x155 RailRoad Ass'n	000
C Curell to A ChancheSame	-North line 7th 125 e from Harri- thence e 25x100	
P Dowd to A A Wells Same	-E line Grove 100 n from 9th th	700
B Dore to J Yule Same	-104x111:8 sw cor 8th & Campbell 4,5 -E line Chestnut 237 n from 3d th	
P McNamara to Beethen & Terry.   Same	0x132	
A J Gladding to E Bigelow Same	nce w 50x100	000 750
J B Scotchler to J Battles Same	:75x100 ne cor Broadway and 8th. 41,5 :32:3x104:9 sw corner of 17th and	
B Maloon to F Lavine  Kin	e-S line 20th 80 e im Brush thence	150
E K Carpentier to H W Carpentier Same	5x100	800
i erv	-West line Myrtle 150 s from 10th	10
Whitcher & Alden to J C Bover Oakl	and Pt—80:7x100:4, 50x135, 27x130  33,0 and—50x100 near Telegraph Ave	
	e-100x50, same locality	400 300
J Nagle to T W Badger Broo	e—Sameklyn—150x100 e cor Franklin and	400 450
Capital H'd Ass'n to A H Griffiths Same B Dore to J Yule		482
T Basse to G A E Muecke Same	-1-5th interest 1290x343:6 nw cor	000
P H'd Ass'n to V Harbaugh Same	- S line Alameda Ave 350 w from	000
Same to F Killion		500 500

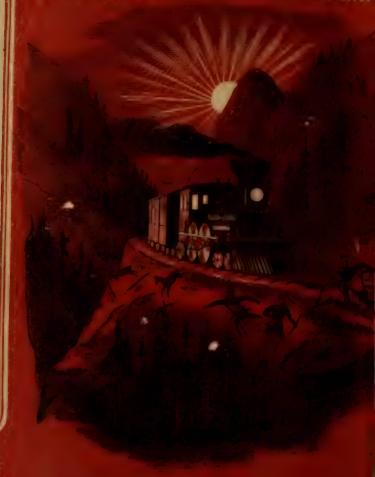
A C Henry to P Wolfinger	Oakland-112 by 140 ne corner Alden ave	
	and West.  Same=100x146, 50x206, 96x100 near Tel-	\$1,200
E Bigelow to J B Woolsey	Same-100x146, 50x206, 96x100 near Tel-	
	egraph avenue Same—S line Seward 47:6 e from Pine th	8,600
J H Van Deusen to M Harper	Same-S line Seward 47:6 e from Pine th	
	e 47:6x135	1,950
C P H Schmidt to A M T Schmidt.	Same-S line R R avenue 76 from Bay	
	thence e 75x90	3,000
J Breen to A C Muller	Same-E line Jefferson 25 n from 6th th	
	n 75x75	1
H P Garthwaite to M T Dusenburg	Same - E line Adeline 360:3 from 14th th	
	n 58:4x127	5
Power & Ough to P R Sheehan	Same-W line Filbert 119 s from 3d st	
*	thence s 25x125	600
G H Bogg to R H Ayers	Same-W line Webster 200 n from Pros-	
	pect ave thence n 25x72	220
J B Scotchler to W Keogh	Same-N line 16th 32:3 w from Kirkham	
	thence w 50x104:9	700
F M Smith Jr to D M R Smith	Same-Sundry lots near Lake Merritt	100
O V H'd Ass'n to W H Rulofson.	Same-70x120 same locality	382
Con't and Fi'nce Co to C P R R Co.	Oakland Point-90 acres	
	Brooklyn - 300x300 Jefferson, Chase,	201,010
21 0 210-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1	Franklin and Patten: 300x300 Jeffer-	
	son, Alameda, Franklin and Chase	18,000
R Russell to M Russell	Same-South half blk 151 Clipton	1
	Brooklyn Tp-104 acres San Leandro old	
con twin ce co to o i it is co	Road near Redwoods Road	17 000
Same to same	Same 73 acres ne San Leandro Road n	-1 1,000
Came to banc	w High street	98,602
I R Snow to J C Muchado	San Leandro-50x125	225
	Oakland Tp-3 acres Telegraph avenue.	3.600
	7 miles ne from Haywood. 320 acres	5,500
	Berkeley-90x150	700
	Lynn-Lots 50 51 and 52 in blk C	225
	Livermore—Lot 12 in blk 20	100
	Same - Same	400
	Near Alvarado – 120 acres	10,000
Y IS Whitehaute W. T. Harman	Moon Townson Canals E0=10016 Tollare	10,000



# AND HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY



"The New World shall redress the erongs of the Old "-- Cannia,





